ELEMENTS OF - - HINDU ICONOGRAPHY



T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

RAMA VARMA RESEARCH INSTITUTE. TRICHUR, COCHIN STATE.

ELEMENTS OF HINDU ICONOGRAPHY.



ELEMENTS

OF

HINDU ICONOGRAPHY

BY

T. A. GOPINATHA RAO, M.A., SUPERINTENDENT OF ARCHMOLOGY, TRAVASCORE STATE.

Vol. II-Part II.

THE LAW PRINTING HOUSE MOUNT ROAD :: :: MADRAS 1916

All Rights Reserved.



PRINTED AT THE LAW FRINTING HOUSE, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

Sadasivamurti and Mahasadasivamurti, Panchabrahmas or Isanadayah, Mahesamurti, Ekadasa Rudras, Vidyesvaras, Murtyashtaka and Local Legends and Images based upon Mahatmyas.



(i) SADĀŚIVAMŪRTI AND MAHĀSADĀŚIVAMŪRTI.

THE idea implied in the positing of the two gods, the Sadāśivamūrti and the Mahāsadāśivamūrti contains within it the whole philosophy of the Śuddha-Śaiva school of Śaivaism, without an adequate understanding of which it is not possible to appreciate why Sadāśiva is held in the highest estimation by the Śaivas. It is therefore

unavoidable to give a very short sadasiva summary of the philosophical aspect of these two deities as gathered from the Vātuļašuddhāgama. According to the Śaiva-siddhāntins there are three tatvas (realities) called Śiva, Sadāśiva and Mahēśa and these are said to be respectively the nishkalā, the sakalā-nishkalā and the sakalā⁽¹⁾ aspects of god: the word kalā is often used in philosophy to imply the idea of limbs, members or form; we have to understand, for instance, the term nishkalā to mean

Also sükshma, ethüla-sükshma and ethüla, and tatva, prabhāva and mūrti.

that which has no form or limbs; in other words. an undifferentiated formless entity. Now the Sivatatva mentioned above is identified with the nishkalā aspect of the Supreme god, because in this state all created beings merge their bodies, which they had obtained for the purpose of the enjoyment of actions of the pure and impure kinds, in the primeval cause, and therein suppress all activities. In the nishkalā state the Supreme Being has no beginning, no limit or boundary and is pervading everywhere, is indestructible, incomparable, extremely subtle and supreme, and is unknowable by any mode of proof. At the end of an aeonic destruction, (samhara) for the purpose of creating the suddha-tatvas, the suddha-bhuvanas, and for the removal of dirt (mala) from Yogis, five Saktis evolve as follows: when Siva in his boundless mercy wills, a thousandth part of his self emerges out of him as Parasakti; from a thousandth part of this Parāśakti comes out Ādiśakti, a thousandth part of Adi-śakti gives rise to Ichchhāśakti; from this latter are produced in a similar manner Jňānašakti and Kriyāšakti. These five Šaktis are also known as

> Parāšakti—Śāntyātītašakti, Ādišakti—Śāntišakti, Ichchhāšakti—Vidyāšakti.

Jñānaśakti=Pratishţhāśakti and Krivāśakti=Nivrittiśakti

in the technology of the Saiva philosophy. Because it produces the faculty in souls of the enjoyment of karmas (good and bad actions) the Kriyāśakti is called nivritti; because it yokes to the purusha tatvas which are naturally inert and supremely subtle. the Jñanaśakti is called pratishtha; because it understands māyā, the objects ushered into existence by the maya and the distinction of the soul from the above two, the Ichchhāśakti is called viduā: because it destroys mala, māyā and karma, the Ādiśakti is called śānti; and because it is the source through which souls attain the knowledge of the sat-chit-ananda svarupa of the Supreme Being, the Parasakti is called śantyatita.(1) From the five Saktis mentioned just now appear the five different Sadaśiva-tatvas as follows :-

> From a tenth of Parāšakti comes the first Sadāšiva-tatva, Šivasādākhya, known also by the name of Sadāšiva; because it is born of Parāšakti and is pure, it is called Šiva; and it exists everywhere as a subtle divine light, bright as the

See also verse 27, Chap. 14 of the Yajña-khanda of the Săta-samhită and the commentary thereon.

- lightning and pervading the space in the universe;
- 2. from a tenth portion of Ādiśakti is evolved the second Sadāśiva-tatva, Amūrtta-sādākhya, known also as Iśāna. Because Ādiśakti, like Parāśakti, is also formless, this second tatva is called the amūrtta; that is, this is also nishkalā. This sādākhya exists as a luminous pillar whose lustre is equal to that of a crore of suns put together. This pillar is called the Divya-linga or the Mūla-stambha. As everything takes its origin from the mūla-stambha and ends finally in it, it was called the linga; (1)
- 3. from a tenth of Ichchhäśakti is produced the third Sadäśivatatva, Mürttasādākhya, known also as Brahmā. Because this tatva has form it is called mūrtta; in other words it is sakalā. This tatva exists in the form of a Divyalinga with the brightness of fire and having flames of fire playing round it. On the top of

Suprabhēdāgama.

स्वं गच्छन्ति भृतानि संहारे निखिलं यतः।
 स्विकाले पुनस्कृष्टिसस्मानिकमुदाहतम् ॥

this linga there is a figure with a beautiful face having three eyes, four arms and all other limbs. It carries in two out of its four hands the parašu and the mriga and the remaining hands are held in the varada and the abhaya poses;

- from a tenth part of J\(\tilde{n}\) ans\(\tilde{a}\) akti proceeded the fourth taiva, Kartrisadakhya, otherwise Isvara. Because Jñāna is the characteristic of the karta (doer) this tatva received the name Kartrisadakhva. Usually it is believed to exist in the form of a Divyalinga of immeasurable lengh and girth: the characteristic quality of this linga is its crystal clearness. On this linga resides Siva, the origin of all existence, in the form of a figure having four faces, twelve eyes, eight ears and arms, and two legs. the right hands of this figure are sula, parašu, khadga and abhaya, whereas in the left ones are pāśa, sarpa, ghanţā and varada and is adorned with all ornaments; and similarly
- from a tenth part of Kriyāśakti emerged the fifth tatva, Karmasādākhya, known

also as Iśāna. (1) It is called karma because it is of the nature of kriyā. This tatva exists as the linga set upon the pītha. As the act (karma) of the conjunction of these two objects is the condition precedent to creation, the tatva received the name of Karmasādākhya.

Each one of these tatvas is dependant upon its immediate predecessor; for example, the amūrttasāda depends upon the śivasāda, the mūrtta on the amūrtta and so on. Therefore, the Karmasādatatva is to be taken as containing in it all the five sādākhyas. The deity Išāna representing the Karmasāda has a perfectly white body resembling the flower of the kunda (a kind of jasmine) or the full moon; having five heads adorned with jaṭāmakuṭas; bearing on each face three eyes, ten arms and two legs. He is standing on a padmāsana and keeps in his right hands the śūla, parašu, khadga, vajra and abhaya and in the left ones the nāga, pāša, ankuša, ghanṭa, and agni. He is beautiful

⁽¹⁾ The names of these five aspects corresponding to the five sādākhyas are usually known as Vāmadēva (-Īśa), Tatpurusha (-Īśāna), Aghōra (-Īśvara), Sadyōjāta (-Brahmā) and Īśāna (-Sadāśiva) and they face the north, east, south, west and the top respectively.

adorned with all ornaments, draped in fine clothes and is with a smiling countenance full of peacefulness. The significance of the articles in the hands of all these deities have already been explained in the Chapter on "Ayudhapurushas" in Vol. I of this work. Of the five faces of this deity, the one facing the east is that of Iśana; that facing the south, of Iśvara; the west, of Brahmā; the north, of Iśa and the top of Sadāśiva. All ceremonials, such as installation (sthāpana), should be done only for the Iśāna face and not for the other faces. The other faces are meant for the meditation of those who have attained perfection in yōga, mantra-siddhi, etc. It is from these five faces the Śaivāgamas were given out to the world(1). From a thousandth part of this

those by the Vamadeva face are:-

The Agamas that were proclaimed to the world by the Sadvojāta face are:—

^{1.} Kāmikāgama,

^{2.} Yogajāgama,

^{3.} Chintyágama,

^{4.} Kāraņāgama and

Ajitágama;

^{1.} Dfptägama,

^{2.} Sükshmägama,

^{3.} Sabasrágama,

^{4.} Amsumanagems and

Suprabbēdāgama;

Karmēśa, there came into existence Mahēśamūrti, who is the direct agent in the acts of srishţi (creation), sthiti (protection) and laya (reabsorption): (1) he must therefore be understood as a

those by the Aghora face are :-

- Vijayāgama,
- 2. Niśvāsāgama,
- 3. Sváyambhuvágama.
- 4. Analagama and
- Vírágama;

those by the Tatpurusha face are :-

- 1. Rauravagama,
- Makuţāgama,
- 3. Vimalagama,
- 4. Chandrajfianagama and
- Mukhabimbagama;

and those by the Isana face are:-

- 1. Prödgitägams.
- 2. Lalitagama,
- 3. Siddhagama,
- 4. Santānāgama,
- Narasimbāgama,
- 6. Pāramēšvarāgama,
- 7. Kiraņāgama and
- 8. Vātuļāgama,

making in all twenty-eight in number.

 In connection with the five aspects of Siva, it is interesting to compare the Saktimaya-vyüha of Vaishnavaism given on pp. 235—237, Vol. I, as also the five Bödhisatvas, namely,

sakala-mūrti. It is this Mahēśamūrti that manifests himself to the devotees in different forms, performing several sports (līlās) as seated or standing, dancing or riding upon vehicles, as terrific (ugra) or pacific (saumya) and so on. This Mahēśa has one face set with three eyes, the head adorned with a jaṭā-makuṭa, four arms, and is standing on a padmāsana. In two of his hands are the mṛiga and the paraśu and the remaining two hands are held in the abhaya and the varada poses. The Lālāmūrtis of Mahēśa are twenty-five in number and they are:—

- Chandraśēkharaműrti.
- 2. Umasahita M.
- Vrishabhärūdha M.
- 4. Nritta M.
- 5. Kalyanasundara M.
- 6. Bhikshatana M.
- 7. Kāmadahana M.
- 8. Kālāntaka M.
- 9. Tripurantaka M.
- Jalandharavadha M.
- Gajāri M.

Ratnapāņi, Vajrapāņi, Samantabhadra, Padmapāni and Višvapāņi, of the Bauddha Mahāyana philosophy, who also possess similar powers and functions as their parallels in the Śaiva and Vaishņava philosophies.

- Virabhadra M.
- Śańkara-Nārāyaņa M.
- Ardhanariśvara M.
- 15. Kirāta M.
- Kańkala M.
- Chandēśanugraha M.
- 18. Vishāpaharaņa M.
- 19. Chakradāna M.
- Vighnēśvarānugraha M.
- Somäskanda M.
- 22. Ekapāda M.
- 23. Sukhāsana M.
- 24. Dakshinamurti and
- Lingödbhavamürti.

Again, from Mahēśvara were produced the following: Rudradēva who is a thousandth portion of Mahēśa; Vishņu who is one part out of a crore of Rudra; Brahmā who is one part out of a crore of Vishņu and the three luminaries the sun, the moon and the fire, from the three eyes of Mahēśa; the wind from his nose; jñāna from his mouth; Gaṇēśa from his neck; Shaṇmukha from his chest; fifty crores (!) of divine beings from his navel; and several crores (!) of rishis from his hair. Such in short is the philosophy of the five sādākhyas, the five mūrtis and the tatvas of the Śaiva-siddhānta.

From the above we can very well understand that Sadasiva is the highest and the Supreme Being, formless, beyond the comprehension of any one. subtle, luminous and all pervading; not contaminated by any qualities (qunas) and above all actions (karmas). It is from this Supreme Being all else have their origin, being and end at his will. This Sadāśiva-tatva is said to be sakala-nishakala, for this reason, namely :- after a cosmic destruction. a cosmic evolution has to follow; for, those souls that have not been cleansed of their dirt of actions (karma-mala) should be made to undergo once again worldly bondage (samsāra) thereby enabling them to rub down the effects of their bad karmas done in past births and accumulate in the present existence those of good karmas and finally be relieved of mundane existence. For the purpose of creation, the Supreme Being attempts to cause the movement of the bindu (sperm) and it is in this state that he is considered as sakala-nishkala. This abstruse conception of the Sadasivamurti, which the Agamas themselves declare cannot be comprehended by ordinary mortals has fortunately been idolised in a material form for the benefit of men and the description of this image is found in all Saivagamas.

The Uttara-kāmikāgama states that the colour of Sadāśivamūrti should be of white colour and be

standing upon a padmāsana. There should be five faces and the heads be adorned with jatāmakutas, whose jatas are required to be of brown colour. Sadāśiva should have ten arms; in the five right hands there should be the śakti, śūla, khatvānga, abhaya and prasada (?) and in the five left ones, the bhujanga (a snake), akshamala, damaru, nīlotpala and a fruit of the matulunga. Or, Sadaśiva may be conceived as having only one face set with three eyes which represent the Ichchhasakti, the Jñānaśakti and the Kriyāśakti; with the Chandrakalā (the crescent moon), which stands as a symbol of jaana (wisdom), tucked up in the jatamakuta and adorned with all ornaments such as the yajñopavita. Manonmani, the Supreme goddess, should be standing by his side.

Figs. 1 and 2, Pl. CXII and Pl. CXV illustrate the description of Sadāśivamūrti. The seated figure has five heads each of which is adorned with a jaṭā-makuṭa; it has ten arms; one of the right hands is held in the abhaya pose and a corresponding left one in the varada pose. The other hands carry the akshamālā, pāša, khadga, ṭanka (or parašu), kamanḍalu and other objects not quite clear in the photograph. The standing figure (fig. 2, Pl. CXII), also possesses five heads of which the topmost has tongues of flames playing round it;





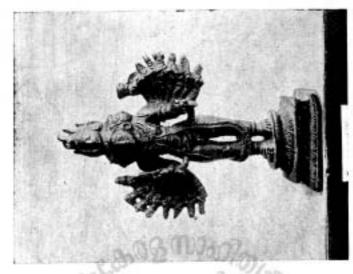


Fig. 2. Sadášivamūrti : Bronze : Collection of Mr. K. Kay, Madras.



Fig. 1. Sadāšivamūrti: Bronze: Collection of Mr. W. A. Beardsell, Madras.

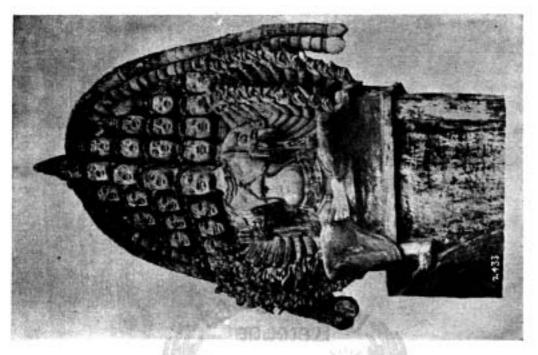


Fig. 2. Mahāsadāšivamūrti: Brick in Mortar: Vaithfišvarankēyil (Tanjore Dt.).



Fig. 1. Mahôśamūrti: Stone: Gokak Falls (Belgaum Dt.).



Sadāśivamūrti: Stone: Elephanta (from Viśvakarma).

some of the faces have side-tusks and the figure is nude; all these are characteristic features of a terrific (or ugra) aspect of the deity. There are eighteen arms, the hands of which are seen to carry such objects as the śūla, pāśa, khadga, khētaka, musala, paraśu, ghanţa, kapāla and others. The figure is adorned with various necklaces of which one is long enough to descend as far as the ankle and is composed of tiny bells. Both these images appear to be modern.

The beautiful figure of Sadāśivamūrti reproduced on Pl. CXV is said to have been discovered in Elephanta and is badly damaged. Like all other pieces in the caves at Elephanta this one also is carved splendidly. The very well executed jaṭā-makuṭas adorned with finely wrought discs, the row of small curls of hair fringing the forehead (ushnīsha), the necklaces, the yajñōpavīta, the girdle round the loins are all very nicely worked out. The figure has four faces and since all its arms are broken, it is not possible to say how many it originally possessed.

Mahasadāsivamūrti is conceived as having

Mahasadasiva twenty-five heads and fifty arms

murti. hearing as many objects in their

hands. The five heads of Sadāsivamūrti which repre
sent the five aspects of Siva (the Pañchabrahmās),

who are the lords of creation, protection, etc., are each substituted by five heads, making on the whole twenty-five; which stand for twenty-five tatvas of philosophy. The Manasara states that Mahāsadāśiva should be represented with twentyfive faces, having on the whole seventy-five eyes and fifty arms. The heads should be adorned with jata-makutas and the ears with kundalas, and there should be a number of snake ornaments (sarpālankāra). One of the hands should be held in the abhaya and another in the varada pose respectively. A representation such as this is rarely found portrayed in sculpture; one instance is found in Vaittiśvarankōyil (Tanjore District) made of brick in mortar. In this, one other peculiarity is also observable, namely the heads are arranged in tiers in arithmetical progression. The topmost tier has only one head, the next one below has three, the next five and so on till the last tier has nine heads. Only those heads which are on the borders of this triangle of heads could be adorned with jatamakutas and they alone are actually ornamented with these in the sculpture. Surrounding the image are two flower garlands so put on as to represent a sort of prabhāvali. Out of the large number of hands, one is held in the abhaya and another in the varada poses.

(ii) PAÑCHABBAHMĀS OR ĪŚANĀDAYAH.

The five aspects of Siva known collectively as the Pańchabrahmäs and whose individual names are Iśāna, Tatpurusha, Aghōra, Vāmadēva and Sadyōjāta are, as we have already said, emanations from the nishkala-Śiva (the formless, unmanifested Parabrahma of the Vēdāntins and Vāsudeva of the same state of existence according to the Vaishṇavāgamas).

The Padmapurāņa also states that Rudra when he cried to Brahmā to give him (Rudra) names, the latter conferred upon him the eight names Bhava, Śarva, Iśāna, Śiva, Paśupati, Bhīma, Ugra and Mahādēva. These eight aspects of Rudra became the presiding deities over the sun, the water, the fire, the earth, the air, the ether (ākāśa), the brāhmaṇas who had performed sacrifices and the moon respectively. The names of the consorts corresponding to these eight aspects of Śiva are Suvarchalā, Ushā, Vikēśi, Śivā, Svāhā, Diśā, Dīkshā and Rōhiṇī and those of their sons, Sanaiśchara, Śukra, Lōhitāṅga (Mars), Manōjava, Sarga, Śunda, Santāna and Budha.

The figures representing these five aspects are described in the Agamas, the Vishnudharmöttara and the Rūpamandana. The descriptions of these according to the Agamas have already been given

in the summary of the Saiva philosophy added at the beginning of this chapter.

The Vishņudharmõttara states that these aspects should have each five faces and ten arms: it omits describing one aspect, which is perhaps the Iśāna considered to be above all the other four. The colours of Tatpurusha, Aghōra, Vāmadēva and Sadyōjāta, according to this authority should be white, yellow, black and red respectively and they may also be considered to belong to the four varnas (castes) namely, the Brāhmaṇa, the Kshatriya, the Vaiśya and the Sūdra. They should keep in their hands the khadga, khēṭaka, dhanus, bāṇa, kamaṇḍālu, akshamālā, varada, abhaya, śūla and padma.

Isāna, according to the Rūpamandana, should have the colour as pure as that of the crystal; his head should be adorned with a jaṭāmakuṭa ornamented with the crescent moon and his hands should have the akshamālā, trišūla, kapāla and abhaya. The colour of the garment and the yajñōpavīta of Tatpurusha is to be yellow and in his left hand there is to be a mātuṭunga fruit and in the right one an akshamālā. The face of Aghōra should be of terrific look, set with three yellow coloured eyes and the mouth having side tusks; on the head there should be a garland

of human skulls and a snake, and snake ornaments everywhere; two snakes serving as the ear-rings, two others as keyūras, one as hara, yajnopavita, one as katisūtra (the waist-zone), the snakes Taksha and Pushtika as anklets, and so on; there should also garland composed of scorpions (vrišchika). The colour of the body of Aghora should be blue like the nīlotpala, and that of the jatās, yellow, and these should be adorned with the crescent moon. The general look of this aspect of Siva should resemble that of Kala (the god of death) and appear as though terrifying a host of enemies. The left hands should bear in them the khatvanga the kapāla, the khētaka and the pāśa while the right ones, the trisula, the parasu, the khadga and the danda. The colour of the body, the eyes, garments, the head-gear, the yajñopavīta, the garland, the sandal-paste and ear-ornament of Vāmadēva should be red. As usual, the crescent moon should be adorning the jatāmakuta of this deity also. He should have three eyes and a prominent nose, be decorated with all ornaments and carry in his hands the khadga and the khātaka. The colour of the body, garland, sandal-paste and the garments of Sadyōjāta should be white. His head should be adorned with a jatamakuta, ornamented with the

crescent moon. He should have a good-looking face expressive of joy, three eyes and two arms: the two hands should be held in the varada and the abhaya poses.

The Sritatvanidhi gives somewhat different descriptions of the Panchabrahmas. For Isana there should be, according to this work, five faces, and four for each of the rest; each of these faces should have three eyes; the colour of Isana, Tatpurusha, Aghōra, Vāmadēva and Sadyōjāta, are respectively white, golden-yellow, blue, red and white. They ought to face the top, east, south, north and west respectively. Isana should have in his hands abhaya, varada (?) (ishta in the original), ankuša, paša, tanka, kapala, dhakka (a musical instrument), akshamāla and šūla. In two out of the four hands of Tatpurusha there should be kuthara (a sort of axe) and vidya (jääna-mudra or a book) and the remaining two should be held in the abhaya and the varada poses; whereas there should be the parašu, vēda (a book?), ankuša, pāša šūla, kapāla, dhakka and akshamālā in the hands of Aghōra. Two of Vāmadēva's hands should be held in the varada and the abhaya poses and the two remaining ones should hold in them the akshamala and the tanka; while similarly two of those of Sadvējāta are to be held in the varada and abhaya

poses and the two remaining ones keep the vēdas and the akshamālā. But Sadyōjāta is distinctly required to be sculptured so as to appear of greater importance than the rest.

(iii) MAHRSAMÜRTI.

Mahēśamūrti, we have been told by the Saivagamas, is the fully manifested Supreme Siva and is the cause of creation, protection and destruction. The figure of this deity is described at some length in the Suprabhēdāgama. It is stated therein that Mahēśa should have five heads, the faces of four of which alone should be visible; each of these faces should possess three eyes besides a mouth, a nose and a pair of ears and should be placed above a neck each. Mahēsa should have two legs and ten arms; two of his hands are to be held in the varada and the abhaya poses, while the remaining four right ones should keep the śūla, paraśu, vajra and khadga; and the remaining left ones the khētaka, ankuśa, pāśa and ghanta. The complexion of this aspect of Siva should be crystal clear, having the lustre of the sun, but cool as the dew or the moon; Mahēśa must be clothed in white garments and should wear a white yajñopavīta and should be adorned with all ornaments.

By his side should be the figure of Sakti also. It should have three eyes, and four arms. On the

head there should be a karaṇḍa-makuṭa and on the person all ornaments appropriate to women. The waist of the figure should be slender, and the pelvis broad; similarly there should be two well-developed high breasts on the chest. Two of the hands should each hold a nīlōtpala and an akshamālā, while the other two should be kept in the varada and abhaya poses. The figure must be clothed in silk garments and must be standing on the same seat and under the same prabhāvaļi as Mahēśa on his left side.

Four photographs are reproduced in illustration of the Mahesa aspect of Siva: the first, Pl. CXVI, is a beautiful figure of stone lying in a field opposite a ruined Siva temple at Mēlchēri near Kāvērippakkam in the N. Arcot District. It has suffered damage at the hands of the Mussalmans during the troublous days of the contest for the succession to the Nabobship of the Karnatic. It has, as required, four faces, three of which are visible in the photograph. On the crown of the left face could be distinctly seen a big human skull and just below it is the hood of a cobra, whereas the middle head has a beautifully tied up jājāmakuta ornamented with jewelled discs, flower garlands and the inevitable crescent moon; at the base of this makuta may be noticed a row of five or six spherical



Mahēśamūrti: Stone: Kāvēripākkam.



Mahēśamūrti (wrongly called Trimūrti): Stone: Elephanta.

[To face page 392]



Mahöśaműrti: Stone: Chitorgarh (Udaipur, Marwar),



Fig. 2. Siva as a sow suckling its young ones: Stone: Tirupparankungam.



Fig. 1. Ekapsdamürti: Stone: Jambukösvara (Srirangam island).

objects which appear to be the skulls composing a garland. The third eye is very clearly marked on the forehead of the central face. There are as usual hāras, udarabandha and yajñōpavīta. Close to the neck is also a hara composed of a snake. In the unbroken right hand is visible the damaru; one other hand seems to have held a long sword whose upper part is visible on the crown, near the human skull; this latter itself appears to be the head of the khatvanga held by the image in one of its right hands; for, it might be noticed that there is a base attached to the skull; and this base is the capital of the handle of the khatvanga. (See fig. 10, Pl. II. Vol. I.) Perhaps one hand was held in the abhaya pose; it is impossible to say what the remaining two other hands might have held: in the unbroken left hands are to be seen the pasa, the khētaka, a kapāla and something which resembles a fruit. One of the left hands should also have carried a long handled object-perhaps a trisūla or parašu (?). There are also two legs as described in our authority. The image is seated in a comparatively rare posture. The right and the left faces are pacific, while the middle face is terrific. Its circular eyes, surmounted with a pair of knitted eye-brows, its wide mouth having side tusks-all these indicate, according to the rules

of the agamas, the terrific (ugra) aspect, which, in this instance, is that of the Aghōra face of the Mahēśa. This fine piece of sculpture belongs to the later Pallava period, perhaps to the reign of Nandivarman, son of Dantivarman (about A. D. eighth century).

The figure of Mahēśamūrti whose photograph is shown on Pl. CXIV as fig. 1 is found near the Gokak Falls in the Belgaum district. It is seated in the yōgāsana posture and has four faces (of which three are visible) and six arms. The front face is of the terrific aspect and the two side ones are pacific. The hands carry the śūla, akshamālā, damaru, a fruit and some other objects not clear from the photograph.

The next illustration is the celebrated "Trimurti" of the famous Elephanta Cave. (See Pl. CXVII.) I am of opinion that it is unmistakeably the representation of Mahēśamūrti and not of Trimurti. My reasons therefor are:—

- (1) There are no texts to be found in the whole of the Agamic or the Pauranic literature which agree with this piece of sculpture.
- (2) The three heads bear only jaţāmakuţas which are the characteristic head-gears of Śiva and Brahmā only. Vishņu should, under no circumstances, wear a jaţāmakuţa, his appropriate

head dress being a kirīţa-makuţa. Hence, even if it is supposed that two out of the three faces are those of Brahmā and Śiva, because they wear the jaţāmakuţas, the third cannot be identified with that of Vishņu for the very reason that its head bears a jaţāmakuţa.

- (3) Brahmā is nowhere as he is under no circumstances represented in sculpture or even in literature as possessing only one head. His figure should always be sculptured with four heads. So, the supposition that one of the heads is that of Brahmā is also clearly untenable.
- (4) The descriptions of Trimurti as found are very clearly different from these sculptured representations and have a number of material illustrations in corroboration of the description given of them in the agamas. (See under Trimurti or Ekapādamurti below.)
- (5) The central position occupied by this sculpture in the cave-temple with reference to the other manifestations of Siva (the lilamūrtis), such as those of Arddhanārisvara, Kalyāṇasundara, Rāvaṇānugraha, Gaṅgādhara and other mūrtis, found surrounding him, bear incontrovertible evidence to the conclusion that the sculpture represents only the Mahēsa or the most important aspect of Siva.

Now, the face on the left side has a severe look on its countenance, with cruel eyes, curling moustaches and a beard and a jatāmakuta serving as an abode for several snakes, which are seen wriggling through the jatās. The human skull ornament is also seen on the jatāmakuta; the ear belonging to this face has a sarpa-kundala, the hood of a cobra constituting it being visible. This is certainly the face that represents Aghoramurti. The central face is calm and dignified. In the ears belonging to this face are to be seen makara-kundalas. This is perhaps the face representing Sadyojāta. The face on the right side is also a calm and pacific one. In its ear there appears to have been a śankha-patra which is broken, but a sufficient portion of it still remains for it to be recognized. The three different kinds of ear-ornaments are sufficient proof against the sculpture being that of Trimurti. There are only six arms represented in the sculpture, that is, as many pairs as there are faces visible. One of the right hands carries a cobra which has its hood widened out, the hand holding it being also kept in the sarpa-mudrā pose; another hand appears to have been held in the abhaya pose or to have kept an akshamālā, but it is badly broken; the front left hand is seen keeping a matulunga. It is not possible to say

what other objects are held in the other hands. Copies of this piece of sculpture are to be seen in one or two other caves at Ellora and other places. A personal study of more than one such sculpture will settle once for all the question of the identity of this image.

The next illustration comes from Chitorgarh, in the Udaipur State, Marwar (Pl. CXVIII). Though it is not a good specimen of art, it is very valuable in settling definitely the question of the nature of the image in favour of my hypothesis. In this also there are three faces, the one on the left and the central one being of a pacific and that on the right of a terrific type. The third eve is clearly visible in the centre of the forehead of all the three faces, a fact that gives the direct contradiction to the hypothesis that such figures are representations of the Trimurtis, Brahma, Vishnu and Siva. All three heads bear on them jatamakutas, but that of the right head is composed of a large number of ringlets in which are seen snakes and a skull. The eyes of this face are oblique and staring and its mouth is gaping. This is surely the face of Aghora. In this sculpture, one of the right hands is held in the sarpamudra pose, another keeps something resembling a book (?) and the third an akshamālā; whereas the left hands carry a matulunga, a kapala and a sarpa.

A comparison of this piece of sculpture with the magnificent carving at Elephanta gives the clue to the objects that should have been held by the now broken hands of the latter sculpture.

(iv) EKĀDAŚA RUDRAS.

We have already seen how Rudra was produced from the frown of Brahmā (or Vishņu), and how he divided into eleven minor Rudras, who went by the collective name of the Ekādaśa-Rudras. The names of these eleven emanations of Rudra, according to the Amśumadbhēdāgama, are

- Mahādēva,
- 2. Siva,
- 3. Sankara,
- 4. Nīlalōhita,
- Iśāna,
- 6. Vijaya,
- 7. Bhims,
- Dēvadēva,
- 9. Bhavödbhava,
- 10. Rudra, and
- 11. Kapāliśa.

The general characteristics of the images of these deities are first given in the authority quoted above and in the Śilparatna. It is stated in these works that the images of all these aspects of Śiva should have three eyes, four arms, jatāmakuţas and

be of white colour; they should be draped also in white clothes and be standing erect (samabhanga) on a padmapitha. They should be adorned with all ornaments and with garlands composed of all flowers and they should keep their front right hand in the abhaya and the front left hand in the varada poses, while they should carry in the back right hand the paraśu and in the back left hand the mriga.

The enumeration of the names of the Rudras are quite different in the Viśvakarma-śilpa and the Rūpamanḍana. In the former the names are given as

- 1. Aja,
- 2. Ekapāda,
- 3. Ahirbudhnya,
- Virūpāksha,
- 5. Rēvata,
- 3. Hara,
- 7. Bahurūpa,
- 8. Tryambaka,
- 9. Surēśvara,
- 10. Jayanta, and
- Aparājita.

Whereas, the latter gives the following as the list of the names of these deities:—

- 1. Tatpurusha,
- Aghōra,

- Iśāna,
- Vāmadēva,
- Sadyōjāta,
- Mrityunjaya.
- Kiranāksha,
- 8. Śrikantha,
- 9. Ahirbudhnya,
- Virūpāksha,
- 11. Bahurūpa, and
- Tryambaka.

The two works give the descriptions of the images of each of these eleven deities. According to the Viśvakarma-śilpa, Aja has sixteen arms. In the right hands he keeps the śūla, ankuśa, kapāla, ḍamaru, sarpa, mudgara, akshamālā and sudaršana (chakra); of the left hands, one is held in the tarjanī pose, while the others carry the gadā, khaṭvānga, paṭṭiśa (a sharp edged iron rod), ghanta, śakti, paraśu and kamandalu.

Ekapāda keeps in his left hand the khaţvānga, bāṇa, chakra, ḍamaru, mudgara, varada, akshamālā, and śūla; while the right hands keep the dhanus, ghaṇṭa, kapāla, kaumudi (ardha-chandra?), tarjanī, ghaṭa, paraśu and chakra (śakti?). It is stated that the worship of this deity secures to the votary all material enjoyments.

Ahirbudhnya keeps in his right hands the gadā, chakra, khadga, damaru, mudgara, śūla, ankuśa and akshamālā; and in the left hands the tōmara (an iron club), paṭṭiśa, kavacha (shield), kapāla, tarjanī, ghaṭa, śakti and paraśu; or, there may be in one of the left hands a sword as in the right hand.

Virūpāksha holds in his right hands the khadga, šūla, damaru, ankuša, sarpa, chakra, gadā and akshamālā; and in the left hands, the khēţaka, khaṭvānga, šakti, parašu, tarjanī, ghaṭa, ghaṇṭa, and kapāla.

Rēvata carries in the right hands the dhanus, khadga, śūla, gadā, sarpa, chakra, ankuśa and akshamālā; and in the left hands the dhanus (?), khētaka, khatvānga, ghanta, tarjanī, parašu, pattiša and pātra. This aspect of Rudra grants, like Sūrya, all the goods of the world to his worshippers.

Hara bears in his right hands the mudgara, damaru, śūla, ankuśa, gadā, sarpa and akshamālā, (the object in the remaining hand is not mentioned); and in the left hands, paţţiśa, tōmara, śakti, paraśu, tarjanī, ghata, khatvānga and paţţikā (?).

Bahurūpa keeps in the right hands the damaru, chakra, sarpa, šūla, ankuša, kaumudi and akshamālā (the eighth object is not mentioned);

and in the left hands the ghanta, kapāla, khatvānga, tarjanī, kamandalu, dhanus, parašu and pattiša.

Tryambaka carries in his right hands the chakra, damaru, mudgara, bāṇa, śūla, aṅkuśa, sarpa and akshamālā; and in the left ones, the gadā, khaṭvāṅga, pātra, dhanus, tarjanī, ghaṭa, paraśu and pattiśa.

Surēśvara holds in his right hands the damaru, chakra, śūla, ankuśa, bāṇa, mudgara and dhanus (the object in the eighth hand is not mentioned) and in the left hands the padma, paraśu, ghaṇṭa, paṭṭiśa, tarjanī, dhanus, khaṭvānga and pātra.

Jayanta keeps in his right hands the ankuśa, chakra, mudgara, śūla, sarpa, damaru, bāṇa and akshamālā; and in the left ones the gadā, khaţvānga, paraśu, kapāla, šakti, tarjanī, dhanus and kamandalu.

And Aparājita carries in his right hands the tomara, khadga, ankuśa, śula, sarpa, chakra, damaru and akshamālā; and in the left hands the śakti, khāṭaka, gadā, pātra, tarjanī, paṭṭīśa, padma and ghanṭa.

The objects mentioned as being held in the hands of the various deities are required to be held in the order in which they are mentioned, beginning from the topmost hand to the lowest.

Five of the eleven Rudras enumerated in the Rūpāmandana have already been described under the head Pañchabrahmās. Descriptions of the sixth, seventh and the eighth are also given in this work, but not of the remaining three others.

Mṛityuñjaya, the sixth Rudra, should wear a garland of skulls on his head, be of white complexion, clad in garments made of tiger's skin, and carrying in two out of three of his right hands the triṣūla and the akshamālā, and of the left hands two should hold the kapāla and the kamaṇ-dalu while the remaining right hand and the left hand should be kept in the yōga-mudrā pose.

Kiranāksha, the seventh Rudra, has four arms and three eyes. One of his hands is held in the abhaya pose, and the others carry the suklapāda (white light-rays?), an akshamālā and a book.

Śrikantha should be clad in embroidered clothes (chitravastra), and ornamented with all ornaments including an yajñōpavīta of superior workmanship (chitra-yajñōpavīta) and must be very good looking. He has four arms and only one face. In his hands he should be carrying the khadga, the dhanus, the bāṇa and the kheṭaka.

As has already been stated above, the three remaining Rudras are not described.

(v) VIDYESVARAS.

Just as the weaver is the efficient cause (nimittakāraņa), the Nishkalā-Siva is the efficient cause of the universe composed of the moveable and immoveable objects. The immoveable objects consist of such things as the mountains, and the moveable, of things like pasu (here used in the technical sense of animals endowed with souls; man covered with ignorance). Souls have sūkshma-śarīras (subtle bodies) and bhuvana sariras (material regional bodies). The bhuvanas or regions are of two kinds, namely, the suddha (pure) and the asuddha (impure) bhuvanas. These bhuvanas and kalās and their residents are appended below in the foot note (1). The bhuvanas or the regions have been created by Paramasiva for the enjoyment of the pasus or embodied souls. The souls that live in the pure regions are pure in their nature and those that live in the impure regions are impure. The pasus are

⁽¹⁾ An abstract of the kalā, tatva, bhascana, varņa, pada and mastra of the Śaiva-śāstras which are interdependent upon each other are tabulated below for the information of those who are curious about this system of philosophy which has not yet obtained that amount of publicity which it deserves:—

divided into three classes: vis., the vijnanakalas, the pralayakalas and the sakalas. Those that are enveloped

Kalās.	Tatvas.	No. of Bhuvanas.	Names of the Bhuvanas.
(a) Santyātitakalā.	i. Śuddha-tatvas. / 1. Śivatatva	10	Anāśrita, Anātha, Ananta, Vyömarūpiņi, Vyšpini Ūrdhvagāmani, Mō- chikā, Rōchikā, Dīpikā and Indhikā. (Five of these are Sākta-bhuva- nas and the remaining
(a) S	2. Śakti-tatva	m)	five Nädördhva-bhuva- nas. Santyātītā, Santi, Vidyā,
1	Total Co.	15	Pratishță, and Nivritti. (These are called the
Santikala.	8. Sadāśivatatva 4. Iśvaratatva	1 8	Baindavapuras). Sadāšivabhuvana. Šikhaņdi, Šrīkantha, Trimūrti, Ēkanētra, Sivõttama, Sūkshma
(%)	5. Śuddhavidys-	9	and Ananta. Manonmani, Saryabhüta-
	tatva. Total	18	damani, Balaprama- thani, Balavikarani,
- 8	ii. Śuddhāśuddha- taivas.		Kalavikaranī, Kālī, Raudrī, Jyēsh‡hā and Vāmā,
(c) Vidyā-kalā.	6. Māyā	8	Angushihamātra, Išāna, Ēkēkshaņa, Ēkapingala, Udbhava, Bhava, Vāmadēva and Mahā-
(a) Vid	7. Kāla 8. Kalā 9. Vidyā	2 2 2	dyuti. Śikhēśa and Ēkavīra. Pañchāntaka and Śūra. Pinga and Jyōti.

by that kind of ignorance known as mala only are called the vijnanakalas; those with mala and maya

Kalās.	Tatvas.		No. of Bhuvanas.	Names of the Bhuvanas.
(c) Vidya-	10. Niyati 11. Raga		2 5	Samvarta and Krödha. Ekséiya, Ananta, Aja Umāpati and Pra- chanda.
kala.	12. Purusha	***	6	Ékavira, Isana, Bhava Isa, Ugra, Bhima and
	Total	•••	27	Vāma.
	iii. Aśuddhatatva (13. Prakriti	() in	me _o	Śrikantha, Auma, Kaumāra, Vaishņava, Brāhma, Bhairava,
	14. Buddhi	310	8 Base	Krita and Akrita. Brāhma, Prajēša Saumya. Aindra, Gandharva. Yaksha, Rākshasa and
ikalii.	15. Ahankara 16. Manas 17. Šrotra		1	Piššeba. Stbalēšvara.
(d) Presishthākalā	18. Tvak 19. Chakshus 20. Jihvä 21. Nasi	}	1	Sthūlēśvara.
	22. Vāk 23. Pāņi 24. Pāda 25. Pāyu 26. Upastha 27. Sabda	}	' 1	Śańkukarņa.
	28. Sparša 29. Rūpa 30. Rasa 31. Gandha	}	5	Kālanjara, Mandalēšvara Mākōţa, Drāviņda and Chhakalāņda.

are called the pralayākalas and those with all three kinds of ignorance, mala, māyā and karma are called

Kalās.	Tatvas.	No. of Bhuvanas.	Names of the Bhuvanas.
	↑82. Ākāśa	8	Sthānu, Svarņāksha, Bhadrakarņa, Gökarņa, Mahšlaya, Avimukta, Eudraköţi and Vastra- Olpāda.
(d) Pratishțbăkală.	33. Všyu	8	Bhimēšvara, Mahēndra Attabāsa, Vimalēša Nala, Nākala, Kuruk- shētra and Gayā.
(d) Prat	34. Tējas	(10.% <i>0)</i> (ລາສ ສ)	Bhairava, Kēdāra, Mabā- kāla, Madhyamēša Āmrātaka, Jalpēša Šrīšaila and Haris-
	85. Jala	8	chandra. Lakuliśa, Pārabhūti
± of	Total	66	Dindi, Mundi, Vidhi, Pushkara, Naimisa,
(a) Niv- rittikalā.	86. Prishvi	108	Prabbāsa and Amarēša. From Bhadrakālī to Kālāgni.(!)
	Grand Total	224	

In the Ustara-Kāmikāgama the bhuvanas are enumerated as follows:—

कपालीशादवः प्राच्यामप्रिस्त्रादयोऽनले । याम्याचा दक्षिणे भागे निर्म्हताचाश्च.नैर्म्हते ॥ बलावा वारुणे भागे शीषाचा वायुगोचरे । उत्तरे तु निर्धाशाचा देशे विचाषिषादयः ॥ युषादयस्त्वधोभागे शम्भुमुख्या नभीगताः । भुवनानां सतं चाष्टाषिकमेवं तु विन्यसेत् ॥

the sakalas. The mala envelope, if in the stage of leaving the person, is said to have undergone paripakva. The vijnānakala souls that have their mala in a high state of paripakva are those of the eight Vidyeśvaras and next to them come the Mantrēśvaras. Having been given pure body, deeds, bhuvanas and enjoyments (śuddha tanu, karana, bhuvana, bhōga), these slowly get rid of their mala, by the destructive action of Śiva. These Vidyēśvaras are the beings through whom the lower order of beings should attain higher evolutionary stages. They are eight in number and

Besides Kalā, Tatva and Bhuvana, there are three more entities, namely, Varna, Pada and Mantra. All these six are dependent on one another; thus, tatva depends upon kalā, bhuvana on tatva and so on. It is said in the Siddhānta-tārāvaļš that the tatvas from Prithvi (No. 36) to Māyā (No. 6) are called Ātma-tatvas; those from Suddhavidyā (No. 5) to Sadāšivatatva (No. 3) are Vidyātatvas and the remaining, Sakti and Šiva tatvas are Šiva-tatvas. Analysing the above we set.

Mantras are in number		11		
Padas			81	
Varpas	**		51	
Bhuvanas		.0	224	
Tatvas	**		36	and
Kalūs			5	

MISCELLANEOUS ASPECTS OF SIVA.

have different colours. Their names and colours are given below in a tabular form.

No.	Name.	Colour.
1	Anantôfa	Blood-red.
2	Sükshma	White.
8	Śivōttama	Blue.
4	Ekanêtra	Yellow.
5	Ekarudra	Black.
6	Trimürti	Orimson.
7	Śrikantha	Another kind of red, and
8	Śikhaŋḍi.	Dark-brown.

Their figures should have each one face set with three eyes, adorned with a jaṭāmakuṭa, yajñōpavīta and all other ornaments. According to the Pūrva-Kāraṇāgama they should carry in their back hands the śūla and the ṭaṅka and keep their front ones in the varada and abhaya poses. But the Vishṇudharmōttara states that their front hands should be kept in the añjali pose, and the back ones should carry the bāṇa and the triśūla. Detailed descriptions of each of these Vidyēśvaras are found in the Aṁśumadbhēdāgama.

According to this authority, Ananta has a handsome, pacific appearance; a single face with three eyes in it; four arms; has the red colour of the shoe-flower; is adorned with a karanda-makuta and all other ornaments; he is to be standing upon a padmapitha and clothed in white garments. Two of his hands are held in the varada and abhaya poses and the other two keep in them the śūla and tanka.

Trimurti (Ekapada), Ekanetra and Ekarudra are, (according to the Amsumadbhēdagama), alike and their description is given under Ekanētra below. A more elaborate description of Ekapada-Trimurti and other forms of Trimurtis is found in Uttara-Karanagama. According to this Ekapāda-Trimūrti should be standing (samabhanga) with only one leg upon a padmapitha. This member of the class of Vidyesvaras is also pacific. The colour of the deity is clear as the crystal and he has three eyes and four arms; the two front hands are held in the varada and the abhaya poses, while the two back hands keep the tanka and śūla or mriga. His ears may be adorned with either ordinary kundalas or those set with pearls and his head with a jatamakuta and there should be all other ornaments in their appropriate places on the person of this deity.

From the right and left of this erect figure of Siva should be seen emerging those of Brahmā and Vishnu respectively. In sculpture they ought to be shown above the waist and must have each a leg kept bent and held up above the ground level. Brahmā, as usual, should have four faces and four arms. The two front hands should be shown as held in the anight pose and the other two as carrying the sruk and the kamandalu. Similarly, Vishnu should have four arms of which the front two are folded and held in the aniali pose and the back hands should hold the sankha and the chakra. The head of Vishnu should be adorned with the kiritamakuta. The whole of this composite piece of sculpture should be surrounded by a single prabhamandala. It is stated in another Agama (Uttara-Kāmikāgama) that the figures of Brahmā and Vishnu should be sculptured according to the tālamāna (proportions) prescribed for female deities.

Another way in which Trimurti may be represented is this: Brahmā and Vishņu may be sculptured as issuing from either side of a large linga. Thirdly, they may be represented each one separately with all their characteristics and as standing side by side on three separate padma-pithas.

Fourthly, there may be three shrines in a temple each separated from the other and in these there may be set up in the middle shrine a linga and in the right and left the shrines for Brahmā and Vishņu respectively. Fifthly, in a temple consisting of three contiguous shrines (triforium) they may be set up as in the previous case. The central figure may be also Nritta or other forms of Śiva.

Illustrations are not wanting of the Ekapada-Trimurti. In all important Siva temples of S. India, we meet with this image in some place or other, at least carved upon pillars. An excellent specimen of it is found in the temple at Tiruvorriyur, whose photograph has been reproduced in the Introduction to Vol. I of this work. (See Pl. F. fig. 1.) Fig. 1, Pl. XCIX, is another piece of sculpture which is found in the Siva temple at Jambukēśvaram; this is almost identical with that of Tiruvorriyūr. In addition to the three mūrtis, Brahmā, Vishnu and Siva, we have in this instance the figures of a hamsa, a bull and a Garuda, the vehicles respectively of Brahma, Siva and Vishnu. There is also the figure of a yogi standing on the right with a jatabandha on his head carrying in his left hand a danda and keeping his right

hand in the attitude of praising the Trimurti. For the third mode of representation of the Trimurtis see Pls. LXII, fig. 1 and LXXIV of Vol. I. Temples containing separate shrines for Brahma. Vishnu and Siva are found in many parts of the Travancore State; for example there is the Valiyachālai temple at Trivandram and the temple at Tiruvallam. The triforium temples are common features of the Chālukya-Hoysala style of architecture. As examples of this I may quote the splendid temple of Dakshinakēdārēśvara at Baligami, the temple at Somanathapura and the Kēdārēśvara temple at Halebidu. All these temples have their ground plan resembling roughly the ace of the "clubs" of the playing cards, the three circular portions representing the three shrines and the tail the front mandapa, which is common to all the three shrines. In these temples we generally see two lingas in two shrines and a figure of Vishnu in the remaining third shrine. One of the lingus represents Brahmā and the other Siva, (See Epigraphia Carnatika, Vol. V, of Hassan District, for the photograph of the Kedaresvara temple):

Sükshma has a pacific appearance, is of blue complexion and has three eyes and four arms. He is clothed in garments embroidered with gold lace

and adorned with all ornaments. The front hands of Sükshma are held in the varada and abhaya poses, while the back hands carry the tanka and the tūla.

Śrikantha has also four arms in two of which he carries the śūla and the ţanka and holds the others in the varada and abhaya poses: he is standing upon a padmapīţha and is draped in red garments.

Śivōttama is of white complexion, has four arms and two eyes, is adorned with a karanḍa-makuṭa and with other appropriate ornaments and is clothed in white garments. He bears on his chest a white yajñōpaviṭa. Keeping his front hands in the varada and abhaya poses, and carrying in his back hands the śūla and the paśa, he stands erect (samabhanga) on a padma-piṭha.

Sikhandi of dark complexion is a pacific deity having four arms; he is adorned with a karandamakuta and all other ornaments and is draped in red clothes. His front hands are held in the varada and the abhaya poses, while the back ones keep in them the khadga and the khētaka.

Ekanētra has three eyes and a pacific look and bears on his head a jaṭāmakuṭa. He is clothed in white silk garments and is adorned with all

ornaments. Two of his hands are in the varada and the abhaya poses, while the two remaining ones are carrying the fula and the tanka.

Ekarudra resembles in all respects Ekanētra described above.

In conjunction with the Śaktis, Vāmā, Jyēshṭhā Raudri, Kāli, Kalavikaraṇi, Balavikaraṇi, Balapramathani and Sarvabhūtadamani, the Vidyēśvaras are made by Paramaśiva to create the universe. It may be noted that all these eight aspects of Śiva pacific in their nature and are residents of the pure regions (Śuddhabhuvanas).

(vi). MÜRTYASHTAKA.

The eight forms of Siva which go by the names of Bhava, Sarva, Isana, Pasupati, Ugra, Rudra, Bhīma and Mahādēva are grouped under the collective name of the Mūrtyashṭaka. We have already seen how these names were received in succession by Siva when he was first produced by Prajāpati and how the eight aspects represented by the names given above became the lords of the various tatvas such as fire, air, earth, etc. (See also Vol. I, pp. 398-400.)

We learn from the *Linga-purāņa* that Śiva is to the universe what clay and the potter are to the

pot, namely the upādāna kāraņa (material cause) and the nimitta kāraņa (instrumental or generative cause). Such a Being manifests himself in five different forms.

He who is the soul of the universe is called Iśāna. The illusory (māyā) material world is Tatpurusha; Buddhi with its eight components beginning from dharma is Aghōra; Vāmadēva pervades the whole of the universe in the form of ahankara and the manas-tatva (mind) is Sadyōjāta.

The Sūta-samhitā also conveys the same notion about the nature of the five aspects of Siva known as the Pancha-brahmās; it states that the universe is pervaded by the Pancha-brahmās and the man who is able to realise this attains liberation from bondage (samsara). Išāna is the ākāša, Tatpurusha air, Aghōra fire, Vāmadēva water, and Sadyōjāta earth. But Śrikanthāśivāchārya views them somewhat differently; in his Brahma-mīmāmsa-bhāshya he tells us that Sadāśiva is sound (śabda), Išvara touch (sparša), Rudra form (rūpa), Vishņu taste (rasa) and Brahmā smell (gandha).

According to the Linga-purāṇa, jñana, ichchhā and kṛiyā are the three eyes of Paramēśvara. The desire to create that first arose in the mind of Paramēśvara is called the Śiva-tatva, which is also

known as the ichchhā-šakti-tatva. When there are both the jāāna-šakti and the kṛiyāšakti blended in Paramēśvara he goes by the name of Sadāśiva when the former šakti is predominant and Mahēśvara when the latter šakti is predominant and Suddha-vidyā when they are both equally balanced. When Īśvara absorbs in himself the universe he is known as the Purusha and Samsāri when he has manifested himself in the form of the gross material universe.

Thus, it is seen that the exact idea involved in viewing Mahēśvara as of five aspects is explained by each authority in its own way; however, the majority of them agree in taking the aspects as the manifestations of the Supreme deity in the elements of nature such as fire, air, earth, etc.

These eight deities are required to be represented in sculpture and set up in Siva temples. The general description of these images is found in the Vishnudharmottara and the Pūrva-Kāraṇā-gama: the Amsumadbhēdāgama gives the separate descriptions of a few of the ashṭa-mūrtis. In the first authority the eight mūrtis are said to resemble Siva, wearing on their head jaṭāmakuṭas embellished with the crescent moon, adorned with appropriate ornaments and carrying in two of their hands

the khaṭvānga and the triśūla and keeping the other hands in the varada and the abhaya poses. This description is amplified by the addition of a few more details by the Pūrva-Kāraṇāgama. It states that they should all have three eyes and be draped in red silk garments and that their colours are respectively white, black, red, kṛishṇa (a kind of blue, or slate colour), pale pink, dark-brown (as the colour of musk or kastūri), coral red and deep blue.

According to the Amsumadbhēdāgama, Sarva should have the white colour of the sankha or of the moon and be of a pacific appearance. On his head there should be the jatamakuta in which is tied a crescent moon; the other parts of his body should be adorned with all the ornaments appropriate to them. In the back hands he should be carrying the khadga and the khëtaka and his front hands should be in the varada and abhaya poses and he should be standing upon a padmapitha. Bhima is the terrific aspect among the eight murtis of Siva. His complexion is deep red; his appearance must be frightful and there should also be side tusks. He should be clothed in white garments, adorned with a jata-makuta, and all other ornaments. His two hands must be carrying the śūla and the pāśa and the remaining two should be

held in the varada and the abhaya poses. It is stated that Mahādēva should be shaped like Paśupati; Paśupati should be sculptured like Śarva and set up in a temple. And Bhava's description is exactly similar to that of Bhīma, excepting that Bhava is a pacific aspect, and consequently has a calm, peaceful look and is without the side tusks, the criterion and concomitant of the ugra or terrific aspects; the descriptions of the other deities belonging to this group are not found in my copy of the Amśumadbhēdāgama.

As far as it is known, there do not exist any sculptured representations of the groups, the Ekādaśa-Rudras, the Vidyēśvaras or the Mūrtyashṭaka, at least in any one of the South Indian temples and I do not know if in Northern India these are found anywhere, either receiving pūjā or not.

(vii). LOCAL LEGENDS AND IMAGES BASED UPON STHALAMÄHÄTMYAS.

Besides the various aspects of Siva described in this and the previous chapters, which are common to the whole of India and are recognized by the Purāṇas, Itihāsas, etc., there are very many images which are met with in different temples and which are associated with certain legends peculiar to each of these temples. For instance, at Jambukēśvara

near Śrirangam, an elephant and a spider are said to have worshipped Siva in a grove of white jambu tree; we meet with sculptured representations of an elephant pouring with its trunk the water which it had brought from the river Kāvēri on the head of a linga and a spider weaving its web in a corner to protect the linga from the rays of the sun. legend in connection with Ekamranathasvamin of Kānchi is that the goddess Parvati made a penance to Siva standing on one leg, with hands uplifted on the head in the anjali pose; Siva being pleased with her devotions appeared to her under an amra (mango) tree. These pieces of sculpture peculiar to each place are the outcome of the sthalamāhātmya written generally at some later period of the history of the temple and is usually based upon some imaginary event that had occurred in it. The one mahatmya that has contributed very largely to the multiplication of images of Siva is the Halasya-mahatmya or the one pertaining to the god Siva at Madura, the capital of the Pandyas. The god Sundarēśvara (the name of the God Siva enshrined in Madura) is said to have indulged in sixty-four lills or sports, which are also narrated in later works such as Sivahlarnava. In all these hlas, Siva assumed human and other forms for the purpose of succouring help to some one in need of

it. For example, reference may be made to legends according to which he was once pleased to grant heaven to a pious crane; he taught the Mrityunjaya-mantra to a black-bird to protect itself and its species from the aggressions of stronger species; he once took pity upon a litter of motherless pigs and acted the part of their mother and eventually caused them to be re-born as the sons of a human being and bestowed upon them the office of the ministers of the Pandya king and so on. All these sports of Siva at Madura are materialised into stone sculptures which are to be seen everywhere in the extensive temple not only of Madura but also in temples situated in many places adjoining Madura. Since the local legends are so many and the sculptures representing these are numberless, it is practically impossible to deal with them in a work dealing with images which are of universal acceptance.

Two illustrations are however added to give the reader a notion about the nature of such representations. The first, figs. 1 and 2, Pl. CXX, is one symbolising the legend connected with the Ekāmranāthasvāmin temple at Conjeevaram. Pārvatī, according to this legend, was doing penance on the bed of the river Vēgavatī; she

had set up a linga and was offering worship to it daily with intense piety. To disturb penance with a view to test her mental firmness, god Siva suddenly sent freshes in the river Vegavati so as to sweep away the linga and the other objects of worship set up by Parvati. When thus suddenly beset with difficulties, Parvati, not knowing how to avert them, hugged the linga to her bosom, so that if it was swept out, she might also perish with it. Siva, pleased with the firmness of devotion of Parvati, appeared to her in person under a mango tree (which stood singly, ēkāmmra) and was joined with his consort. In fig. 1, Pl. CXX, Pārvatī is seen doing penance and fig. 2 on the same plate shows her hugging passionately the linga symbol when it was threatened to be washed away in the flood.

The second illustration, fig. 2, Pl. CXIX, is of Siva who took the form of a sow to suckle a number of the young ones of a pig which was killed in a hunt and which were dying for want of succour. Here, Siva is represented with the usual four arms in two of which he is seen carrying the paraśu and the mriga, while with two others he is seen hugging a number of little pigs, which are drinking lustily the milk from the teats of their foster-mother, while some are squeaking and rolling down on the earth

for drawing the attention of the foster-parent to their hungry condition. The photograph reproduced here is that of a piece of sculpture to be found in the Siva temple at Tirupparankungam near Madura.



SUBRAHMANYA.



SUBRAHMANYA.

SUBRAHMANYA is almost exclusively a South Indian deity. There is not a village, however small, which does not possess a shrine for Subrahmanya. In fact the popularity of this deity with the South Indian is so great as to induce him to build shrines for him in all places such as towns, villages, gardens, mountain tops and other odd places. Strangely enough Subrahmanya is less known and less worshipped in Northern India; there are not many temples of this god in Northern India. In Bengal it is stated that he is worshipped by disreputable women on certain occasions, while in the Bombay Presidency no sumangali (a woman whose husband is alive) would visit the temple of Kārttikēyasvāmin (Subrahmanya).

The birth of Kārttikēya or Subrahmanya is given at some length in the Bālakānda of the Rāmāyana. Śiva, after he was married to Umā, began to indulge in gratifying his love towards her; a thousand years of the gods passed thus but no issue was born. The gods in the meanwhile

becoming alarmed that the offspring which might be born to Mahādēva would be of an extraordinary character, entreated him to practise austerity. Siva acceded to their prayer but inquired what would become of the seed which he had already discharged. The gods replied that this should be received by the earth and Agni and Vāyu should enter it. Agni accordingly entered it and produced a white mountain, where Kārttikēya was born. Out of gratitude, the gods worshipped Śiva; the consort of Śiva cursed the gods that their wives should become barren, because she was denied the pleasure of becoming a mother.

In another place in the same work the birth of Karttikëya is described differently. While Siva, the lord of the gods, was performing penance, the other gods went to Brahmā and asked him to provide them with a general in the place of Siva, their former commander, who had since taken to austerities. To this Brahmā replied that in consequence of the curse of Umā no sons could be born to the gods; but he suggested that Agni could beget a son on Gangā and that the offspring might become the general of the gods. In obedience to the advice of Brahmā, the gods went to the mount Kailāsa and appointed Agni to carry out their wish. Agni accordingly consorted with Gangā and begot Kārttikēya.

SUBRAHMANYA.

The Vana-parvan of the Mahābhārata has another account of the birth of Karttikeva. Indra, whose army (dēvasēna) was defeated by the dānavas, was meditating upon his reverses, when he heard the cry of a female calling for help and invoking a husband to afford her protection. Indra seeing that she had been seized by the demon Kēśin remonstrated with him. But the asura did not heed it but hurled his club against Indra. Indra cut it off with his vajra and Kēśin was finally defeated and driven away. Indra then learnt from the woman he had rescued that she was called Devasens (the army of the gods) and that she had a sister named Daityasena (the army of the demons) and that they both were the daughters of Prajapati. She added that her sister liked Kēśin, but she herself did not; therefore she requested Indra to secure for her a proper husband who would be able to overcome all the enemies of the gods. Indra took Dēvasēna to Brahmā and desired him to provide her with a valorous husband; Brahma promised that the help-mate of Dēvasēna would soon be born, under the circumstances described below.

Vasishtha and other rishis performed an yājāa to which the gods headed by Indra went to

receive oblations. Agni, being invoked, descended from the sun, entered the fire, received oblations of the rishis and presented them to the gods. Then he beheld the wives of the rishis and became perturbed by desires. His heart felt distressed because he failed to obtain the wives of these brahmanas; he therefore resolved to abandon his corporeal form and went away to the forest. Meanwhile, Svaha, the daughter of Daksha, who was loving Agni from her youth, discovering the cause of Agni's discomfiture resolved to take the forms of the wives of the rishis and to present herself to Agni. Assuming first the form of Siva, the wife of Angirasa, Svāhā addressed Agni thus: "Agni, you ought to love me, who am troubled with love for you. I am the wife of the rishi Angirasa. If you will not do so, look upon me as dead ". Agni embraced her with joy and delighted her. Assuming the form of a Garudi bird to avoid detection, Svaha issued from the forest and beholding a white mountain surrounded by palisades of arrows, guarded by seven-hooded snakes and rakshasas and others, went quickly to its summit which was difficult of access and threw the seed into a golden receptacle. Thus did this goddess enjoy the company of Agni by assuming successively the forms of the wives of the rishis. But she could not take

SUBRAHMANYA.

the divine form of Arundhati, the wife of Vasishtha, owing to the power of the latter's austerity and her obedience to her husband. Six times was the seed of Agni thrown by the enamoured Svähä into the receptacle from the pratipada day (the first day of a fortnight). The collected seed which was discharged (skanna) by Agni generated a son and gave to the child the character of Skanda. Kumära was born with six heads, twelve arms, ears, eyes and feet, one neck and one belly. He was made the commander of the army of the gods and Dēvasēna was married to him.

The wives of the six rishis who were discarded on suspicion by their husbands repaired to Skanda and complained to him that they were unjustly abandoned by their husbands and consequently became degraded from their former position and entreated him to secure for them heaven (svarga). Skanda granted them their desire and kept them with him. Svaha then approached Skanda and informed him that she was his genuine mother and then told him that from her childhood she loved Agni but that her love was unrequited by him and desired that she should somehow be made to live perpetually with Agni. Skanda conferred this boon upon her saying that whatever oblations of brahmanas was introduced by hymns, they

should always lift it and throw it in the fire saying 'Svāhā' and that Agni should dwell continually with her.

Then Prajāpati asked Skanda to go to Mahādēva, the vexer of Tripura. Addressing Skanda as the unconquered, Prajāpati informed him that he had been produced for the good of the gods and of all the world by Rudra who had entered Agni and Umā who had entered into Svāhā. Skanda was received with due honour by the bull-bannered Rudra with his consort Umā.

It is stated about Skanda that because he was honoured by Rudra he was the son of Rudra. Again the brāhmaṇas call Agni Rudra; consequently Kārttikēya is the son of Rudra; the seed which was discharged by Rudra became a white mountain and this seed of Agni was formed by the Krittikās on the white mountain. Skanda, that most eminent deity, being born of Agni, who was Rudra and from Svāhā and the six wives of the rishis was the son of Rudra. Thus then it will be seen a sort of confusion arose about the real parentage of Skanda and attempts are made to establish the identity of Agni with Rudra. This identity is based upon the Vēdic assertions that Agni is the same as Rudra.

SUBRAHMANYA.

Almost the same account is given in all the later works such as the Kumārasambhava, etc.

The agamas state that the temple for Subrahmanya may be constructed on all sides of a town except the east and it might face any direction. These temples may be built in capital cities, in towns, villages, on the tops of mountains, on the banks of rivers, in gardens, forests or under large trees. They may stand separately as a svayampradhāna temple or be attached to some others, such as that of Siva. Different kinds of central shrines are prescribed for the temple of Subrahmanya; these may contain from one to seven talas (storevs) and may be surrounded by prakaras or circuits and adorned with mandapas or pavilions, and other adjuncts. As usual the size of the shrine of this god is also determined with reference to the height of the image to be set up in it. The temples of Subrahmanya are to be adorned with either peacocks or elephants placed in the corners of the vimāna, where generally Garuda or Nandi is seen in the temple of Vishnu or Siva respectively.

In a svayampradhāna temple of Subrahmaṇya there are required to be set up eight parivāradēvatas, namely, Yakshēndra, Rākshasēndra, Piśāchēndra, Bhūtarāt, Gandharva, Kinnara, Daityanāyaka and Dānavādhipa. The figures of these are to

be placed on the eight cardinal points of the prākāra; Yakshēndra being on the east, Rākshasēndra on the south-east and so on. These Parivāra-dēvatās are to be sculptured as having two or four arms and they should be of dark complexion and terrific look. If they have four arms, two of the hands are to be held in the varada and the abhaya poses, while the remaining two should carry the khadga and the khētaka. But if they have only two arms, the hands should keep the khadga and the khētaka.

Besides the parivara-devatas mentioned above, the temple of Subrahmanya is required to have eight farira-pālakās or body-guards. They are named Shanmukha, Śaktipāņi, Kārttikēya, Guha, Skanda, Mayüravāhana, Sēnāni and Šaktihastavān. They are also, like the parivara-devatas, required to be represented with four or two arms; if they have four arms, two hands out of the four should be held on the chest in the anjali pose and the remaining two are to keep in them the vajra and the padma. The farīra-pālakās may have one or six faces and must be located on the eight cardinal points beginning from the east as in the case of the parivaradēvatās, but perhaps in a second āvaraņa. If they cannot be represented regularly by sculptured figures, at least pithas representing them must be

set up, with a peacock or an elephant kept in front of them.

The Kumāra-tantra mentions a much larger number of parivāra-dēvatās; eight, twelve, sixteen or thirty-two dēvatas are prescribed in it. If eight devatas are to be set up, we are told that on the east, facing the deity, should be the figure of an elephant that on the south-east, Śāsta; in the south, Brahmā; on the south-west, the Sapta-mātrikās; on the west, Jyēshṭhā; on the north-west Durgā; on the north, Kshētrapa and on the north-east, Sumitraka. The names of the parivāra-dēvatas* of the groups of twelve, etc., are given in the foot-note below.

To make up the thirty-three parivara-dēvatas, the following are added to the above mentioned sixteen deities, namely, the Ashṭa-dikpālakas, Sudēba, Surēśa, Sumukha, Bhṛingi, Vāsuki, Ashṭavara (vakra?) Bhṛingi (Bhṛīgu?) Daksha-Prajāpati, Vīrabhadra, Śukra, Bhū, Jyēshṭha and two others-

^{*} The names of the twelve parivara-dēvatās are, the elephant, Sūrya, Šāsta, Brahmā, Yama, Sapta-mātrikās, Varuņa, Agastya, Durgā, Nārada, Šrīša and Sumitra. The following are the names of the sixteen parivara-dēvatās:—the elephant, Brahmā, Agastya, Nārada, Sumitraka, Šukra, Brihaspati, Durgā, Ditī, Aditī, Chandra, Sūrya, Šāsta, Mahālakehmi and Bhāratī and the Sapta-mātrikās.

In the north-east corner, of the temple of Subrahmanya should be set up either the image of Skanda-Chanda or the famous Sākalya-piṭha. Skanda-Chanda might have four or two arms; in the first case, the two front hands are to be held in the abhaya and the varada poses respectively, while the back ones should carry the vajrāyudha and a lotus flower.

The image of Subrahmanya is seen sculptured in different ways. We have instances of standing and seated figures of this deity; some have six faces while others only one; some have two arms while others have from four to twelve arms; sometimes the image of Subrahmanya is seen with that of one Sakti (goddess) and often with two. He is further represented as a boy who has not undergone the upanayana (or the initiation) ceremony or as one who has undergone it. Then again he appears as a youth of resplendent beauty. The seated figure is either on a padmāsana or on a peacock. It is laid down as a rule that if the figure is a seated one, it should have only two arms; if a standing one, four; and lastly, if it is seated upon a peacock, it may have six, eight or twelve arms. The sitting posture is recommended for representing the yoga (dhruva) bera, the standing posture

for the bhoga (utsava) boras and the figure seated on vehicles for dhyāna boras (images meant for fixing one's thoughts upon and meditating). The image with two arms is said to be sātvik, one with four arms rājasik and one with more arms than four tāmasik in nature.

Subrahmanya with two arms may be sculptured in any one of the five following manners:—

- in the first mode the image might keep in the right hand a padma and the left hand may be resting upon the hip (katyavalambita);
- (ii) in the second mode the right hand may be held in the abhaya pose and the left in the katyavalambita pose;
- (iii) in the third mode the right hand may carry a danda and the left hand may be in the katyavalambita pose;
- (iv) in the fourth mode the right hand may carry the \$aktyāyudha and the left the vajra, and
- (v) in the fifth mode the right hand may carry a \$aktyāyudha and the left a kukkuţa (a fowl).

In the case of the figure of Subrahmanya with four arms the hands are required to be kept in any

one of the seven poses and to carry articles as given in the following table:—

No.	Right Hands.		Left Hands.	
	I.	11,	I.	II.
a.	Abbaya	Śskii	Varada	Vajra.
ь.	Abbaya	Akshamālā		Kamandalu.
0.			Katyavalambita	Kamandalu.
d.	Abbaya	Sakti	Katyavalambita	Kukkuţa.
6.	Abbaya	Sakti	Aksbamälä	Kukkuta.
f.	Abbaya	Sakti	Katyavalambita	
g.	Khadga	Sakti	Khetaka	Kukkuta.

Subrahmanya with two or four arms is said to be capable of giving siddhi to his worshippers.

The figure of Subrahmanya with six arms should have in its right hands abhaya, khadga and śakti; and in the left hands khēţaka, akshamālā and kukkuţa. The image of Subrahmanya with eight arms should be represented as carrying in its hands the vajra, śakti, abhaya, varada, khadga, khēṭaka, bāṇa and dhanus; or, they may keep the padma, vajra, śakti, abhaya, varada, khadga, khēṭaka and pāśa.

Subrahmanya with twelve arms may be sculptured in six different ways; the following table furnishes the information regarding the poses of the hands and the objects carried in them:—

	Abbaya. Pracāritabasta. Bāņa. Gadā.	XI. XII.	Varada Varada Varada Do Do.
·	Gadā 	.	Süla Danda Ankusa Do.
IV.	Dhvaja Chakra Do. Padma Pasa Abhaya	2 m20%	Padma Dhanus Kukkuja Danda Do. Pasa
II.	TAME OF	ക്കാദമി ⁹	3.2933
ı	Kbadga Do. Do. Cbakra Kbadga		Kbētaka Kokuţa Kbētaka Do. Padms
	141111	2	State .
Ħ	Bana Do. Dhwaja Do. Vujra Bana	All All	Dhanus Saikha Dhanus Paés Abbaya Kukkuja
H	A SA SA SA SA	VII.	Vajra Vajra Do Stila, Do,
No.	4.소 6~6 6~4	No.	ಕ್ರತಕ್ರಕ

The agamas mentioned the appropriate forms of the image of Subrahmanya that should be set up in temples erected for that deity in towns of different kinds * the image that must grace a temple

The village resided in by learned brahmanas is called a mangala or an agrakāra. The place which has a mixed population of brahmanas and other castes is said to be grama. The place where a rich landlord lives with only his tenants and dependants is called a kutika or an ēkabhēga ; (kutika is a Tamil word, kudi, rendered thus in Sanskrit). That portion of a pura (town) which is inhabited by brahmanas and surrounded by their gardens is called a kharvafa. A place full of trading population of all classes and is visited by maritime people of other nations and is situated on the sea-coast is called a pottona. The suburb in a vent (forest) or rajya solely inhabited by Sudras is called either a kantaka, khejaka or grama. The capital of a subordinate chief is called a fibira and the town where the elaphants and horses of the king are stationed is a sengsthang and that where the king lives and has a large population of all classes, and is provided with many secret passages is called a senamukha. That portion of a town where travellers and sannyasins are fed and lodged is called a matha. The town where large military forces are stationed is a vidyasthana; if the latter has in it the palsos of the king also, it goes by the name of rajadhani. Those places which adjoin gramas, etc., are known by the names of kubja (Tam. kuppom) and cherika (Tam. cheri). The quarters occupied by weavers in a grāma, etc., is a nagari.

^{*} According to the Kāmikāgama towns are divided into the following classes according to its residents, etc.:—

constructed for this deity in the rajadhani (the capital city) of a reigning sovereign is to be one with six faces, six arms, twelve eyes and twelve or six ears. It should keep in its hands the śakti, khadga, akshamala, abhaya, kukkuta and khētaka. The image that should be set up in a grama or a prasada (palace) should have twelve arms; the right hands of this image should carry the \$akti, musala, khadga, chakra, pāśa and abhaya; and the left hands, the vajra, dhanus, khētaka, šikhidhvaja (a banner made of peacock feathers), ankuśa and varada. (See Pl. CXXVIII.) This figure should be of the colour of the rising sun and be draped in red clothes and be adorned with a karanda-makuta, and the yajñopavita and be seated on a peacock with, on either side, a figure of a devi. Though different types of images of Subrahmanya are prescribed for consecration in different kinds of villages there is no positive objection to any of the five types of the image of this deity, namely, those with two, four, six, eight or twelve arms, being set up in any kind of town.

Subrahmaņya is known by several names, the chief among them are Kārttikēya, Shaņmukha, or Shaḍānana, Śaravaṇabhava or Sarajanman, Sēnāni, Tārakajit, Kraunchabhēttā, Gangāputra, Guha, Agnibhū, Skanda and Svāminātha. Most of his

epithets have reference to the circumstances of his Siva cast his seed into Agni who being unable to bear it cast it into the river Ganges; hence Skanda is called Agnibhū and Gangaputra. The seed was then transferred to the six Krittikas when they went to bathe in the Ganges, each of whom therefore conceived and begot a son; all these children afterwards became combined in one being having six heads and twelve arms and eyes. Hence he became known by the names of Karttikeya, Shanmukha and Shadanana. According to another account the seed of Siva was cast by the river Ganges into a thicket of reeds (sara) and the boy who came out of the thicket of grass came to be known as the Sarajanman. Subrahmanya pierced the Krauncha mountain and hence he was called Kraunchabhetta. He commanded the army of the dēvas against the asura Tāraka whom he vanquished and killed. Therefore he got the names Dēvasēnāpati and Tārakāri. He is called Guha because he lived in a receptacle for six days before he was fully formed. Because he was born from the discharged seed (skanna) of Siva he was known as Skanda.

The most characteristic weapon of Subrahmanya is the śakti; the Mārkandeya-purāņa gives a short account of the origin of this weapon thus: Sūrya

(the sun) was once so powerful that his heat was causing damage to the world. Viśvakarman, the celestial mechanic, contrived to abstract a portion of the solar glory and rendered him innocuous. 'From the power taken away from Sürya, Viśvakarman fashioned' the śaktyżyudka for the use of Subrahmanya. It is worth noting that a portion of the solar glory was transferred to Subrahmanya, who, according to the Bhavishyat-purana, took his seat near Sürya when the daityas attacked him and when the gods rallied round him for his support. The same purana informs us that the dvarapalakas of Subrahmanya are Sürya under the name of Rājña and Śiva under the name of Srausha. These facts coupled with the information regarding the origin of Subrahmanya distinctly point to its origin to the sunmyth. We saw in the first instance that Agni was invoked by the rishis for receiving the oblations in their yajña and that he descended from the sun; the Mahabharata states that on the day the rishis began their yajña the sun and the moon were together, that is, the day was a new-moon day; beginning from the pratipada day the seed of Agni was gathered for six days and on the shashthi tithi Subrahmanya of the colour of the rising sun came into existence. His dvarapālakas, we saw above, are Sūrya and Siva (who is the same as Agni or Rudra).

A dhyāna-śloka current in some parts of S. India actually describes him as Sūrya. All these facts clearly point to the sun-myth as the origin of Subrahmanya; his six heads perhaps represent the six ritus or seasons, the twelve arms, the twelve months; the kukkuta or the fowl the harbinger of the rising sun and the peacock whose feathers display a marvellous blending of all colours represents the luminous glory of the sun; the śaktyāyudha is also of solar origin.

Corresponding to the various names of Subrahmanya are images whose descriptions are found in almost all the agamas. The following are some of the important aspects of Subrahmanya dealt with in the Kumara-tantra, viz.,

i. Saktidhara.

ix. Shanmukha,

ii. Skanda,

x. Tārakāri,

iii. Sēnāpati,

xi. Sēnāni,

iv. Subrahmanya,

xii. Brahma-śāsta.

v. Gajavāhana,

xiii. Valli-kalyana-

sundaraműrti.

vi. Śaravanabhava, xiv. Bālasvāmi,

vii. Kārttikēya,

xv. Kraunchabhetta and

viii. Kumāra,

xvi. Šikhivāhana.

To this list are added a few more by the Sritatvanidhi; the descriptions of these are given briefly below.

Saktidhara: This aspect of Subrahmanya should have a single face and only two arms. The left hand should bear a vajra and the right one the šakti; the latter weapon is said to represent the ichchhā, jāāna and kriyā šaktis. The following description of Jnanasakti-Subrahmanya is found in the Sritatvanidhi: this form of the deity should have only one face and four arms and his head adorned with a jatamakuta ornamented with rubies, he should wear a garland of cactus flowers, and his body should be smeared with a paste of sandal and there must be on his chest a white yajñopavita. In three out of the four hands there should be the šakti, kukkuta and vajra and the fourth hand should be held in the abhaya pose. It is therein stated that this aspect of Subrahmanya is the embodiment of mana-šakti.

Skanda: According to the Kumāra-tantra this aspect should be represented with one face and two arms and should be of the colour of the lotus. The loins are to be bound by a broad belt and the only clothing which this figure should possess is the kaupīna. The right hand should keep a danda while the left one should rest upon the hip (katyavalambita). This aspect of Subrahmanya is poprearly known as the Palaniyāndavar. This is

the description which is given in the Śrītatvanidhi for Vēlāvudha-Subrahmanya. This latter work, however, gives quite a different description of Skanda which is as follows. This aspect of Subrahmanya is required to possess, as in the previous one, one face set with two eyes, and four arms. He should be seated upon a lotus flower (padmāsana). His head is to be surrounded by a prabha-mandala; on the head there should be the usual karandamakuta adorned with a wreath of flowers; there must also be ornaments made of rubies and on the waist a broad girdle of fine workmanship. The front two hands should be kept in the varada and the abhaya poses while the back hands should carry the kukkuta and the vajra. The colour of this aspect of the deity is said to be that of smoke.

Sēnāpati: This aspect should have the brilliance of the sun and should possess six faces and twelve eyes. One of the arms of Sēnāpati should pass round the waist of his dēvī, who should be seated upon his left lap; the corresponding right hand should keep a lotus. The other hands should hold the following objects in them: śūla, khēṭaka, vajra, dhanus, gadā, ghanṭā, kukkuṭa and abhaya.

Under the name Dēvasēnāpati, the Śrītatvanidhi gives the following description: He should have

one face, two eyes and four arms: two of the hands should be held in the abhaya and varada poses respectively and the remaining two should carry the śańkha and the chakra; the colour of this aspect of Subrahmanya is said to be black. He should be adorned with all ornaments, and should have a white yajñōpavīta and his body should have a coating of finely smelling sandal paste. The face must be very pretty and a smile must be playing about his lips.

Subrahmanya: This aspect of Skanda should be of the colour of kunkuma (saffron) and be adorned with kēyūra, hūra and other ornaments. One of the right hands should be held in the abhaya and in the rest must be the śakti, kukkuṭa, and a padma. The colour of this aspect of the deity should be that of the rising sun and that of the sandal paste and the clothing red. Or, the figure may have only two arms of which one should rest upon the hip (katyavalambita) and the other hand be held in the abhaya pose.

Gajavāhana has also only one face, two eyes and four arms; in one of the left hands he should hold the kukkuṭa while the other should be kept in the varada pose; in one of the right hands there should be the śakti and the other should be held in the abhaya pose.

Śaravaṇabhava should have six heads, twelve eyes and twelve arms. Two of his hands are to be in the abhaya and the varada poses while the remaining ones should carry in them the śakti, ghaṇṭa, dhvaja, padma, kukkuṭa, pāśa, daṇḍa, ṭaṅka, bāṇa and dhanus. The complexion of this aspect is yellow; the face should resemble a full-blown lotus.

The Sritatvanidhi, as usual, gives an entirely different description of Śaravaṇabhava. According to this authority Śaravaṇabhava should have only one face, three eyes and six arms, be of the colour of the rising sun and be seated upon a lion. The body should be covered with ashes (bhasma or wibhūti). There should be in the hands flowery arrows, a bow made of sugar-cane, khadga, khēṭaka, vajra and the kukkuṭa.

Kārttikēya should have six faces and six arms and be of the colour of the rising sun. Two of his front hands should be kept in the abhaya and the varada poses, while the rest should carry vajra, khēṭaka, šakti and khaḍga.

According to the Śrītatvanidhi Kārttikēya should have one face with three eyes, ten arms and the complexion of the rising sun. There should be a fruit (or leaf) of the bilvā tree on

the head and in the right hands the śūla, the chakra, the ankuśa, and abhaya; in the left hands the tōmara, the pāśa, the śankha, and the vajra and varada. He should have his peacook vehicle by his side. The complexion of this aspect of Subrahmanya should also be that of the rising sun.

Kumāra should hold in his right hands the śakti and the khadga and in the left ones kukkuţa and the khēţaka. The Srītatvanidhi substitutes the abhaya and varada in the place of khadga and khēţaka in the above description.

Shanmukha: The colour of Shanmukha should be that of kunkuma (saffron) and he should be seated on the peacock. As his name indicates he should have six faces, twelve eyes and twelve arms; in the right hands he should have the śakti, bāna, the khadga, dhvaja, gadā and abhaya; and in the left ones dhanus, vajra, padma, kaṭaka-hasta and varada (and one more object which is perhaps the khēṭaka). Shanmukha is here mentioned as the nephew of Vishnu. The Srītatvanidhi mentions the śankha, chakra, kukkuṭa, pāśa and hala as among the objects held by the hands of Shanmukha. It also states that on either side of Shanmukha there should be standing two dēvīs called Jayā and Vijayā.

Tārakāri: The figure of Tārakāri is required to be sculptured with twelve arms, in the hands of which there should be the ankuša, dhvaja, khadga, kaṭaka-hasta, abhaya, pāša, chakra, musala, šakti vajra, varada and khēṭaka. The colour of Tārakāri, is described as equal to a crore of Aruṇas shining at the same time. According to the Śrītatvanidhi, Tārakāri should have only one face and three eyes and he should be seated upon an elephant carrying in two of the right hands the khadga and the šakti and one of them held in the abhaya pose; one of the left hands should be in the varada pose and the remaining hands should keep the khēṭaka and the akshamālā.

Kraunchabhēttā: This aspect of Subrahmanya should have six faces and eight arms. In the right hands there should be the khadga, šakti, abhaya and bāṇa; and in the left ones varada, vajra, dhanus and khēṭaka. His complexion is to be that of the lotus flower.

Kraunchabhēttā according to the Śrītatvanidhi should be represented with a single face and four arms and three eyes. Two of the hands should be kept in the varada and abhaya poses and the remaining hands should carry flowery arrows and a bow made of sugarcane; or, the front two hands

should be shown as breaking the Krauncha mountain. There should be near him his peacock vehicle.

Sēnāni should also possess twelve arms and twelve eyes; the hands should have in them khadga, chakra, ankuša, šakti, abhaya, šūla, varada, padma, danda and gadā.

Brahma-śāstā: This is the aspect of Subrahmanya in which he put down the pride of Brahmā by exposing his ignorance of the Vēdas. He should be represented with a single face and four arms; he should have only two eyes. In the back hands there should be the akshamālā and the kamanḍalu and the front hands should be held in the varada and abhaya poses. The colour of Brahma-śāstā should be the red of the lotus flower.

Balasvami is the aspect of Subrahmanya as a child. If he is sculptured as standing by the side of his parents, as in the Sōmāskanda aspect of Śiva, he should be represented as a child carrying a lotus in each hand; if, however, he is shown separately, he may be sculptured with a padma in his right hand and with the left hand resting upon the hip (katyavalambita). The colour of this aspect is also red.

Sikhivāhana is to be of the colour of coral and to have a single face and four arms. In one of

the hands there should be held the *šakti* and in the other the *vajra*, while the remaining ones should be held in the *abhaya* and the *varada* poses respectively. He is said to be the destroyer of the enemies of the gods.

Vallikalyānasundara: In this aspect Subrahmanya is sculptured as being married to Valli. He should be represented in this case as carrying in the back right band the akshamālā and the front hand should be held in the abhaya pose; the front left hand should rest upon the hip and the back band should carry a kamandalu. Brahmā with a sruva in his hand should be shown as officiating in the ceremonies in front of the fire that should be sculptured as burning in a kunda. Vishnu should keep in his hands a water-vessel ready to pour water in the act of giving the girl in marriage to the bridegroom. A host of gods and goddesses should be shown as offering praises to the married couple. Both the bride and the groom should be adorned with all ornaments appropriate to the occasion. The colour of Subrahmanya in this aspect also is red.

The Śrītatvanidhi adds the description of the following aspects of Subrahmanya, namely, Agnijāta-Subrahmanya, Saurabhēya-S., Gāngēya-S. Guha-S., Brahmachāri-S., and Dēśika-S.

Agnijāta-Subrahmanya should have two faces, eight arms and a white complexion; his neck should be of black colour; he should carry in three out of the four right hands the sruva, an akshamālā and a khadga and the remaining hand should be kept in the svastika pose; in three of the left hands there should be the vajra, kukkuţa, khāţaka and an ājya-pātra (vessel of ghee or clarified butter). He should be sculptured as engaged in the act of offering fire sacrifice.

Saurabhēya-Subrahmanya should have four faces, eight eyes and eight arms and should be seated upon a kamalāsana; in the right hands there should be the śakti, a lotus, flowery arrows and abhaya; and in the left hands vajra, a bow made of sugar-cane, a śūla, and varada. He should be standing with his right leg kept firmly on the ground and the left leg somewhat bent. His colour should be that of the lotus flower.

Gāngēya-Subrāhmanya is required to be represented with a single face, three eyes and four arms. The head must be adorned with a karanda-makuṭa: he should be standing upon a makara (a kind of fish) and should be carrying a flag on which is painted a kukkuṭa, and should be adorned with nīlōtpala flowers. In his right hands should be a parašu and a pūrna-kumbha (a vessel filled with

water); in the left hands he should keep an arani (a piece of wood which is used in generating fire by friction) and a kukkuta. The colour of this aspect of Subrahmanya is that of gold.

It might be noticed that in all these aspects the descriptions are such as to suit the nature of the aspect; for example Subrahmanya, the son of Agni, is said to have two faces, the same number as possessed by Agni; he carries an ājya-pātra sruva and other objects necessary for making fire-offerings. Similarly, in the case of the Gāngēya-Subrahmanya, or Subrahmanya the son of Gangā, he is required, like Gangā, to be standing upon a makara, carry a pūrņakumbha and adorned with mīlotpala or water-lilies, objects characteristic of rivers.

Guha-Subrahmanya should have one face, three eyes and four arms. His head should be adorned with a kirīṭa made of gold set with rubies. In the right hands there should be the vajra and the śula and the left hands should be held in the varada and the abhaya poses. The colour of Guha is black and that of his clothes white. His Dēvī should be by his side and they should look like a newly married couple.

Brahmachāri-Subrahmanya: Subrahmanya in this aspect should have two eyes, two arms and be

standing upon a padma. He must have a tuft of hair on his head, a yajnōpavīta, mauñji (grass girdle) and kaupīna. The right leg should be firmly placed upon the padma and the left one slightly bent and rested upon it. In the right hand there should be a danda and in the left a vajra. His complexion should be red.

Dēšika-Subrahmanya: This is the aspect in which Subrahmanya taught Siva, his own father, the significance of the sacred syllable om. As a teacher he should be represented as possessing one face, six arms and as seated upon the peacock. His head should be adorned with a karandamakuta: two of his hands should carry the śakti, one an akshamālā and two others kept in the varada and the abhaya poses; the remaining hand should perhaps be held in the chinmudra pose. Siva in the aspect of a disciple is called the Sishyabhāva-mūrti. The Mānasāra gives a description of the form of Sishyabhāvamūrti. Siva should be seated in front of his teacher Subrahmanya crosslegged, with one of his right hands kept closing his mouth and another kept on the chest in the inana-mudra pose; the other two hands should carry the tanka and the mriga. He should have a white complexion and his face should resemble the full-moon. His head should be adorned with a

crescent moon. Pārvatī, his consort, should also be standing by his side.

Pls. CXXI-CXXIX illustrate the various aspects of Subrahmanya. Fig. 1, Pl. CXXI, belongs to the collection of the late Mr. M. K. Nārāyaṇasvāmi Ayyar and represents Skanda or Vēlāyudha-Subrahmanya. In the right hand of the image is a danda and a sakti is kept resting on his right arm. The left hand rests upon the hip. The image is clothed with only a kaupīna and wears the ornaments generally worn by boys. This is a modern piece of work.

Fig. 2 on the same plate is the photograph of the image of Kumāra belonging to the Siva temple at Tiruppālatturai. The image has four arms; in the right hand at the back there is the śakti and in the back left hand the vajra; the front right and the left hands are kept in the abhaya and the varada poses respectively. A śaktyāyudha rests upon the right front arm.

Pl. CXXII is the reproduction of the photograph of Subrahmanya with his two consorts Dēvasēna and Vallī to be found in the Nāgēśvarasvāmin temple at Kumbhakönam. It is precisely similar to the figure of the Tiruppālatturai temple. Herein, Subrahmanya has behind him his peacock.

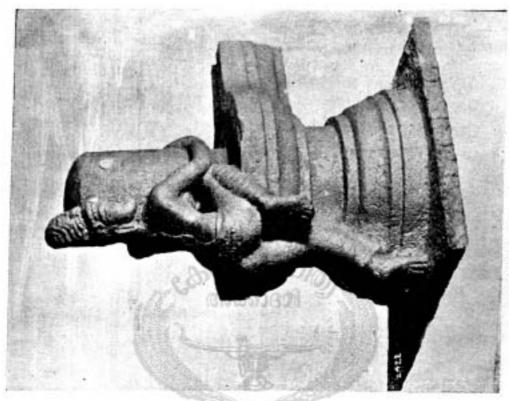


Fig. 2. Parvati embraciog the linga.



Fig. 1. Parvati doing penance: Stone: Paţţiśvaram.

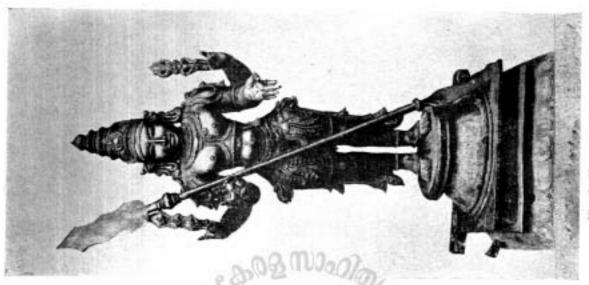


Fig. 2. Kumāra : Bronze : Tiruppālatturai,

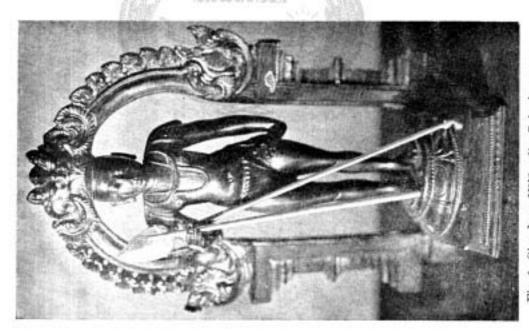
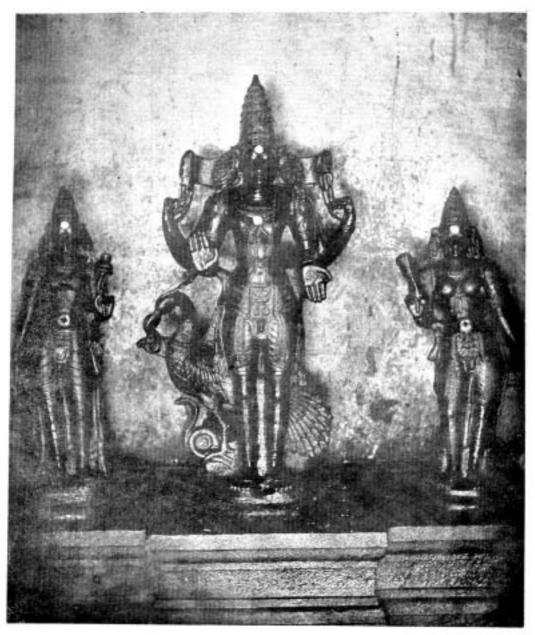


Fig. 1. Skanda or Völfáyudha-Subrahmanya: Bronze: Mr. M. K. Náráyanasvámi Ayyar's Collection.



Valli. Subrahmanya, Dovasēnā.
Subrahmanya with his consorts Dēvasēna and Valli:
Stone: Kumbhakōnam.



Mahāvalļi. Subrahmaņya. Dēvasēnā.
Subrahmaņya with his consorts Dōvasēnā and Vaļļi :
Bronze : Tiruvogrjyūr.

The description of the Dēvis of Subrahmanya is given as follows in the Kumāra-tantra: Mahāvalli should be of black complexion and should have a smiling face. She should stand with her right leg kept firmly on the ground and the left leg kept somewhat bent and placed on it. She should be holding in her left hand a padma (lotus) and her right hand should be hanging by her side. The complexion of Dēvasēna is red and she should also have a smiling face and standing with her left leg kept firmly on the ground and the right one somewhat bent. She should carry in her right hand a nīlōtpala flower, and the left one should be hanging. These descriptions are rigidly observed in the sculpture of the Nāgēśvarasvamin temple.

Pl. CXXIII is exactly similar to the previous one. The original of this sculpture is in the Siva temple at Tiruvogriyür and is executed very skilfully.

The photograph reproduced on Pl. CXXIV is that of a piece of sculpture belonging to one of the rock temples at Ellora. The central figure, Subrahmanya, has four arms and a single face. The front right hand which is broken seems to have held the śakti, whose head is visible near the figures of a Dēva and his Dēvi sculptured on the upper left corner. The back right hand rests upon the hip;

the front left hand carries a kukkuta and the back left hand embraces the peacock which stands to the left of Subrahmanya. There are on either side a goat-headed attendant of Subrahmanya; one of these must be Daksha-Prajāpati, who is said to be one of the parivara-dēvatās of Subrahmanya. The figure on the left has its left arm crossed against its chest and keeps its right one as if going to close his mouth,-attitudes which show a great deal of reverence. The figure on the left of Subrahmanya has its left hand resting upon its hip and keeps something in its right hand. On either side of the figure of Subrahmanya and soring in the air are two Devas with their Devis praising him. The central figure of Subrahmanya has an yajñōpavīta, a udarabandha and a fine hara; the ears are adorned with two different kinds of kundalas and the head is surmounted with a karanda-makuta, round which there is a prabhā-mandala.

Pl. CXXV is the photograph of Subrahmanya with his consorts and resembles the other two photographs described above. The only difference consists in that the figure of Subrahmanya in this instance bears the śakti and the kukkuţa in its back right and left hands respectively, while, as in the other instances, the front right and left hands are kept in the abhaya and the varada poses

respectively. The person of Subrahmanya is elaborately adorned with all sorts of ornaments.

Fig. 1, Pl. CXXVI is a piece of ivory carving executed in the School of Arts at Trivandram and closely resembles the previous sculpture. Fig. 2 on the same plate represents Subrahmanya as seated upon the peacock; the right leg is hanging while the left one is bent and rested upon the peacock. The front hands are in the abhaya and the varada poses, and the back hands keep in them the šakti and the vajra. Fig. 3 on the same plate portrays Subrahmanya as seated upon the peacock. embracing his consort with his right arm and keeping in his left hand a bow; whereas the Devi embraces her lord with her left arm and carries in her right hand an arrow. Fig. 2 may be taken as Sikhīvāhana and fig. 3 as Sēnāpati.

Pl. CXXVII illustrates the description of Shanmukha. This beautifully carved figure belongs to the Siva temple at Pattisvaram. It has twelve arms of which two are held in the abhaya and the varada poses and the remaining ones carry the sakti, tanka, chakra, khadga and musala (or pāśa?) and vajra, dhanus, bāna, khāṭaka and śankha. The figure has six heads of which three are visible in the photograph. Behind the figure of Subrahmanya is his peacock.

Pl. CXXVIII is almost similar to the previous one; in addition to the weapons mentioned in the last plate, there is in this a *saktyāyudha* made separately and kept leaning on the back arms. The *padmāsana* upon which this image stands is hexagonal, specially so made to agree with the six faced nature of the deity for whom it serves as a pedestal.

Pl. CXXVIIIa is a piece of sculpture which is to be found in the temple at Aihole and represents Tārakāri. In this Subrahmaṇya is seen riding a peacock and spiritedly attacking the fallen Tārakāsura with his śaktyāyudha which he wields with his right hand. The left hand carries the vajra. On either side of Subrahmaṇya are two Dēvas in the ālīḍhāsana posture, flying in the air and praising him. Above and on either side of the central figure are two persons carrying offerings and flower garlands.

Pl. CXXIX is a fine piece of sculpture to be seen in the front mandapa of the temple of Siva at Tirupparankungam near Madura. It represents the scene of the marriage of Subrahmanya with Dēvasēna. Subrahmanya is standing on the right with his right hand stretched out to receive the water which Indra is ready to pour from a water vessel, standing behind Dēvasēna on the left.



Subrahmanya: Stone: Ellora.



Subrahmanya with his consorts Dāvasēnā and Vaļļī; Stone: Kumbhaköņam.



Fig. 3. Sönapati: Stone: Madras Museum.

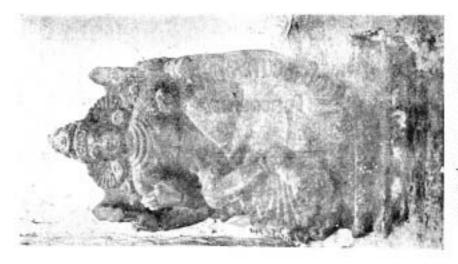


Fig. 2. Sikbivāhana: Stone: Kumbhaköņam.



Fig. 1. Subrahmanya with his two consorts: Ivory: Trivandram.



Shanmukha: Stone: Pattiévaram.

Subrahmanya has in the front left hand a lotus and in the back left one the śakti; it is not apparent from the photograph what other object is held in the back right hand.

Indra is seen keeping in the right hand the tanka and in the left the vajra and with his right hand he is pouring water into the hand of Subrahmanya.

Brahmā is seated in a countersunk surface below doing homa (fire offerings) in connection with the marriage of Subrahmanya.

The modesty of the bride is very well portrayed in this piece of sculpture.

The Kumāra-tantra gives the description of the dvārapālakas of the shrine of Subrahmaņa. They are called Sudēha and Sumukha; both of these are said to be brāhmaṇas. They should be represented with one face and two or four arms. If they possess two arms only, the right hand should be held in the abhaya pose and the left hand should keep a gadā. If they have four arms, the back hands should keep in them the vajra and the lakti and the front hands as in the case of the two-armed figure. One of these should be of red complexion and the other black; they must be adorned with all ornaments and should have sidetusks. Their head must have the karaṇḍa-makuṭas.

Sudeha should be to the right and Sumukha to the left of the entrance.

Another attendant of Subrahmanya is called Sumitra. His story is given thus in the Kumāra-There once lived a good brahmana named Svarnāksha in Kāśi; he had a son named Sumitra who had been worshipping Skanda in due form during his three consecutive births. Subrahmanya was pleased with his devotion to himself (Subrahmanya) and gave him the name Sumitra (a good friend) and made him the head of the ganas and gave him a place near him. Then follows a description of the image of Sumitra; Sumitra should be sculptured according to the uttama-navatāla measure, with two eyes, two arms and a red complexion. He should have a fine looking face and should be youthful possessing side-tusks. The head should be covered with a karanda-makuţa hiding his tuft of hair or a jaţa-makuţa. The right hand should carry the śakti and the left hand should be kept on the hip (katyavalambita). Or, the hands may be kept in the anjali pose on the chest. He may be sculptured either as seated or as standing on a padmāsana.

Pl. CXXX is the reproduction of the photograph of Sumukha the left gate-keeper of the shrine of Subrahmanya in the great Siva temple at

SUBRAHMANYA.

Tanjore. The front right hand of the image bears a short sword, while the front left hand carries a shield; the back right hand is in the süchi pose and the back left hand in the vismaya pose. The right leg of the figure of Sumukha rests upon the head of a lion, and the left foot of the image stands upon a padmāsana. It is one of the finest pieces of sculpture to be found in the Brihadīśvara temple at Tanjore.





Shanmukha: Bronze: Nallür.



Tárakári-Subrahmanya: Stone: Alhole.



Dėvasona-Kalyanasundaramūrti : Stone : Tirupparankungam.



Dvarapālaka of the Subrahmanya shrine : Stone : Tanjore,

NANDIKESVARA OR ADHIKA-RANANDI.



NANDIKĒŠVARA OR ADHIKĀRANANDIN.

A T the entrance into many an important temple of Siva in Southern India one meets with a pair of images, of which one is a male figure and the other a female one, the consort of the former. The male figure is shaped exactly like that of Siva in the aspect of Chandraśēkharamūrti. It is seen standing upon a padmāsana and carrying in its back hands the paraśu and the mriga; but, unlike the figure of Chandraśēkharamūrti, which keeps its front hands in the varada and the abhaya poses, that of Adhikāranandin has them folded on the chest in the añjali pose. The figure of Adhikāranandin is sometimes mistaken by the less informed persons for that of Siva.

Three different accounts are found of the origin of Adhikāranandin. According to the Śiva-mahāpurāṇa, he was the son of the rishi Sālankāyana; the following account is given of him by this authority: Sālankāyana, who was long without a

son, was doing penance under a sāla tree in a place called Sālagrāma. Appreciating his austerities, Vishņu appeared before him and asked him to request for any boon he desired. The rishi prayed that he may be blessed with a son of great virtue. Immediately after this request was made, a person sprang from the right of Vishņu, who resembled Śiva in every way. He was given the name Nandikēśvara. The purāņa adds that this was the forty-ninth birth of Nandikēśvara.

A second account of the birth of Nandikëśvara runs as follows: in the Trětā-yuga, a rishi named Nandi was performing a severe penance on the peak called Muñjavan on the Mandara mountain. Siva pleased with the devotion of Nandi presented himself before the rishi. The latter requested Siva to grant him the boons that he should have unshakeable faith in and love for Siva, as also that he should be made the head of the ganas. Siva granted him the boons with pleasure and disappeared. Indra and the other gods were overjoyed to see the bliss that befell the rishi Nandi and praised him for his good fortune.

The Linga-purāņa has a third account of the origin of Nandikēśvara. A blind rishi named Silāda was practising penance with a desire to obtain an immortal son, not born of human beings.

NANDIKÉSVARA OR ADHIKĀRANANDI.

Indra becoming pleased with the austerities of this rishi resolved to fulfil the rishi's desire and appreached him and told him that no one but Siva could grant him what he wanted and directed him to address his penances to that deity. He did as advised by Indra, and Siva pleased with him, promised that he would himself be born to the rishi as his son; thereby he intended to satisfy Brahma also who was desirous of Siva taking a human incarnation. After some time, Silada was engaged in a sacrifice (yaga); a lad proceeded from the room in which the rishi Silada was performing the yaga; he looked precisely like Siva, with a jata-makuta on his head, three eyes and four arms. He was carrying in his hands the śūla, the tanka, the gadā and the vajra. Because Silada became pleased with the fulfilment of his desire by the appearance of this, his son born not by human agency, Siva gave the lad the name Nandi and disappeared.

Then Silāda and his son Nandi repaired to the former's āśrama. There the boy lost his super-human form and became quite like any ordinary mortal. Though feeling sorry for the change, Silāda performed on his son the usual ceremony such as upanayana, when the boy attained the seventh year of age; he soon became well versed in the Vēdas. Some time after, two rishis named Mitra

and Varuna came to the aśrama of the rishi Silada as his guests; these gazed intently at Nandi and perceived through their mental vision that the life of the boy was to come to an end in one year more. They informed this sad news to the father of the boy. The rishi and his father Salankayana sank in despair on hearing the prognostication of their guests, and swooned. But, Nandikēśvara, though internally perturbed, began to meditate upon Siva so intently that the latter appeared to him and took hold of him in his arms and threw round his neck the flower garland which was hanging round his own neck. Forthwith the boy was changed into a being endowed with three eyes, ten arms and appearance which exactly resembled Siva. The latter blessed this metamorphosed Nandi to be free from old age and death and also anointed him as the head of his ganas and married him to Suyasa, the daughter of the Maruts.

The name Nandikēśvara, 'the tawny coloured dwarf' and a follower of Śiva occurs in the Rāmāyaṇa (V. 17, Sec. 16 of the Uttara-kāṇḍa). There he is stated to be another manifestation of Śiva (apara tanuh) and that when he was keeping guard over the Kailāsa, Rāvaṇa, the lord of Lankā and of the Rākshasas, came driving in his ærial car and wanted to cross the abode of Śiva. But he was

NANDIKĒSVARA OR ADHIKĀRANANDI.

promptly stopped by Nandikēśvara. Upon this Rāvaṇa made contemptuous remarks concerning the monkey-face of Nandikēśvara. Incensed at the insult offered to him, he cursed Rāvaṇa that beings possessing the same shape as himself and of similar energy (that is, monkeys) would destroy the race of Rāvaṇa.

Nandikēśvara is mentioned also in the Bhāgavatapurāņa. During the yāga that Daksha-prajāpati was performing, he spoke tauntingly of Šiva. Nandi grew angry at the insult offered to his lord Siva and pronounced maledictions against Daksha and the other revilers of Šiva.

The Vishnudharmöttara gives the following description of Nandikëśvara. He should have three eyes and four arms and a red complexion. His garments should be made of tiger's skin; in one of his hands there should be the triśūla and in another the bhindi; a third hand should be held over his head and the fourth held as though he is commanding a host of people. His gaze should suggest that he is seeing objects at a great distance and regulating the large crowd of devotees resorting to offer worship to Śiva.

Nandikēšvara is more often represented as a bull than as a bull-faced human being or as a

duplicate of Siva. The former is kept lying in front of the central shrine of all Siva temples.

An illustration of Adhikāra-Nandin is given on Pl. CXXXI. The original of the photograph therein reproduced is in the temple of Siva at Vaļuvūr. It is sculptured precisely like Siva in the aspect of Chandraśēkharamūrti, carrying the paraśu and the mriga in the back right and left hands respectively, and standing upon a padmāsana; but unlike Chandraśēkharamūrti who keeps the front right and left hands in the abhaya and the varada poses, Nandikēśvara has them folded on the chest in the añjali pose. The body has three slight bends in it (tribhanga). On his head are the jaṭā-makuṭa and the Gangā and the crescent moon.

Pl. CXXXII is the photograph of the bronze Nandi in the Siva temple at Panehanadikkulam; it is an ordinary bull couchant and is placed in the mahamandapa of the Siva temples generally.



Adhikāra-Nandin : Bronze : Valuyūr.



Nandi: Bronze: Pañchanadikkuļam: (Tanjore Dt.).



Fig. 1. Chanděśvara (seated) : Stone : Tiruvoggiyûr.



Fig. 2. Chanděévara (standing) : Bronze : Marudántanallűr.



Kannappa Nāyanār: Bronzo: Madras Museum.

CHANDESVARA.



CHANDĒŚVARA.

THE story of Chandesvara, how he worshipped Siva and attained to the position of the leader of the bhūtagaṇas of Siva, has been given already under Chandessanugrahamūrti. The image of Chandesvara is essential in a Siva temple and should be set up in the north-east corner with reference to the central shrine of the temple.

The image of Chandesvara may be set up in a shrine unattached to any temple, or as one of the parivara-dēvatas or attendant deities in a Siva temple. In the first instance, the shrine of Chandesvara is said to be svatantra and in the second paratantra. The svatantra temple of Chandesvara may be situated in any of the eight directions (north, north-east, etc.) or in the centre of towns and villages. The temple of Chandesvara may range in size from a mere shrine of one cubit cube to a magnificent temple with a base of thirty cubits square, surmounted by a vimāna of one to seven talas or storeys in height, ornamented with the

figures of Chandēśvara or any other deity on the corners of each tala (storey); or, there might be in these corners figures of Nandi, the bull couchant. In the case of the temple of svatantra Chandēśvara, it is required to face any one of the directions except the north; this temple should have prākāras, mandapas, etc., in proportion to the dimensions of the central shrine.

Surrounding the central shrine there should be eight parivara-mūrtis, named Rudrabhakta, Rudra-Chanda, Chandama, Mahabala, Virya, Tankapani, Iśasevaka and Rudrakopaja. They should all be of white complexion, big-bodied and with the pair of front hands held in the anjali pose and the back pair carrying in them tankas. They may be represented either as standing or seated in the virasana attitude and draped in elephant skins; they should have terrific countenances. Instead of Rudrabhakta and others. Indra and the other Dikpālakas may be made the parivaras of the temple of Chandesvara. They may be represented as actual anthropomorphic figures or with simple pithas (as in the case of the Sapta-Mātrikās, see Vol. I, Pl. CXX). In front of the temple of Chandēśvara there should be, as in Siva's temples, a Nandi or couchant bull, and at the main entrance of the temple there should be two gate-keepers

CHANDESVARA.

named Chandanuga and Chandabhritya. These two should be sculptured with two arms and carrying clubs in their hands; sometimes they may be dispensed with also.

The figure of Chandesvara should be fashioned according to the madhyama or adhama-dasa-tala vidhi as is given in Pratimalakshana or instructions given for the making of images; different descriptions are found in the agamas for making the image of Chandesvara. In the first instance, we see it stated that it might be sculptured as seated upon a padmäsana; its look should be terrific, as if fire would burst out of its face; the colour of Chandesvara should be jet black and there must be a sarpayajñopavita on its body. head should be adorned with a jata-makuta, in which there should be the crescent of the moon, as in the case of Siva. Chandesvara, according to this description, should have four faces, four arms and twelve eyes. In the right hands there should be the akshamālā and the triśūla and in the left hands the tanka and the kamandalu.

A second description of the image of Chandeśvara is as follows. The complexion of this deity should be conch-white; there should be three eyes and four arms and in the jata-makuta the crescent

moon. The figure of the deity should be seated in the vīrāsana posture and should carry in its back hands the dhanus called the Pināka and the bāṇa called the Amōgha, while the front hands should be kept in the varada and abhaya poses.

According to the third description, Chandesvara may be represented as either standing or sitting, with only a pair of arms but with three eyes. The colour of the body is here also required to be inky-black. As in the other cases there should be the jata-makuta on the head. If the figure is made a seated one, the right leg should be hanging below the seat and the left leg should be bent and rested upon the seat. The left hand may either be placed on the left thigh or held in the varada pose. In the right hand there may be a tanka; or both hands may carry tankas; or both hands may be folded on the chest in the anjali pose. Or, the figure may be sculptured as seated in the utkutikāsana posture with the head slightly bowed down as in deep sorrow, but with a face full of peace.

In the fourth mode of representing Chandëśvara, he must be sculptured as having four arms three of which should be carrying the tanka, the pāśa and the śūla and the remaining one held in the abhaya pose.

CHANDESVARA.

"In the descriptions found in the works of the Simhaladesa (Ceylon) * it is stated", so says the Kāmikāgama, "that Chaṇḍēśvara should be represented in the Kṛitayuga with eight arms, in the Trētāyuga with six, in the Dvāparayuga with four and in the Kaliyuga with two only. But", the same authority adds, "no such thing is mentioned in the works of the other countries".

Again, Chaṇḍēśvara may be shown singly or with his consort Dharmanīti. If his Dēvī is also sculptured, she should be adorned with all ornaments and should carry a nīlōtpala in her hands. Her colour is also to be black.

The Kāraņāgama states that Prachandachanda, Vikrāntachanda, Vibhuchanda, Vīrachanda and another whose name is not given came from the Pañchabrahmās. The stewardship of the house of Śivawas bestowed in the Kritayuga upon Prachandachanda, in the Trētāyuga upon Vikrāntachanda, in

^{*} This is clear evidence that there existed in Ceylon the worship not only of Buddha but of the various deities of the Hindu cults and that there existed text-books in that country also containing descriptions of images, which sometimes differed from the readings of those on the continent of India. Evidently some of those Buddha āgamas quoted by Dr. Anandakumārasami in his "Simhalese Art" belong to the category of works referred to in the Kāmikāgama.

the Dvāparayuga upon Vibhuchaņḍa and in the Kaliyuga upon Vīrachaṇḍa.

In the case of paratantra Chandesvara his shrine should be facing the south and, as has been already mentioned, be situated on the north-east corner of the first prakara of the Siva temple. According to the Karanagama the paratantra Chandēśvara may have three eyes and four arms or only two eyes and two arms, be terrific in appearance, and have a jata-makuta on the head. Of the four hands two are to be kept in the abhaya and varada poses and the remaining two should carry the pasa and the parasu. If however there are only two hands, one of them should be in the varada pose and the other should carry a tanka. There should be a white yajñopavita on the body which should be adorned with all ornaments also. The figure of Chandesvara may be either standing or sitting.

Two illustrations are given on Pl. CXXXIII. The very well-executed original stone sculpture is placed in a very dark corner of the mandapa in front of the central shrine of the Siva temple at Tiruvorriyūr. It is seated in the virāsana posture and it carries a parašu in its right hand, the left one resting upon the left lap. There is a figure of Chandēsvara carved on the north of the central

CHANDESVARA.

shrine of the Saiva cave called Dhumar Lena in Ellora; it has been mistaken by Dr. Burgess for "Siva as a yōgi or ascetic, with a club in his left hand, and seated on a lotus."

The second illustration is of the standing Chandēśvara: it belongs to the temple at Marudāntanallūr. The figure has only two arms and the hands are held in the añjali pose. A ţanka rests on the left arm.



BHAKTAS.



BHAKTAS.

BHAKTAS or devotees whose images are also enjoined to be set up for worship in temples may belong to the Brähmana, Kshatriya, Vaiśya or the Südra caste; or of mixed castes; males or females; they may be āchāryas or crowned monarchs; living or dead. All that is wanted to apotheosise them is that they should be bhaktas or acknowledged devotees. Such devotees should be worshipped in images. These images may be set up either in separate temples (svayam-pradhāna) or in the temples of some deity whose devotee the bhakta happens to be, as a dependent on that deity (an anga). As instances of the former may be pointed out the temple of Kannappa Nayanar, the hunter saint, on the hill at Kālahasti; and of Kulašēkhara Alvar at Mannarköyil near Ambasamudram. The attendant or anga class of images are found in all important temples of S. India. The well-known sixty-three (Aruvattu-mūvar) Šaiva saints and the twelve Alvars or Vaishnava saints of Dravida are seen invariably in Saiva and Vaishnava temples in S. India.

A svayam-pradhāna or independent temple of a bhakta may be constructed on the top of a hill, on the bank of a river, in vanas (gardens) and in grāmas (towns). The anga or dependent class of bhaktas are required by the āgamas to be set up near the place where flower-garlands for the use of the temple are made. The first class of images may have parivāras or attendants, while the latter should not possess any for the obvious reason, namely, that they are themselves depending upon others.

Bhaktas may be represented by anthropomorphic figures, or, in the case of Saiva bhaktas, as Sivalingas, or occasionally also in the form of Siva himself. But in the case of Vaishnava bhaktas they are generally represented as actual human beings just as they appeared when they were living. The images may be made of stone, clay, metal, wood or gems. They may be carved in half relief or in the round (ardhachitra or chitrabhasa). They should be sculptured according to the ashta-tala measure. either as standing or as seated on a padmāsana or a simhāsana. They may be sculptured with or without a tuft of hair on their head; if they are shown with a tuft it should be neatly done up in a knot on the top of the head;

BHAKTAS.

if they are not to possess a tuft of hair, their head should be shown as clean shaven. If the devotee is a crowned monarch or a ruling chief he should be sculptured with a kirīṭa or karaṇḍa-makuṭa on his head. The bhaktas may be made to carry in their hands any object which is generally associated with them or they may have their hands held in the añjali pose, or the attitude of worship. They may be sculptured as singing, dancing or doing pūjā. They should be adorned with all ornaments and if the bhakta is a female, she should be decked with such ornaments as are appropriate to her sex.

The following are the lists of the Saiva and Vaishnava saints of S. India:—

I. ŚAIVA SAINTS.

No.	Name.	Oaste.	Occupation.	Place of birth
1	Tirujñānasamban- dha.	Brāh- mana.	Temple priest.	Shiyali (Tan-
2	Tillai Brāhmaņas	Do.	Do.	Chidambaram.
3	Kalaya-nayanar	Do.	Do.	Tirukkadavűr
4	Muruga-nayanar	Do.	O HOSENSA O	Tiruppugalür.
5	Budra-Pasupati	Do.		Talaiyūr.
6	Sitappuliyar	Do.		
7	Gananathar	Do.	E 3	
8	Pűsalár	Do.		VISA INCOCEDIT
9	Chandesar	Do.	8	Seynalür.
10	Sömäsimäranär	Do.		15.02
11	Naminandiyar	Do.	S 3	Emapperur.

No.	Name.	Caste.	Occupation.	Native place
12	Appūdiyadigal	Brāh-		Tingalür.
		mapa.		C1800 27 X X X X
13	Nilanakkar	Do.		Tiruchchatta
14	Sundaramürti	Do.		mangai. Tiruvennai- nallūr.
15	Pugalttunaiyar	Āmātya.	C 19 1	manut.
16	Siruttondar	90		Tiruchchen- gātļangudi.
17	Kō-Chebengannan	Crowned monarch.		SeilenGahr
18	Pugalohehölar	Do.		
19	Arunmaniyar	Do	Teutter	
20	Idangaliyar	Do.	11/27	
21	Nedumäran	Do.	all me	
22	Sēramānperumāļ	-	01 3/4	Tiruvañjaik-
23	NT - CR. A	D-U-	150 J	kalam.
20	Narasingamunaiya-	Ruling	- ST2 #	Ruling with
	raiyar.	Chiet. (Ksha-	0 - 2	Tirukkova
	(2) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1		- N	lür as bir
24	Kürruvar	triya). Do.	- 603	espital.
25	TT 4 TAX	100000	40000	
26	The second secon	The state of	-000	
27	Atam Start	Do.	200	
28	Kāraikkālammaiyār		-	Käraikkäl.
29	Mürtinäyanär			Madural.
30	Kalikkāmanār	7.	1	Maguras.
31	Amarnîdiyar		-	Palaiyārai.
82	Іуатрадаі			Kāvirippūm-
33	Műrkkanáyanár	Velläla.		pattinam.
34	Seruttunaiyar	Do.	1	
35	Vāyilār	Do.		
86	Kölpuliyar	Do.	1	
37	Saktiyār	Do.		
88	Arivāţţāyapār	Do.		Kanamangai.
39	Haiyangudimaranar	Do.		Laiyāngudi.

BHAKTAS.

No.	Name.	Caste.	Occupation.	Native place.
40	Śākkiyar	Vellāla.		
41	Manakkanjarar	Do.	0 3	Kañjanür.
42	Vigan-mindar	70.		
43	Munaiyaduvār	The		Tiruchcheng- ungür.
44	Byarkön-Kalikkä- manär.	Do.		Perumanga- lam.
45	Tirunšvukkarašu (Appar).	Do.		Tiruvāmūr.
46	Tirumülar	Cowhard.		Sattanur.
47	Āņāyar	Do.		Mangalavür.
48	Tirunilakandar	Potter.		Chidambaram (Tillai).
49	Tirunilakandattu Panan.	Panan.	2072	B MAY SE
50	Atibattanāyaņār	Fisher- man.	01 9/3	Nāgapaṭaṇam
51	Карварра-пауаваг	(hunter).	Syzi	Kāļahasti (Uduppūr).
52	Bnadināyanār	Shanan. (Toddy- drawer).		Eyipanür.
53	Něś nasyanár	Saliyar, (weaver).		Kampili.
54	Tirunāļa i p p ō v ā r (Nandaņār).		Field labour.	Adspür.
55	Tirukkuripput to n-	Washer- man.		Kañohi.
56	Kaliyanar	A	1	
57	Kulachehiraiyār			Ma nam ö g- kudi.
58	Milalaikkugumbar			Milalai.

No.	Name.	Caste.	Occupation.	Native place.
59 60 61	Dandiyadigal Kanampullar Eribattar			Tiruvārār.
62 63	Kāriyār Sundaramūrti	Brāb- maņa.		Tirunāvalūr.
	VAISHN	AVA B	HAKTAS	
No.	Name.	Caste.	Occupation.	Native place.
1	Periyāļvār (Vishņu- chitta).	Bráh- man.	Making flower garlands.	Ścivilliputtūr
2	Āņḍāl (Gödā)	Do.	Do.	Do
8	Poygaiyālvār	W -1	Yögi.	Conjeevaram.
5	Pēyāļvār Bhūtsttāļvār	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Mylapore. Mahābali- puram.
6	Nammālvār (Śaṭa- kopa).	Śūdra.	Do.	Āļvār-Tiruna-
7	Tirumangaiyāļvār .	Kallar. (Robber).	(1) Waylay- ing and robbing. (2) Service to temples.	Tiruvāli.
8	Tondaradippodiyal- var.	Brāh- man.	Making flower gar- lands.	Mandangudi
9	Tiruppāņālvār	Pāpan.	Singing.	Uraiyur.
10	Madurakaviyāļvār .	Bráh- mana.	Serving. Nammälvär	Tirukköļūr.
11	Tirumalisaiyalvar .	Do.	Yögi.	Tirumalisai.
12	Kulasēkharāļvār	Kahatri- ya.	Crowned monarch.	Tiruvañjaik- kalam.

BHAKTAS.

Besides the Saiva saints above enumerated. there are counted many more at the present time ; that is, after that list of sixty-three was drawn up by Sundaraműrti-Nāyanār, many others of saintly nature came into being and though they could not be placed in the older list, are still held in as much esteem as the older saints. Such are, for instance, Mānikkavāchakar, Karuvūrttēvar, Kandāradittar, Tirumāligaittēvar, Śēndanār, Chēdiyarāyar, Purushōttamanambi, Tiruvāliyamudanār, Pünduruttikadanambi, Meykandadevar and others. Images are set up for these persons also, along with the sixty-three; that is why we see in many Siva temples not sixty-three, but about seventy-three images of bhaktas. The number of bhaktas cannot be limited, since any number of these might be added at any time.

Similarly, in Vaishnava temples of S. India, which are almost always under the management of the Śrīvaishnavas, are seen often more than twelve figures of saints. The additional ones are of subsequent āchāryas, like Rāmānuja, Maṇavāļamāmunigal, Vāṅkatanātha Dēśika, etc.

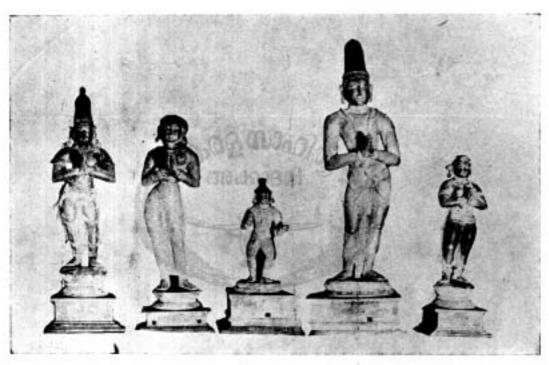
It might be observed that Kulaśēkharālvār, a crowned monarch, has a makuţa on his head, according to the rules laid down above (see Pl. CXXXVI). We see also that Kaṇṇappa-nāyanār

has his hair tied up in a fine knot on the crown of the head (see Pl. CXXXIV), and certain brāhmaņa saints, with a small tuft of hair on the crown, as in the case of Vishņuchitta (Periyāļvār), Toņḍaraḍippoḍi and Madurakavi, in our illustrations (Pl. CXXXVI).

Again, certain characteristic features mark particular saints; for instance, Apparsvāmigaļ is at once recognised by a staff, with a triangular metallic piece, at its end, intended for removing grass grown in temples; for, he had undertaken to do that service in all temples he visited (see Pl. CXXXVII, fig. 3). Tirujāānasambandha among the Śaiva (See fig., Pl. CXXXVII) and Tiruppāṇālvār among the Vaishṇava saints (Pl. CXXXVII) would easily be recognised by the cymbals they have in their hands. Tirumaṅgai, by the sword and shield; and Māṇikkavāchakar, by the book in his hands, (fig. 2, Pl. CXXXVII and Pl. CXXXVIII).

For the history of these Saiva and Vaishpava saints, the readers are referred to the *Periya*puranam in Tamil,—for, this has not as yet been rendered in English by any one,—and Mr. A. Gövindāchārya's 'Lives of Drāvida Saints' in English, respectively.

We learn from the writings of the Śrivaishņavas that in the days of Rāmānuja and later,



Kādavarkon. Šīrāļan. Šīruttondar. Queen of Kādavarkon. A few of the Saiva Saints: Bronze: Tiruchchengātṭanguḍi.

PLATE CXXXVI.

ĀLVĀRS OR ŚRĪVAISHŅAVA SAINTS-Bronze: Tādikkombu.



Garuda.

Madhurakavi- Tirumaliśai- Tiruppā- Tirumangai- Nammālvār. 10 Rāmānuja yālvār. yālvār. pālvār. yālvār. ??) (or Udaiyavar).



Poygaiyāļvār. Pēyāļvār. Bhūtattāļvār. Periyāļvār. Kulašēkha- Toņḍaraḍip- Tirumaṅgairāļvār. podiyāļvār. yāļvār.

[To face page 480]

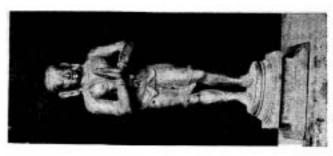


Fig. 4. Sundaramurti: Bronze: Padmanābhapuram.

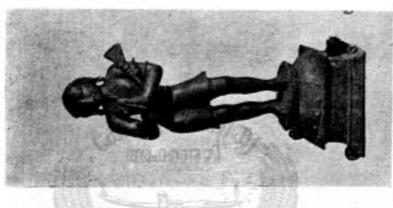


Fig. 3. Apparsvāmigaļ.

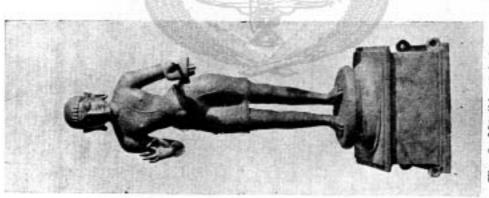
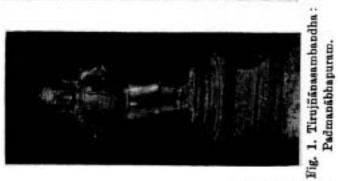


Fig. 2. Māņikkavāchakar. Tiruohenigēdu.



[To face page 480]



Māņikkavāchakar: Bronze: Višvakarma (Dr. A. K. K.).

BHAKTAS.

people were owning slaves and that the latter had their names tattooed on their chests in token of their condition. Some sold themselves to others as slaves in times of famine. When once they became slaves, they were bound to serve their masters with the utmost fidelity; in short, they had to become practically members of the family of their masters and personally interest themselves in the welfare of their families; in other words the slaves became the bhaktas of their masters. As a concrete instance of this custom might be pointed out the life-size images of the Vijayanagara kings Krishnadevaraya and Venkatapatidevaraya and the queens of the former, Chinnadevi and Tirumaladevi, which are set up in the temple of Venkatesa on the Tirumalai hill at Tirupati. These were apparently set up in their life-time as the paleography of the writing on their chests indicates. These devotees of Venkatesa inscribed themselves as the slaves of the Lord of Tirumala and thereby bound themselves to do everything for the welfare of the temple and in testimony whereof they seem to have caused their images being set up in the temple with their names engraved on their chests, so that the images might be ever worshipping their own favourite god Venkatēśa (see Viśvakarma).

ARYA OR HARIHARAPUTRA.



ARYA OR HARIHARAPUTRA.

THE deity Ārya, Śāsta or Hariharaputra, so well known to the Dravidas is not familiar to the inhabitants of Northern India; even in the Dravida country he is the favourite only of the Malayalam people. The country of the latter possesses as large a number of temples of Sasta as the Tamil country has of Subrahmanya and it is an invariable rule in the Malayalam country that in every temple, be it of Siva or of Vishnu, there must be in its south-west corner a shrine for Sasta. He is considered by them as the guardian of the land and as such eight mountain tops along the Western Ghats are surmounted by eight temples in which are set up eight images of Sasta to protect the country on the west of the mountain ranges, inhabited by the Malayalis, from all external evils and misfortunes. In this country he is better known as Śāsta than as Hariharaputra or Ārya. In the Tamil country he is known by the name Hariharaputra or more frequently Ayyanar (a

modification of Arya). That Śāsta should have been a very common name and the deity was perhaps once better known by that name in the Tamil country is deducible from the fact that in all examples in Grammars of declension, inflexion, etc., the subject of a sentence is Śāttan (Śāsta), just as the Sanskrit Grammarians usually employ the name of Dēvadatta. The name Śāsta or its corruption is not borne by men in the Tamil country, but one can meet with persons of that name by scores in the Malayālam country.

This deity which is very peculiar to the Dravida country does not appear to have been known to the region north of the Godavari. In no early Sanskrit work is the deity mentioned. Even the dictionaries do not record this name and give its origin. In the Vishnupurana we hear that, Vishnu, seeing that there ensued a quarrel between the Devas and Asuras over the distribution of the amrita (ambrosia) obtained by churning the ocean of milk, assumed the form of a charming damsel, distributed the precious article among the Devas, the Asuras being all the while dazed by the enchanting beauty of the maiden and oblivious of the cause of their quarrel. It is in the Srī Bhāgavata that we learn, for the first time that Hara fell in love with Vishnu in his form of Möhini. From

ARYA OR HARIHARAPUTRA.

the union between Hara and Hari, Arya, Sasta or Hariharaputra is said to have been born. Suprabhēdāgama very distinctly mentions that Sasta was born of Möhini, the form assumed by Vishnu for the purpose of distributing the amrita among the gods when it was churned from the milkocean, by the union with her of Hara. That this is a deity peculiarly Dravidian and has been taken into the fold of the Aryan pantheon at a later period goes without contradiction. At present Hariharaputra is treated in the Tamil country as a village deity and is mostly worshipped by the lower classes and the pūja in the temple of Hariharaputra or Ayyanār (or Ayyanārappan) is performed by a Sūdra. The Pādmasamhitā states that the pūja in the temple of Arya should be performed by a Pāraśava; we know from other sources that a Pārašava is an anuloma born of a Brāhmana father and a Südra mother. But somehow Ayyanar, like the more tamasic forms of Devi such as Kali, which are worshipped by the lower classes in the Tamil country, is made puja to by the Brähmanas in Malabar.

This deity is called Sasta because he is able to control and rule over the whole world; etymologically therefore, the word means a ruler of a country, and is sometimes applied to teachers and

fathers. The Amarakośa applies the name to Buddha also. The Tamil Nighantus call him by the additional names Satavahana, the rider of the white elephant, Kari, the wielder of the weapon known as sendu, the consort of Pūrana and Pushkala, the protector of Dharma and Yogi; they also state that the vehicle of Sasta is the elephant and the crest of his banner a cock. The names, rider of the white elephant, Yogi, the protector of Dharma coupled with the significance of Buddha applied to Sasta in the Amarakośa incline one to conclude that Buddha as conceived and worshipped in the Tamil country was ultimately included in the Hindu Pantheon and a Puranic story invented for his origin at a later period of the history of Hindu Iconology. The name Satavahana is also very noteworthy as it has been assumed by a dynasty of powerful kings of the earlier centuries of the Christian era.

The descriptions of the image of Šāsta or Ārya are found given in the Amśumadbhēdāgama, the Suprabhēdāgama and the Kāranāgama. The figure of Śāsta should have four arms and three eyes, and a peaceful countenance; its colour should be golden yellow and it should be draped in silk garments. It must be seated upon a padmāsana. The front right and left hands should be held in the

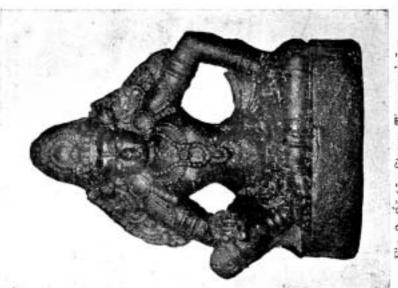


Fig. 2. Sastā: Stone: Tiruppagalyāgu.

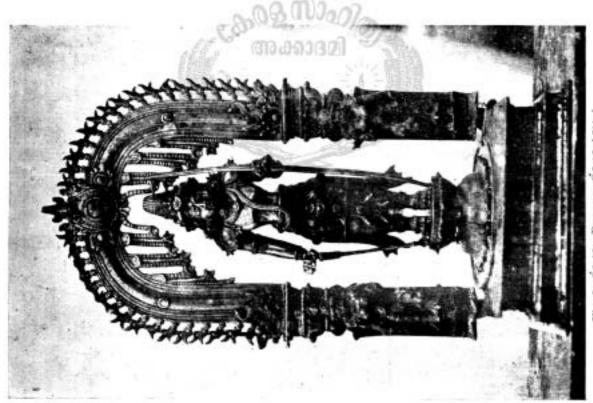


Fig. 1. Sastā: Bronze: Sāstānköţṭai.

[To face page 490]



Fig. 1. Gajárűdha Sástú: Bronze: Valuvúr.



Fig. 1. Kshëtrapäla: Stone: Ajmere: Merwara.



Fig. 2. Kshëtrapala : Stone : Halebidu.



Brahmā: Bronze: Madras Museum.

ĀRYA OR HARIHARAPUTRA.

abhaya and varada poses respectively and the back right and left hands should carry a khadge and a khētaka respectively. This is the description given in the Amsumadbhēdāgama. The Suprabhēdagama has a very different description altogether; it states that the figure of Sasta should have only two arms and two eyes and a dark complexion. It should be adorned with all ornaments and a white yajñopavita. The arms and legs should be kept folded: in the right hand there should be a crooked stick (known in Tamil as the sendu) and in the left fruits and tender leaves of plants (pallava). The body of this deity should be like that of a bhūtu, with a big belly. The hair on his head should be jet black in colour. Sasta should be represented as playing with dogs. sheep and fowls. He has two wives named Madana and Varnani; the figures of these should be sculptured one on either side of that of Sasta, with large breasts and adorned with all ornaments. To the left of Sasta there should be the figure of Damanaka-who he is, is not mentioned-of illlooking features.

The Kāraṇāgama agrees with the Amsumadbhēdāgama in taking Sāsta as the son of Mōhini by Hara, but states, with Suprabhēdāgama, that Sāsta should have only two arms and two eyes, and a dark complexion. Śāsta should be seated on a pīṭha,

with his left leg hanging down the seat and the right one folded and rested upon the seat vertically. On the knee of this latter leg should rest the elbow of the stretched left arm. In the right hand there should be a vajradanda, which is a crooked stick (note the vajra a characteristic weapon of the Bauddha Bödhisatva). The figure of Śāsta should be of youthful and peaceful appearance. The hair of his head should be like blue-black ink and be spread out. His vehicle is the elephant as also is the crest on his banner. He should have by his side a blitheful damsel. At the end of the description, it is mentioned that the colour of Śāsta might be blue, white or dark, his vehicle the bull, that he might have four arms and that the crest on his banner a cock.

The same authority states that if Arya is to be represented as a Yōgi he should be soulptured as seated in yōgāsana; if as a student of the Vēdas, he should wear a pavitra (a ring made of kuśa grass) on his fingers, and wear his upper cloth on his shoulder in the upavita fashion and be seated in the vīrāsana posture. If Sāsta is to be shown as seated in the sukhāsana fashion, the posture should be what is known as sukhāsana, the right foot of the bent right leg resting upon the thigh of the left leg which should be hanging. The gaze of Sukhāsana-Ārya should be fixed on his right foot.

ĀRYA OR HARIHARAPUTRA.

Four photographs are given in illustration of the images of Sasta. Fig. 2, Pl. CXXXIX is the photograph of an image to be found in the Siva temple at Tirupparaiyaru in N. Travancore. This image is seated with its right leg bent and rested in a vertical position and the left leg bent and rested in a horizontal position on the seat. The right hand of the figure is in the varada pose and rests upon the right thigh; the left arm which is slightly bent is made to rest upon the left thigh. The image is adorned with all kinds of ornaments. This is the Vīrāsana-Ārya. second photograph fig. 2, Pl. CXL is of a bronze image belonging to the temple at Tiruppālatturai in the Tanjore district. This image is also seated in the vīrāsana posture, with his left arm, which is stretched out, resting upon the knee of the left leg which is bent and kept resting vertically on the seat. The right leg is hanging down the seat which is a padmāsana. The right hand is held in the kataka pose, to receive in it a sendu stick. The hair on the head of this image is spread out fanwise in a circle. The third photograph fig. 1, Pl. CXL, is of another bronze image to be found in the temple at Valuvür also in the Tanjore district. It represents Sasta as seated upon an elephant which has on each side a double tusk unlike the mundane

elephant. The figure of Śāsta in this instance is sculptured exactly like the image of Tiruppālatturai. The fourth illustration fig. 1, Pl. CXXXIX, the original of which is enshrined in the temple at Śāstānköṭṭai in Travancore is of a standing figure of Śāsta. Here, he is represented with a pair of arms, which carry the dhanus and bāṇa respectively and as standing erect. On the two upright posts of the highly ornamented prabhāvaļi are sculptured the two dēvīs of Śāsta, the right one of them carrying, as usual in the case of an image attended by two dēvīs, a padma and the left one a nīlōtpala flower.

KSHETRAPALA.



KSHETRAPALA.

FOR the protection of the towns and villages from evil deities and from bad men, the shrine of the Kshētrapāla should be in the northeast corner of the town or village, the image of the Kshētrapāla being set up and pūjā offered to it systematically. It is best (uttama) for the shrine to face the west; it may face the south, but it is not very good to do so (madhyama) and to make it face the east is the worst (adhama).

The image of the Kshëtrapāla should be always a nude standing one with three eyes; it may possess two, four, six or eight arms. The sātvīka image has either two or four arms; the rājasa six arms and the tāmasa eight. In the sātvīka form alone, the image, though it might possess side tusks should be of pacific look, whereas, in the other cases, it should be of terrific look only. Similarly, the colour of the body differs in different aspects of the Kshētrapāla; it is white if the image is a sātvīka

one; it is red if it is rajasa and black if it is tamasa.

In the case of the sāṭvīka-mūrti, if the image of Kshētrapāla has only two arms, there should be the triśūla in its right hand and a kapāla in its left. On the other hand, if there are four arms, there must be the khadga in the back right hand, and the ghanţa in the back left hand, or śūla and kapāla or śūla and ghanţa respectively. The two front hands should be held in the varada and abhaya poses.

In the case of the rajasamūrti the image of Kshētrapāla should carry in its three right hands the trišūla, the khadga and the ghanţa and in its three left hands the khāṭaka, the kapāla and the nāga-pāša. And, in the case of the tāmasamūrti, there should be, in addition to the articles mentioned above, the dhanus in the additional fourth right hand and the bāṇa in the additional fourth left hand.

All the three aspects of the Kshētrapāla should have the hair on the head standing erect all round the head and of blazing red colour; the figure must be standing erect (samabhanga) on a padmapātha and be adorned with different kinds of snake ornaments. As has been observed above, nudity is the most characteristic feature in all these images. Such is

KSHĒTRAPĀLA.

the description contained in the Amsumadbhēdāgama.

The Suprabhēdāgama and the Kāraņāgama have each some slight variations in their description of Kshētrapāla. The former authority mentions that the image of Kshëtrapala should be adorned with a naga-yajñōpavīta on its body and a garland of skulls on the head; that the eyes should be circular in shape and that if the image has four arms, there should be the trisula and the khadga in the right hands and the kapāla and the khēţaka in the left hands; if there are six arms, in the additional right hand there should be a nagapaşa and in the additional left hand the tomara (a weapon); and if there are eight arms, together with the articles mentioned above, the additional right hand should carry a damaru and the additional left one the khatvanga.

The Kāraṇāgama agrees with the above descriptions in all details except in regard to the articles held by the image which has eight arms; in this case, according to this authority, there should be in seven out of the eight hands the kapāla, the śūla, the ghaṇṭā, the pāśa, agni, the ṭaṇka and the khaṭvāṇga and the remaining hand should be held in the abhaya pose.

Aghōraśivāchārya in his Vighnētvara-pratishthāvidhi, gives a dhyāna-ślōka in which the dog is said to be the vehicle of Kshētrapāla.(1) The Tamil Nighantus agree with this authority in this respect; the Pingala-nighantu distinctly mentions that Kafichuka, Kāri, Mukta, Nirvāni, Siddha, Kapāli, Vatuka and Bhairava are the other names of Kshëtrapala. From this it will be evident that the so-called Kshētrapāla is no other than Bhairava described elsewhere and therefore need not have been treated here in a separate chapter; but since the agamas deal with this aspect of Siva, which is said to be his one-ten-thousandth part, under a separate head and in a separate chapter, the arrangement of the agamas is here followed strictly (See figs. 1 and 2, Pl. CXLI).

इंड्रिणं श्रीष्ररूपम यहरक्षाधिकारिणम् । श्रानवाहं ज्वलक्तेशं क्षेत्रपालमहं भने ॥

BRAHMA.



BRAHMA.

THE history of Brahma has incidentally been given here and there in the first volume of this work as also in a previous portion of the present one. It has already been stated that Brahmā was born in a golden egg and was therefore known as Hiranyagarbha; that he sprang from the waters and the ether; that he took the form of a boar and lifted up the earth from the ocean; that he took the avatar of a fish; that he was born from the lotus that issued from the navel of Vishnu; that he was the father of Daksha and other Prajapatis (patriarchs), that he disputed the superiority of Vishnu over himself and that when, in connection with the dispute, Siva appeared between them in the form of a pillar of fire, he (Brahma) went up to search for its upper end and failed to do so; that he was born to the rishi Atri and his wife Anasūva as one of the aspects of Dattatreya; that he served as a charioteer of Siva when the latter

attacked the Tripurasuras; and that he acted as purohita (officiating priest) in the marriage of Siva and also of Subrahmanya; and many other things have also been mentioned about him.

It is well-known that Brahma (who is to be carefully distinguished from Brahma in the neuter gender) is a member of the later Hindu Trinity; but he is not held now in such great importance as the other two members of the Trinity. No temples are dedicated for his exclusive worship, nor is there any sect or class owing special and exclusive allegiance to him; in other words, there is no Brahmā cult as we have the Vaishnava and the Saiva cults with a large number of adherents, ever quarrelling over the superiority of their own particular sect or god. Hence it is believed by some people that Brahmā is offered no pūjā on earth now, and is not worshipped at all. This opinion is far from the truth. As has been elsewhere remarked, there exists (and should exist), no temple which has not got all the three members of the Trinity, be it a Siva's temple or Vishnu's. The niche on the northern wall of the central shrine of the Vishnu's or Siva's temple should contain an image of Brahmā and must receive daily pūjā. He is one of the most important of the parivara-dēvatās of the first prākāra of a Vishņu

BRAHMA.

or Siva temple. Nor are instances of a separate temple dedicated exclusively to Brahmā wanting in India, though they are very few and far between. Even such a very late production on images and temples like the Rūpamaṇḍana has got a complete description of a temple of Brahmā and mentions its parivāra-dēvatas, the dvārapālakas etc., facts which clearly indicate that the building of separate temples for Brahmā had not yet become unknown. Elaborate descriptions of the images of Brahmā are found in almost all works of authority.

The Rupamandana says that the four peaceful looking faces of Brahma are symbolic of the four Vedas, the four Yugas, and the four Varnas. Formerly Brahma had five heads, but one of them was cut off by Siva. The four heads should be respectively facing the four quarters. Brahma should have four arms; he may be standing, seated on either a padmāsanā or a hamsa (swan). The Silparatna mentions another seat called the lambakūrchāsana for Brahmā; the phrase literally means a seat composed of long grass; it perhaps is meant to indicate a seat or mat made of grass. he is to be represented as seated, he should be shown in the yogasana posture; if standing, then on a padma-pitha. The complexion of Brahma should be chrome-yellow and the colour of his eyes a

mixture of red and vellow (orange). On his head should be a jata-makuta and he should be adorned with all ornaments; there should be on his chest a white yajñōpavīta. His body should be covered with a coat of white sandal paste and he should be wearing a garland of white flowers. A katisūtra (or waist-band) should go round the loins. The undergarments should consist of white clothes and the upper portion of the body should be covered with a deer's skin worn in the upavita fashion. There should be golden or ruby kundalas in the ears. The Suprabhedagama states that the colour of jatas on his head should be of red colour and the Silparatna and the Vishnupurana would have the colour of Brahmā white and crimson respectively. The hands of Brahma may carry the following articles or may be held in the following poses :--

- (1) There may be the akshamālā and the kūrcha (a handful of kuśa grass) in the right hands and kuśa and kamandalu in the left hands; or
- (2) the sruk and the sruva in the right hands and the ājya-sthāli (ghee-pot) and kuśa grass in the left ones; or
- (3) the front two hands may be held in the abhaya and varada poses the back hands carrying

BRAHMA.

the akshamālā and the kamandalu (See Pl. CXLII); or

- (4) the front right hand may be placed with its palm facing below on the palm of the front left hand which is facing above and both resting upon the crossed legs; and the back hands carrying, as in the former case, an akshamālā and a kamandalu; or
- (5) the front right hand may be in the varada pose, the back right hand carrying a sruva and the back left hand a sruk and the front left hand a kamandalu (See fig. 2, Pl. CXLIII); or
- (6) the front right hand should keep an akshhmālā, the back right hand a sruk, the back left hand a pustaka (book) and the front left hand a kamandalu.

The Vishnupurana requires that Brahma's eyes should be closed as in the attitude of dhyana or meditation and the Rūpamandana prescribes a beard for him. The former authority also adds that he should be seated in a chariot drawn by seven swans. To the right and left of Brahma should be his consorts Sarasvatī and Sāvitrī respectively. Their persons should be adorned with all ornaments and they must be naturally also very beautiful; or, it is enough to represent

Savitri alone with Brahma seated on his left side or on his left lap. According to the Śilparatna there ought to be four Vēdas and the ājya-sthāli placed in front of Brahma and he should be surrounded on all sides by rishis.

The Rūpamaṇḍana gives the following description of Sāvitrī; she should have four faces and four arms; in the hands she should carry an akshamālā, a book, a padma and a kamaṇḍalu. She is a deity who is meant to bestow all good to the Śrōtriya Brāhmaṇas.

In a temple exclusively dedicated to Brahmā, there should be set up in the central shrine that aspect of his, named Viśvakarma. In this form Brahmā has, as usual, four heads and four arms; in his hands there should be the akshamālā, a book, a bundle of kuśa grass (?) and a kamanḍalu; and he should be seated upon a swan (See Pl. CXLIV). The following parivāra-dēvatas are required to be set up in the eight quarters beginning from the east and going round clockwise, namely, Ādiśēsha, Ganēśa, the Mātrikās, Indra, Jalaśāyi, Pārvatī and Rudra, the Navagrahas and Lakshmī respectively. Below is given a table mentioning the names of the Dvārapālakas of the temple of Brahmā and the articles held by them in their hands:—

BRAHMÄ.

No.	Name.	Objects held in the			
		Right bands.		Left hands.	
		Padma	Srok	Pustaka	Danda
2	Sadharma	Pustaka	Danda	Padma	Sruk
3	Priyödbhaya	Akshamālā	Padma	Agama (Pustaka)	Daņņa
4	Yajña	Dapda	Agama	Sruk	Kavacha
5	Vijaya	Akshamālā		Khotaka	Danda
6	Yajñabhadra	Do.	Do.		Do.
7	Sarvakámika	Do.	Pāśa	Ankusa	Do.
8	Vibhaya	Danda	Ankuśa	Pāśa	Padma

All these eight Dvārapālakas should be represented as of terrific nature and with beards. There should be makuṭas on their heads. A large number of rishis also with moustaches and jaṭas, carrying in their hands the akshamālā and the kamaṇḍalu, should be seated in the temple of Brahmā and be meditating upon him.

Nine photographs are given in illustration of the images of Brahmā; the originals belong to the various parts of India and are of different varieties; they exhibit the general natural characteristics of the country to which each belongs. Of these, the picture on Pl. CXLIV, is that of Brahmā found in the Śiva temple at Aihole in the Bijāpūr district of the Bombay Presidency. Brahmā is here seated upon a padmāsana with his left leg

hanging and the right one kept bent and supported on the seat. He has in his front right hand an akshamālā, in the back right hand a pāśa (?), in the back left hand a kamandalu and the front left hand is kept in the varada pose. He wears jatamakutas on his heads and has an yajnopavita, katisūtra and other ornaments. To the right and left are two women (whose arms alone are visible in the photograph) carrying flower garlands held over the head of Brahma; probably they represent the goddesses Sarasvatī and Sāvitrī. At the base of the seat and on the left is seated a rishi with his hands held in the anjali pose (these alone are visible in the picture) and correspondingly on the right is a hamsa (whose tail, one wing and one leg alone are visible in the photograph).

The second photograph, (Pl. CXLV), is that of a sculpture to be found in Sopāra in the Thāṇa district of the same Presidency. It is a standing figure of Brahmā. As in other pieces of sculpture, this one also has a pointed beard for the middle face only. On the head are jaṭāmakuṭas and a yajnopavīta graces his body; there are also the kaṭisūtra and other ornaments. In the right front hand of the image is held apparently a lotus; in the back right hand, is the sruk, in the back left hand a kūroha and in the front left hand

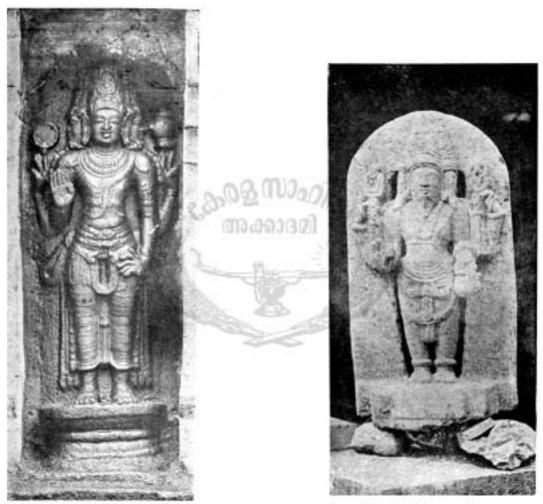
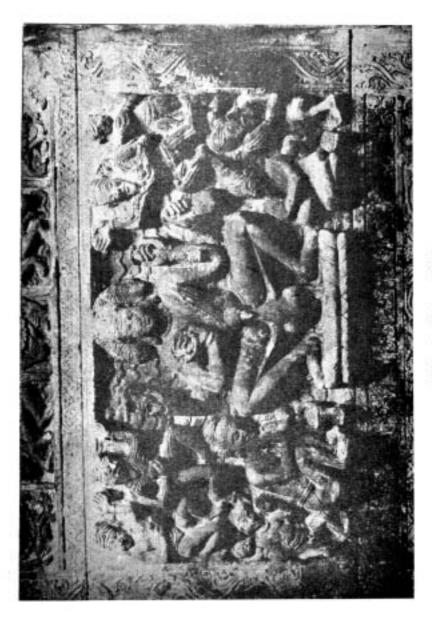


Fig. 1. Brahmā: Stone: Tiruvogriyūr.

Fig. 2. Brahmā: Stone: Madras Museum.



Brahmi: Stone: Alhole.



Brahmű: Stone: Sőpűra, Thana District.



Brahma: Stone: Aihole.

BRAHMĀ.

a kamandalu. On either side of the figure of Brahmā stands a female figure, apparently carrying in their hands bundles of kuśa grass. To the left of Brahmā is his vehicle, the swan, and to the right a brahmachārin boy. Here, the figure of Brahmā has a big belly, which is bound up, with a udarabandha. Fig. 2, Pl. CXLIII is exactly similar to the Sopāra sculpture, but belongs to the Chālukya-Hoysala style.

The illustration, fig. 1, (Pl. CXLVII), comes from the Nāgēśvarasvāmin temple at Kumbhakōṇam. It is almost like the Sopāra figure; the points of difference being that the central face has not got a beard; the front right hand is in the abhaya pose and the back right carries ana kshamālā; the back left hand has a kamanḍalu and the front left hand is resting upon the thigh (katyavalambita hāsta). The workmanship is excellent and the effect is very pleasing.

The next plate, (Pl. CXLVIII) contains the photographs of the front, back and the side views of a very beautiful figure of Brahmā; they were supplied to me by the Superintendent of Archæology of the Western Circle. This figure of Brahmā is peculiar in that it has only two arms instead of four as required by the agamas: the right one of these is held bent with the palm turned inwards. What

this hand-pose indicates is not plain. The other arm is also bent and is carrying a kamandalu, whose neck alone now remains in the sculpture. On the heads are jatāmakutas and the underwear is a fine cloth whose folds and creases are beautifully arranged by the artist. On the left shoulder is thrown in an artistic manner a deer-skin, the head and forelegs of the deer being well visible in the side view. On the whole this piece of old sculpture is an excellent specimen of the art of India.

The next illustration (Pl. CXLIV) is also from Brahma is seated in the centre on Aihole. a swan. He has in his hands an akshamālā, a lotus (?), the kurcha and a kamandalu. Surrounding him are rishis, three on either side, a young boy is taking lotus flowers in his hands to Brahmā and another is seen on the top right hand corner of the panel. The rishis are here represented as being very emaciated presumably by reason of their austerities. The photograph next reproduced is that of an image of Brahmā to be found in the Madras Museum. It belongs to the Chālukya-Hoysala School and is a standing image, carrying in its hands an akshamālā, sruva, pāša and kamandalu. Here all the faces of Brahmā have pointed beards.

The original of the next photograph, fig. 2, Pl. CXLVII, is in the Hoysaļēśvara temple at Haļebīdu

BRAHMA.

and is of the later Hoysala period. It is also a standing figure, under a very artistically and delicately carved umbrella and prabhāvaļi and ornamented with beautifully executed ornaments. It carries in its hands an akshmālā, a pāśa the sruk and the sruva and a kamandalu. On either side of Brahmā stands a woman carrying a chāmara (chauri); perhaps they represent Sarasvatī and Sāvitrī.

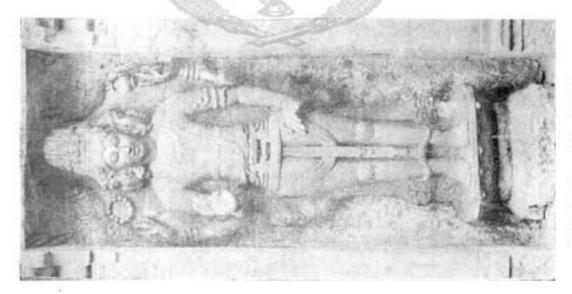
In the Madras Museum is preserved a beautiful bronze image of Brahmā seated under a prabhāvaļi, whose photograph is reproduced in Pl. CXLII; this image has kirīṭamakuṭas instead of jaṭāmakuṭas on the heads. The front right hand is held in the abhaya pose and the front left hand in the varada pose; while the back right hand carries an akshamālā and the back left hand a kamaṇḍalu. Bronze images of Brahmā are very rare and especially the one like the Madras Museum image, which is an utsava-vigraha, is met with very rarely, if at all. This image clearly points to the existence of Brahmā worship, even with grand festivals and processions, as would appear to be unmistakably evidenced by this utšava-vigraha.

The next illustration, fig. 1, Pl. CXLIII, is from the temple at Tiruvorriyūr. The original is found in the niche in the north wall of the shrine

of Gauļēśvara in the Siva temple at that place. It belongs to the latter part of the eleventh century A. D. and does not differ from the Kumbhakōṇam image.

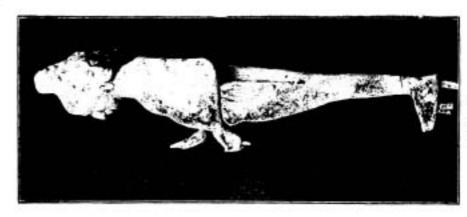
The last illustration, Pl. CXLIX, is the reproduction of the photograph of the figure of Brahmā found in the north niche of the central shrine of the Siva temple at Tiruvadi. In its back right hand, is the akshamālā; the front right one seems to have been held in the abhaya pose; the back left hand and the front left one are carrying the kamandalu and a book respectively. It is one of the finest pieces of sculpture of Southern India.



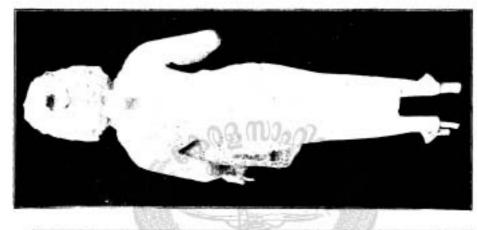


Brahmü: Stone: Kumbhakönum.

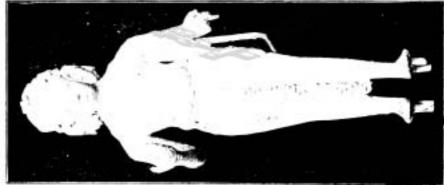
[To face page 509]



Left view.



1Front view. Brahmā: Bronze: Karachi Musoum, Sind.



Right view.



[To face page 509]



Brahmā: Stone: Tiruvadi.



Indra: Stone: Chidambaram.



A CCORDING to Hindu mythology, the eight quarters of the universe are governed by the eight guardian deities beginning with Indra and hence these eight deities are known by the name of Dikpālakas. These deities are:—

- 1. Indra, the lord of the east,
- 2. Agni, the Lord of the south-east,
- 3. Yama, of the south,
- 4. Nirruti, of the south-west,
- 5. Varuna, of the west,
- 6. Vāyu, of the north-west,
- 7. Kubera, of the north and
- Īśāna, of the north-east.

It might be noticed that all these eight deities held prominent positions in the Vedic period, long before Vishau and Siva of the modern Trinity, became supreme in Hindu mythology; and the former are now obliged to be content with the more modest situation of the guardianship of the

quarters of the universe. It therefore becomes necessary to trace the history of the degradation, so to speak, of these deities from the exalted positions held by them during the Vēdic times.

INDRA.

The word Indra, is derived from Indha, meaning kindler says the Satapatha-Brahmana. In the Rigveda he is distinctly mentioned as one born without a fellow: (tvam anapir Indra janushasanadasi) and as one without a rival (aśatrur Indra jajňishē). In the Taittiriya samhita Indra is seen contesting his supremacy with Vishnu, the Yajnapurusha. The same Satapatha-Brahmana mentions that Indra, Agni and Sūrya strove hard to secure the supreme positions among the gods and succeeded: this statement gives us an insight into the origin of the Trimurtis of the later times. In the Rig-veda Indra is described as the wielder of the vajra (or iron thunderbolt), encompassing the sky and the waters, and reaching up to heaven and is said to have fixed the earth, the luminaries, propped up the sky and so on, and that these acts were all done under the exhilarating influence of the drink quaffed off from three cups. Though praised as unequalled by other gods or mortals, Indra is not a self-existent being but was born of a mother (Rig-vēda. x 134, 1).

It has already been stated that the vajra was shaped for Indra by Tvashțri from the bones of Dadhicha. With the vajra he killed the asura named Vritra. While he, as the chief of the gods, churned the ocean of milk in company with the asuras, the white elephant named Airāvata, came out of it and this was taken for himself by Indra. The name of the wife of Indra is Indrani or Śachi. In the Mahābhārata, Indra is said to be the father of Arjuna and to have a thousand eyes (or yōnis) spread all over his body because he seduced Ahalya, the wife of the rishi Gautama. He is also classed, as we know, as one of the twelve Ādityas.

It is thus seen how Indra, one of the supreme gods of the Vedic period, deteriorated into the chief of the minor gods, the leader of the army of the gods and finally into one of the guardian deities of the eight regions. He was receiving from the human beings some sort of worship on earth, but Krishna was the first to put a stop to it. It was on this occasion that Indra caused havoc in Gokula by sending down torrents of rain and it was also then that Krishna protected the cowherds and their belongings by lifting up the Govardhana mountain. In spite of Krishna's protest against the worship of Indra, it was still existing in the 7th to the 10th centuries of the Christian era.

The Śilappadigāram, that remarkable gem of dramatic epic of the Tamil language, has a chapter describing how the annual festival of Indra was celebrated in Kāvirippūm-paṭṭinam, the metropolis of the Chōlas: it states that the festival began on the Paurṇimā of the solar month Vaiśākha and was continued for twenty-eight days. The date of this work has been determined to be the middle of the eighth century A.D. In an inscription belonging to the reign of Parāntaka Chōla I to be found in Toṇḍamānārrūr near Kalahasti, mention is made of the details of the arrangements made for celebrating the festival for Indra. The custom of offering pūjā, and a fortiori of celebrating festivals, to Indra does not obtain at the present day.

The Vedic deity Indra plays also an important part in the Buddhist and Jaina religious lore. The description of Sakra, as given on p. 78 of Beal's Catena of Buddhist Scriptures is almost exactly the same as that given in Hindu works.

As has been already stated, Indra is the lord of the eastern direction and therefore the image of the deity is to be placed on the eastern side, when a group of the Dikpālakas is set up. The places where such a group is generally placed in a Hindu temple are the ceiling of the front mandapa, the eight corners of one of the upper-storeys of the

vimāna if it has more storeys than one, and, if the temple has more than one prākāra, in one of them.

The description of the image of Indra, as also of the other Dikpālakas is contained in almost all the āgamas and in the Bṛihat-samhiṭā and Vishņu-dharmōttara. It is stated in the Amsumadbhēdā-gama that the colour of the image of Indra should be dark and that it should have two eyes and two arms; the image should possess very handsome features and be adorned with the kirīṭa, kuṇḍalas, hāra, kēyūra and other ornaments and be draped in red garments (delicate textured Chinese cloths?). Indra should carry in his right hand the śakti and in the left the ankuśa. The neck of the figure of Indra should be thick and the belly rather big; the image might be sitting or standing upon a simhā-sana or be seated upon his elephant, the Airāvata.

To the left of the figure of Indra should be seated that of his consort Indrani, decorated with all ornaments and carrying an utpala flower in the hand, and the features should be those of a gay and joyful young woman. On either side of this celestial pair should be represented two Gandharva women waving multicoloured chamaras.

Some of the other authorities have practically the same description but differ in stating that the articles held in the hand by Indra are the vajra

and ankuśa or a milotpala flower; while the others state that the colour of Indra should be white and that he should have a third eye lying horizontally in the middle of the forehead and four arms,—one of the right hands of which is to carry the vajra, the other right hand a padma, while one of the left arms should be passed round the figure of Indran as in embracing and the remaining left hand should carry the ankuśa.

Indrani should be of the colour of gold and be clad in blue garments. She should have two arms of which one should be embracing Indra and the other hand should carry a santāna-manjari. The Vishnudharmottara adds that she should be seated upon the left lap of herlord.

The elephant Airavata should have four tusks, two on either side.

Two photographs are reproduced in illustration of the description of the figure of Indra. The first figure Pl. CL, is to be found in Chidambaram. Indra is seated upon his Airāvata and has four arms, the front two hands are in the abhaya and varada poses and the back hands carry the ankuśa and the vajra. The second one, fig. 1, Pl. CLI, is seated on a bhadrapītha and has four arms. The front right hand is kept in the varada pose and holds in it an akshamālā; the front left hand

carries a kamaṇḍalu and the back right and left hands hold the aṅkuśa and the vajra respectively. The head is adorned with a jaṭāmakuṭa and a number of necklaces and an yajñōpavita adorns the chest.

AGNI.

Agni was also a very important deity in the Vēdic age and with Indra and Sūrya formed the Triad of that period. As with Indra this principal deity came, in course of time, to occupy a very minor place in the Hindu Pantheon. He was the most adorable to all kotris, he it was who knew the proper seasons to worship the gods with oblations, he was the medium through whom the gods received their share of offerings and he was believed to be concealing himself in waters or plants. He was the lord of the house, the resplendent guest of the house and is friendly to man. He was also a terror to the rakshasas and yatudhānas, whom he crushed between his iron teeth. His birth is accounted for in various ways. He is said to have been brought down from the sky, generated by Indra between two clouds, by Dyaus and in the waters. He has a triple existence, namely, as fire on earth, as lightning in the atmosphere and as the sun in the sky and that the sun entered into him at night and emerged out of him

at dawn. Agni was actually generated in the Vēdic age by the rubbing of one piece of wood with another vigorously: the lower piece was called the arani and the child thus born, that is, the fire, was found to consume its own mother, the wood. The description of Agni as he was conceived by the Vēdic bards is that he had two heads, four horns, three feet and seven arms.

Later on Agni is identified definitely with Rudra and Siva and is therefore considered to be the father of Kärttikëya. He becomes the destroyer among the later trinity and he is also considered to be capable of conferring blessings upon humanity; truly does Agni (fire) destroy everything if not handled properly and is therefore a source of damage to man; also he is an excellent friend of man conferring the boon of removing all obnoxious matter, perishing or decaying matter by burning them down and rendering the surroundings of human dwellings clean and healthy. At present Agni occupies a minor position as the medium or agency for conveying the offerings, made through him, to gods. His wife is Svähä.

We have a fine description of Agni of the later period given in the *Harivamsa*. There he is represented as draped in black clothes, has the smoke for his standard and head-gear and carries a flaming

spear. His chariot is drawn by horses of red colour and the winds are the wheels of his chariot. He has a ram as his pet animal and he is more often shown as riding this animal instead of in a chariot as described above. The following is the Agamic description of Agni:

Agni should be of red colour, with four arms and three eyes and the hair or jata of the head which should also be of red colour, standing on end and forming a sort of prabhamandala. He should be seated upon a ram. The front two hands should be held in the varada and abhaya poses, while in the back right hand there should be the sruk and in the back left hand the śakti. If he is represented as having only two arms, they should carry the sruk and šakti respectively. According to another authority, Agni should be of the colour of molten gold or the red colour of the rising sun and be clad in red garments; he should have also moustaches and a yajñōpavīta. In his hands he should keep the akshamālā and the kamandalu. Where he is represented as possessing four arms, the Vishnudharmottara states, he should carry in his right hands the flames of fire (jvālās) and the triśūla and in one of the left hands the akshamala, while the remaining left hand should be embracing his wife Svāhā. It also adds that Agni should have four

sharp tusks and that his chariot should be drawn by four parrots and that the banner on it should be the smoke (dhūmakētu). The driver of the chariot of Agni is Vāyu. Hiš consort Svāhā should be clothed in red garments, be smeared with kunkuma (saffron paste) and be adorned with mātra (?) and be carrying a ratna-pātra in her hand (that is, a vessel containing gems or one set with gems).

According to a third authority the colour of Agni should be yellow like that of Brahmā and he should also be represented like Brahmā with golden coloured jaṭās and eyes of yellow colour: he is to be carrying in his hands the akshamālā and the śaktiyāyudha and be seated upon a seat known as the arddha-chandrāsana.

Two illustrations of the figure of Agni are given on Pls. CLII and figure 2, CLIII. The first figure is found in the Siva temple at Kaṇḍiyūr in Travancore. It has two heads which are of the goat, seven arms and three legs. Of the seven arms four are on the right side and three on the left. The second figure belongs to the Siva temple at Chidambaram and is almost similar to the first figure. Instead of the faces being those of goats, as in the first figure, they are human in this case and a bull (not a ram as required by the āgamas) is sculptured behind Agni as his vehicle.



Fig. 1. Indra: Stone:



Fig. 2. Vayu: Stone: Chidambaram.



Agni: Stone: Kandiyûr (Travancore).



Fig. 1. Yama: Stone: Chidambaram.



Fig. 2. Agni: Stone: Chidambaram.



Fig. 1. Kubëra : Stone : Dohad Panch Mahals.

Fig. 2. Niryuti : Abōbilam.

YAMA OR VAIVASVATA.

Yama is also a deity of some celebrity of the Vēdic period. In the Rigvēda he is mentioned as the son of Vivasvat and of Saranyū, the daughter of Tvashtri, with a twin sister named Yami. This sister of his importuned him to become her husband, but he successfully resisted the incestuous offer. He was the first man who died, reached the other world and showed others the path to that world. He guides other men thither, and assembles them in a house which is secured to them for ever. He is, however, nowhere in the Vedic period, represented as a punisher of sins; nevertheless he is still an object of terror. He has two dogs each with four eyes and wide nostrils which guard the road to this last abode of the mortals. In one place he is actually identified with death.

In the later day mythology he is reduced to the situation of the guardian of the region of the deceased, and, as the presiding deity of the place, he is invested with the powers of appraising the quality and quantity of the sin committed by each soul and meting out proportioned punishments: as the dispenser of justice he is also known as Dharmaraja. He is said to be the father of Dharma, the eldest of the five Pandavas. The

following description of the image of Yama occurs in the Sanskrit authorities:

Yama should be of dark colour, resembling the rain-cloud, with two arms, fire-coloured eyes and sharp side-tusks. He should be adorned with a kirita-makuta and other ornaments, a red flower garland and be covered over with red sandal-paste and draped in red garments. He may be seated either on a simhāsana or on a he-buffalo. His hands should bear a khaāga and a khāṭaka or a fruit and tender leaves or danda and pāśa.

On either side of Yama should be standing Mrityu and Samhitā, with terrific faces and of dazzling blue and red colours respectively. Besides these there should be also two women waving chāmaras on either side of Yama. In front of Yama should be standing two Brāhmanas called Dharma and Adharma, as also at the door, Chitragupta and Kāli, all clothed in red garments. Yama should be surrounded by the dēvas, asuras, dharmis (those who have done good acts) and pāpis (sinners) ever worshipping him.

The Vishnudharmottara states that the colour of Yama's garments is golden yellow and that, seated on his left lap, there should be his consort Dhūmornā whose complexion is that of the nīlotpala flower. Yama has four arms, while his consort

has only two. In his right hand Yama keeps the danda and the khadga and in the left hand a flaming trisula and the akshamula. The right arm of Dhūmorna is to be passed behind Yama in embrace with the left hand bearing a pomegranate fruit. On the right side stands Chitragupta dressed like the Westerners (āpīchyavēsha); he is to be of fine looks and to carry in his right hand a stile and in the left a palm leaf for recording the acts of the mortals. To the left of Yama stands Kāla of terrific appearance and armed with the pāśa.

The figure of Yama whose photograph is given on Pl. CLIII is found in the Siva temple at Chidambaram. It has two arms; the right hand carries a pasa and the left a gada. There is a small karandamakuta on the head and a number of ornaments on the person. His vehicle, a bull, is standing behind him.

NIERUTI.

Nirruti is also a deity of the Vedic period; though mention is made of this deity in the Rigvēda, neither the Vedic nor later literature throws much light on it. In the dictionaries Nirruti is said to be Alakshmī, (Jyēshṭhādēvi), a rākshasa, etc. In later mythology Nirruti is made the guardian of the south-western region of the universe and an elaborate description of this

divinity is given in the agamas and other authoritative works.

Nirruti is said to be of blue colour, with a large body draped in yellow garments and seated either on a bhadrapītha, a lion or riding on the shoulders of a man.(1) The Vishnudharmottara states that he must be seated on an ass, bearing a danda in his hand. He should have a terrific appearance with ill-looking eyes, gaping mouth, exposing teeth and side tusks, and the hair on the head standing on end. However, he should be adorned with all ornaments and with garlands composed of all flowers and be surrounded by Rākshasas and seven Apsaras women. He should have two arms; in the right hand there should be a sword and in the left one a shield. According to the Vishnudharmottara Nirruti has four consorts named Dēvi, Krishnāngi, Krishnāvadanā and Krishnapäśa and these should also be with him. The Apsaras ladies surrounding Nirruti should be clothed with silk garments, and should be of handsome looks, with smiling countenances, large breasts and glutials, thick thighs and slender waists; they should smear different kinds of sweet smelling scents on their bodies.

⁽¹⁾ Nara-vāhana is the characteristic vehicle of Kuhēra.

One illustration of Nirruti is given in fig. 2, on Pl. CLIV. Herein Nirruti is seen riding upon the shoulders of a man and carrying a danda in his right hand.

VARUNA.

Varuna was no doubt an important deity of the Vēdic period; he belonged to the triad, Indra, Varuna and Agni. He is praised often in company with Indra or Mitra as the possessor of illimitable resources and as upholding the heaven and the earth. He is the lord of the rain, the water and the sea. Except for the fact that he is the guardian of the west, he is practically overlooked in modern mythology. At the present when the rain fails he is invoked by mantras and pūjā and prayed to send down showers.

Varuna is of white colour, is draped in yellow garments and possesses a pacific look. His head should be adorned with a karanda-makuta and all other ornaments and should be wearing on his person an yajñōpavīta. He should be represented as of strong constitution and as seated or standing upon a fish or makara (a kind of aquatic animal, more mythical than real) or a crocodile. He may be represented as possessing two or four arms; if shown with two arms only, one hand should be in the varada pose and the other should

be carrying a pāśa; if with four, one of the hands should be in the varada pose, while the remaining ones should carry the pāśa, a snake and a kamandalu.

As usual, the Vishnudharmottara has a different description from those found in the agamas. It states that Varuna should be seated in a chariot drawn by seven hamsas; his colour is like the vaidūrya (a precious gem) and he must be draped in white garments and adorned with ornaments set with pearls and necklaces composed of the same material. He should have a slightly hanging belly and four arms. Over his head there should be a white umbrella and on his left the fish banner. In the right hands of Varuna there should be the padma and the pasa and in the left hands the sankha and the ratna-patra. A very good looking consort of his should be seated on his left lap with a nilotpala in her left hand and her right arm embracing Varuna, her lord.

To the right and left respectively of Varuna should be standing the river goddesses Gangā and Yamunā. Gangā of moon-like white colour and possessing a pretty face should be standing on a matsya or makara, with a chāmara in one hand and a padma in the other, and Yamunā, also possessing good looks and having the colour of the

nīlotpala flower, should be standing on a tortoise with a chāmara in one hand and a nīlotpala in the other.

Varuna being the lord of the ocean he is represented in the descriptions as keeping with him the padma, the śańkha and a vessel containing ratnas (or gems)—the sea being believed by the Hindus to be the repository of gems—and as being attended upon by the river goddesses.

Illustrations of the river goddesses, Ganga and Yamuna are given on Pls. CLV and CLVI. Fig. 1, Pl. CLV represents Ganga; she is standing upon a makara under the shade of a tree. Her right elbow rests upon the shoulder of a female attendant, while the left hand carries some object which is not quite clear in the photograph. Two more dwarfish attendants are on her left side. Yamunā is represented in fig. 2 on the same plate. She also stands under a tree one of whose branches she holds by her left hand. The right hand is held in the sūchi pose. She is standing upon a kūrma (tortoise). On either side of her is an attendant. Pl. CLVI is a very finely carved gate-way of a ruined temple of Siva at Kharod, in the Bilaspur district of the Central Province. On the jambs of this gate are sculptured Ganga and Yamuna; Ganga stands on the proper right and Yamuna on

the proper left. They both carry purna-kumbha or pots full of water.

VÄYU.

Vāyu is also a Vēdic, elemental deity. His place is in the air. He is said to have Indra as his charioteer or his companion in his chariot; however, he does not occupy any very prominent place in the Vēdas. He is called the son-in-law of Tvashṭri and is reputed to be handsome looking in appearance. Maruts or winds are not associated somehow with Vāyu, though in one instance he is said to have given birth to them by the rivers of heaven.

In the later mythology he is assigned the guardianship of the north-west region of the universe. He is said, in the Mahābhārata, to be the father of Bhīma; as also of Hanumān. The Mādhvas believe that their Āchārya, Ānandatīrtha, is an incarnation of Vāvu.

Vayu should be a youthful person of powerful constitution, of black colour and possessing two or four arms. His eyes must be of red colour and his garments, white. He should have a wavy-curved brow and be adorned with all ornaments. In his right hand it is stated, there should be a dhvaja (banner) and in the left a danda. It might also mean that the right hand should be held in the







Fig. 1. Gangā: Stone: Fig. 2. Yamunā: Stone: Tigova: Jabulpur District, Central Provinces.



Gate of a Temple with Ganga and Yamuna on the jambs: Stone: Kharod, Bilaspur District, Central Provinces.



Fig. 1. Nāga and Nāgiņi: Stone: Haļebidu. Fig. 7. Nāgiņi: Stone: Madras Museum.



Fig. 1. Dvārapālaka of the Šiva Temple: Stone : Kāvēripākkam,



Fig. 2. Apsaras : Stone : Śrinivāsanallūr.

patāka-hasta pose. Some authorities prescribe the ankuša in the right hand of this deity. His hair should be dishevelled and he may be seated either on a simhāsana or on a deer; the latter is more often met with in sculptures as the vehicle of Vāyu. He should also appear to be in a baste to move very quickly. The Vishnudharmōttara states that the colour both of the body and of the garment of Vāyu should be sky-blue and that he should carry in his hands the chakra and a dhvaja. Vāyu should have his mouth open. To his left should be seated his consort.

DHANADA OR KUBERA.

The words Dhanada or Kubēra literally mean the giver of wealth or a person with a deformed body. The story of Kubēra who is also known by the name of Vaiśrāvaṇa is given in the Uttara-kāṇḍa of the Rāmāyaṇa thus:—Brahmā begot a mindborn son named Pulastya; the latter had a son named Gaviputra-Vaiśrāvaṇa. This Vaiśrāvaṇa left his father and joined Brahmā, who granted him, in return for his devotion to himself, immortality and lordship over riches and installed him in Laṅkā as his capital. Pulastya, incensed at the faithlessness of his first son, made one portion of his self be born as Viśravas, who looked with disdain upon his ungrateful brother Vaiśrāvaṇa. Vaiśrāvaṇa

wishing to pacify his father presented him with three good looking Rākshasīs named Pushpotkaţa, Mālini and Rākā. By Pushpōtkaṭa Pulastya had two sons Ravana and Kumbhakarna; by Malini, Vibhishana; by Rākā, Khara and Sūrpanakhā. These later born sons of Pulastya being envious of Vaiśrāvaņa's prosperity practised austerities; pleased with them Brahmā conferred upon Rāvana the boon of possessing at will any number of heads and shapes, and of being invincible except by men. Having obtained these powers Ravana came to Lanka, expelled Vaiśravana and made himself the master of the place. Kubera retired to the hill Gandhamādana. Elsewhere Vaiśrāvana, Rāvana and others are said to be the sons of Viśravas and also that Kailasa became the abode of Kubera and that his wife was Riddbi. It is somewhat strange to hear in the Ramayana that Mahadeva went to the Kailāsa to pay a visit to Kubēra, when it is remembered that the Kailāsa is believed to be the abode especially of Mahādēva.

Another account of the origin of Dhanada is to be found in the Varāhapurāņa. When Brahmā entertained the desire to create the universe, a shower of lime-stones began to pour forth from his face attended with a hurricane. After sometime the fury of the storm broke down and everything

THE DIKPĀLAKAS.

became calm by the wish of Brahmā. He asked the mass of stones which thus fell from him to assume the form of a divine person of peaceful countenance and appointed him as the Lord of Wealth and commanded him to be also the guardian of the riches of the gods.

In the Buddhist literature and mythology also Kubēra is the god of riches and the guardian deity of the northern region of the universe. He is also the lord over the Yakshas and is the husband of Hāritī. He has also the name Vaiśrāvaṇa (whose Prākrit form Vassāvaṇa, is current in Ceylon) and Jambhala.

The agamas also recognise him as the master of the Yakshas and describe his figure as follows:—
The colour of Kubēra according to one authority should be golden yellow and according to another crimson; the colour of his underwear is to be red, and the upper garment, white. His person should be adorned with all ornaments, including a kirita, or a karanda-makuta, kundalas and necklaces composed of a series of golden coins. He should be good looking, or even terrific looking and possessing either two or four arms: if the arms are only two, the hands may be kept in the varada and abhaya poses or the left hand may keep in it a

gada: if, on the contrary, he has four arms one of them should be embracing his consort Vibhava and another one embracing Vriddhi, seated on the left and right laps respectively of Kubëra; the remaining hands should carry the gada and the śakti. The Vishnudharmöttara states that his left eye should be of yellowish brown colour (pingala), that he should be dressed in the fashion of the westerners (apīchyavēsha), that his body should be protected with an armour, that he should have a pair of moustaches and that there should also be sidetusks in his mouth. All the authorities are uniform in asserting that Kubera should have a rather big and slightly pendant belly. He may be seated on a padmapttha or be driving in a chariot drawn by men or even directly seated on the shoulders of a man. The Amsumadbhedagama states that the vehicle of Kubera is a ram. To the right and left of Kubëra there should be respectively the Sankhanidhi and the Padmanidhi whose descriptions are as follows: these two personifications should resemble in shape the bhūtas, that is, with short limbs attached to a large trunk and surmounted by a large face, carrying in their hands lotus flowers. They should be draped in white clothes, adorned with karanda-makutas and placed upon padmapithas. In another place it is stated that he should

THE DIKPĀLAKAS.

be surrounded by the eight kinds of wealth and by a number of Yakshas.

The two goddesses Vibhavā and Vriddhī should in their turn be embracing Dhanada each by one arm and carrying in the other hand a ratna-pātra.

The Rūpamandana prescribes the elephant as the vāhana of Kubēra and states that his four hands should carry the gadā, a purse containing money, a pomegranate fruit and a kamandalu.

In the Buddhist mythology, Kubëra is sculptured exactly as in the Hindu representation; but he is immediately recognised as Kubëra by a mongoose which is generally also shown either as sitting upon his left lap or placed on his left side. (See Figs. 196 and 199* in V. A. Smith's History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon).

IŚĀNA.

The lord of the north-east region of the universe is Iśāna. From the description given of him, we know he is the same as Mahādēva or Śiva. Iśāna should have three eyes, a pacific appearance, white complexion and should be draped in white

^{*} Mr. V.A. Smith calls this male figure 'Sarasvati enthroned' evidently through oversight. The mangoose in the left hand of the figure, and the three ornamented pots of treasure placed under its feet clearly show that the sculpture represents Kubëra.

garments and in tiger's skin. His head should be adorned with a jata-makuta, his chest should bear an ordinary white yajñōpavīta or a nāga-yajñōpavīta and otherwise also adorned with all ornaments. There should be the crescent moon on the jatamakuta. He may be seated either on a padmāsana or better upon a white bull. If he is represented with only two arms, his hands must carry a triśūla and a kapala or one of the hands (the left one generally) might be in the varada pose; if, however, he has four hands, the two front ones should be sculptured as playing upon a vina and the others are to be held in the varada and abhaya poses. This description seems to be incorrect; for the vina must be held only by the hands of the front pair of arms, which are also the very hands that are necessarily to be in the varada and abhaya poses.

THE ASVINI-DEVATAS.



THE ASVINI-DEVATAS.

THE twin-gods, the Aśvini-dēvatās, were playing an important part in the Vēdic period. Yāska says in his Nirukta that these gods Aśvins were so-called because they pervaded everything (vyaśnuvātē), one of them with moisture and the other with light; but Aurnavabha derives the name from aśva, a horse. Who these gods were the commentators of the Vēdas themselves are not able to answer; some say these were personifications of heaven and earth; others of day and night and yet others, the sun and moon. Prof. Roth thinks that they represent Indra and Aditya and that they are the harbingers of the Dawn to usher whose existence they hurry on in their chariot. In the Rigveda they are said to be the sons of Vivasvat and Saranyū in one place, of the sky in another and of the ocean in a third. The Taittiriyasamhità calls them the youngest of the gods and the brothers of Ushas. They are also associated with Sūryā, the daughter of the sun, and are held

to be young, beautiful, bright and agile and as wearing lotus garlands; they were possessed of wonderful therapeutic power and are said to have helped many with this power of theirs. We have already seen that they restored the head of Yajña-Nārāyaṇa which was accidentally severed. They are described as always riding in a chariot drawn by fleet horses. Nothing very definite about these gods or their position in the Vēdic mythology is known and yet it is a well-known fact that they are very often invoked in the Vēdic literature.

In the Puranic period different stories are given for the origin of the Asvins. For example, the Varahapurana gives the following account of the birth of the Aśvins. Sūrya (the sun) married the girl named Samjñā who was offered by Tvashta and begot through her Yama and Yamuna. Samjña, however, was able to bear no more the heat of Sūrya and resolved to run away from him. Leaving behind her her shadow (chhāya) and assuming the form of a horse (badaba) repaired to Uttarakuru. By Chhāya, Sürya had two children named Sani and Tapati. All the children of Sūrya were ill-treated by Chhāyā and Yama and Sani complained against her to their father. For this they were cursed by Chhaya as the effect of which Yama had become the lord of the prētas, but the hard lot was mitigated by the

THE ASVINI-DEVATĀS.

intercession of the father who made him even in this accursed state to be the god of Dharma and be also one of the Lokapālas, guarding the southern quarter of the Universe; and Sani obtained powerfully evil eyes through the curse of Chhaya. After all these events were over, Sürya learnt that Samjñā was living as a mare in Uttarakuru, went there in the form of a stallion, joined her and begot the twin children named the Aśvins, who are, in this account, held to be the personifications of prana and apana, the two vital airs which sustain animal life. In the cosmic evolution, these gods came into existence on the dvitiya tithi. With the help of their father Surva they obtained a place among the gods and became the custodians of the amrita and physicians to the celestials. The Asvins are known by the name of Nāsatyas. Curiously enough these deities, little understood by even the Vedic commentators, have received a great deal of consideration in the hands of the authors of the various Agamas. In fact, a number of Agamas contain a description of the images of the Aśvini-dēvatās. It is highly doubtful if ever they were sculptured and set up in temples, for at the present time we do not hear of the existence of such images anywhere in India, as svayampradhana deities. No doubt they are carved on the

same block of stone as was used for the sculpturing of the image of the sun, as attendants of this latter deity. The following description of the images of the Aśvins is found in the Amsumadbhēdagama. These gods should be represented as horse-faced and be seated together upon a simhāsana. They should be adorned with a jata-makuta on the head, the yajñopavita, garlands of yellow flowers, and with all other ornaments. The colour of their body is to be red, like the flower of the pomegranate The Asvins should have lotus-like beautiful eyes and each only a pair of arms; in the left hand they should keep each a book, while their right hands should be held in the abhaya pose. right legs of the gods should be hanging below the seat, while the left one must be folded and rested upon it. The names of these gods are given as Nāśatya and Dasra. On either side of the Asvins should be the figures of the females called Mritasañjivini and Viśalyakarani waving chauris (chāmaras). The colour of these goddesses is said to be brown.

On the left of the Asvins there should be the figures of Danvantari and Ātrēya, adorned with all ornaments, draped in black garments and carrying in their hands a sword and a shield each. Their colour should be yellow and red respectively.

THE ASVINI-DEVATAS.

In the Suprabhēdāgama it is stated that the colours of the Asvins are white and yellow respectively and that they ought to be clothed in white garments and should have turbans on their heads. The Pürvakaranagama which also contains their description does not differ materially from the above two authorities. But the Vishnu-dharmottara gives a somewhat different description. substitutes instead of the abhaya pose required by the Agamas a vessel containing drugs (oshadhis) in their right hands. On the right and left of these gods are to be standing, according to this authority, two goddesses named Rüpa-sampat and Akriti of great beauty and of white (?) and grass green colours respectively, bearing in their hands vessels set with gems; and these must be dressed in white garments.

Illustrations of the Aśvini-dēvatās might be seen on the sculpture of Sūrya reproduced on Pl. XC, fig. 3, of Volume I of this work.



H INDU mythology includes in its fold a number of minor gods, such as the gishic mitric and of minor gods such as the rishis, pitris and nagas. A brief account and the description of the images of these will be given in the following paragraphs. The figures of rishis, apsarasas and others are, according to the agamas, required to be placed in Hindu temples, and as such are not mere mythological curiosities having theoretical existences and possessing imaginary descriptions. We meet with their representations here and there in temples and the description of these is not to be considered out of place in a work of this kind. Besides, the present compilation being a close following of the agamas both in arrangement and description, the existence of the descriptions of these demi-gods in the agamas necessitates the incorporation of such descriptions in the present publication also. Among the heading the demi-gods are included in this chapter the following:-

- 1. Vasus,
- 2. Nāgadēva and the Nāgas,
- 3. Sādhyas,
- 4. Asuras,
- 5. Apsarasas,

- 6. Piśāchas,
- 7. Vētālas,
- 8. Pitris,
- 9. Rishis,
- 10. Gandbarvas and
- Marutgaņas.

(i) VASUS.

In the Rigveda, the number of gods is said to be thirty-three which is composed of the eight Vasus, eleven Rudras, twelve Adityas and the heaven and the earth. According to the Rāmāyaṇa all the thirty-three gods were the sons of Aditi, while according to the Mahābhārata they were the attendants upon the sun and were worshipping him.

We learn from the Śrī Bhāgavata that in the sixth Manvantara, Daksha had by his wife Asikni sixty daughters. He married them to the Prajāpatis. Dharma obtained thus ten daughters of Daksha, of whom one, Vasu, begot the eight Vasus. Once upon a time, says the Dāvībhāgavata the Vasus with their respective wives went out enjoying pleasure and reached the āśrama (hermitage) of Vasishṭha. The wife of Dyau one of the Vasus seeing the celestial cow named Nandini in the abode of Vasishṭha, asked her husband about the nature of the cow and who her owner was. He informed her that it belonged to Vasishṭha and had the rare quality of giving milk

which was able to make those that drank it live eternally young and of sound health. The wife of Dyau requested her husband to carry away the cow to their residence, for she wanted her human friend, the daughter of the king Usinara. to drink the milk of Nandini and to live long in unfading youth and sound health. The Vasu robbed Vasishtha of his cow and was conducting her to his home; the rishi perceiving through his mental eye the mischief perpetrated by the Vasu, cursed all the Vasus to become human beings. Thereupon the Vasus hurried to the aśrama of Vasishtha to beg for his pardon and to request him to restore them once again to the state of gods. He promised that the other Vasus except Dyau would regain their celestial condition after the lapse of a year; Dyau alone should continue to be a human being for a long time. Disgusted with the human existence that was soon to come upon them and to divest themselves of it in an honourable way, they requested the river goddess Ganga to be temporarily born on the earth as a woman, to become the wife of the king Santanu and beget them as her children, whom, they requested, she should throw away into the river one after another as they were born. To this Ganga agreed and the Vasus were born to her and being disposed

of as requested by them, they then reached their former position in heaven.

The names of the eight Vasus are given in a majority of the authorities as follows:-Dhara, Dhruva, Sōma, Apa, Anala, Anila, Pratyusha and Prabhasa. In one work the name of Savitri is substituted for Apa in the above list. The general features of the images of the Vasus are that they should have each two arms, two eyes, and be of red colour; they should be clothed in yellow garments and be adorned with karanda-makutas. Thev should have side tusks, terrific look, sinuous brows and fine hair. As in the case of all other images these should also be adorned with all ornaments. They may either be seated or standing and should be carrying in their hands the khadoa and the khētaka respectively. The Suprabhēdāgama, among the Saivagamas, and the Viśvakarma-śāstra agree in stating that the colour of the Vasus is golden yellow and the latter prescribes beautifully embroidered red garments for the images of their demi-gods. The Viśvakarma-śāstra gives detailed descriptions of each one of the Vasus. According to this authority the images of the Vasus ought to possess four arms. In the following table are given the various articles carried in their hands by the eight Vasus.

			#	light	Right hands.		Le		Leit hands.		
No.	Vasus.	90	Front.		Back.	£53	Front.	0 m. U.X.	Baok.		REMARKS.
н	Dhara	:	Padma	- 1	Akshamala	E.	Bala	:	Sakti	:	Notice the fact that
C1	Dhruva	:	Kamılāksha. Chakra	sha.		:	Kamandalu.		Śakti	:	has uniformly the sakti, which is
02	Soms	:	Padma		A rosary poarls.	70	Ańkuśa	1	Śakti	:	nnse nomi
*	Āps	:	Hala	-	Śakti (?)	1	Ankuśa	:	Sakti	:	authority.
10	Anila	i	Ankués	-	Akshams14.		Śakti	:	Upavita (?)	2	
8	Anala	1	Akshamsla.	ιď	Sruva ,	1	Kapāla	:	gakti	:	
-	Pratyusha	:	Khadga Ankuia	÷	559	H):	Kbēţaka	;	Sakti	:	
80	Prabhasa	:	Danda	:	Kapála	1	Ańkuśa	:	Śakti	:	

(ii) NAGADEVA AND THE NAGAS.

The Nagas are, according to the puranic authorities, a race of serpents who inhabited the Pātāla-loka or the nether regions. The Mahābharata and the Varahapurana give the origin of the Nagas. By Dakshayani, the daughter of Daksha, Kasyapa begot the seven serpents beginning with Vasuki. Their progeny increased and the world was flooded with serpents to the great detriment of man. The latter complained to Brahma about the hardship caused to them by the serpents. Brahmā summoned the serpents to his presence and cursed them to be ruined by the imprecations of their mother which she uttered in the Svayam bhuva-manyantara and banished them to the Pātāla-loka with the command that they should not bite any human beings, except those who were predestined to die a premature death and those that were really bad. We learn from the Mahabharata that the Nagas were the sons of Kadru and Kaśyapa, that they induced their step-brother Vainatēya (Garuda) to fetch for them the amrita (ambrosia) preserved in the kingdom of Indra, that they were made to grant freedom to Vinata and her sons from the voluntary bondage they had entered into under Kadru, that they were deprived of the ampita brought down by Garuda, that Indra

carried it away once again to his abode, that by licking the kuśa grass on which the vessel of amrita was placed they had their tongues split in twain and other accounts. In historical times, portions of India were inhabited by a race of men who went by the name of the Nāgas and they are said to have formed the majority of persons who joined the newly started Buddhistic religion. Some scholars of Malabar are inclined to believe that the modern Nāyars (Śudras) of Malabar might be descendants of the early Nāgas, a name which, in modern times might have been corrupted into Nāyars. The hypothesis is more fictitious and fanciful, than real and tenable.

The Nagas are believed to have been born on the Panchami tithi of the bright half of the month Śrāvaņa and the whole of India offers pūjās to the Nāgas on this day, except the Dravida brāhmaņas; in Southern India the Mahrāṭa and the Kannaḍa women observe the previous day, the chaturthi, also as sacred to the Nāgas, a custom which is nowhere seen to be observed. It is a common sight all over India to meet with the Nāga images set up under big pipal trees by scores and worshipped occasionally. Childless people take a vow to set up the images of Nāgas in anticipation of

being blessed with children and celebrate the Nāgapratishṭhā ceremony with great pomp and at great expenditure.

A description is found in the Amsumadbhēdāgama of Nāgadēva, which appears to be that of
the chief of the Nāgas. It states that the image
of Nāgadēva should have three eyes, four arms, a
beautiful countenance and be of red colour. The
image should be adorned with a karanda-makuta
on its head and all other ornaments on its person
and should be standing upon a padma-pitha. The
hands of the front arms should be kept in the
varada and abhaya poses, while the back hands
should be keeping each a snake in it. Over
the head of Nāgarāja should be a hood of a five
headed cobra and he must be draped in white
clothes.

The Śilparatna adds that the Nāgas should be half human and half serpentine in shape, the lower part, below the navel being that of a snake. Their heads must be covered with hoods having one, three, five or seven heads and they should have split tongues like those of snakes. In their hands they must carry a sword and a shield respectively. The Maya-śilpa gives the detailed descriptions of the seven great Nāgas, Vāsuki,

Takshaka, Kārkōṭaka, Padma, Mahāpadma, Śańkhapāla and Kulika as follows:—

The colour of Vasuki is pearl-white; that of Takshaka glistening red and he must have on his hood the mark of the svastika. The colour of Kārkōtaka is black and on his hood there should be three white stripes : Padma is of the rosy hue of the lotus flower, with a white streak and adorned with coral ornaments. The colour of Mahapadma is white with the mark of trisula on his hood; whereas that of Sankhapāla, is yellow with a white streak on his hood; the colour of Kulika is also red and his hood bears the mark of the crescent moon. All these seven great serpents should have two tongues and two arms and a hood with seven heads held over their human heads bearing on them gems. They must all be clad in one or three coats and carry in their hands an akshamālā and a kamandalu.

Two photographs are reproduced in illustration of the descriptions given above. Fig. 1, Pl.CLVII, is the photograph of the Nāga and Nāgiņī to be found in the Hoysaļēśvara temple at Haļebīdu. The lower parts of these are in the form of snakes and are entwined with each other. The head of the Nāga has over it a hood of cobra with seven heads, whereas that of the Nāgiṇī one of three heads. The

Năga bears in his right hand a sword and is embracing with his left arm his consort. The Nāgiņī bears a lotus flower in her left hand and embraces with her right arm her consort. The human head of the Nāga is adorned with a karaṇḍa-makuṭa and that of the Nāgiṇī with a knot of hair.

Fig. 2 on the same plate is that of a piece of sculpture of a Nāgiņi preserved in the Madras Museum. As in the previous instance the Nāgiņi has her lower half that of the snake. She has on her head a karaṇḍa-makuṭa which is covered by a cobra hood with three heads in it. She carries a sword and a shield in her right and left hands respectively.

(iii) SADHYAS.

According to the Nirukta the word Sādhya means a ray of light. The gods who abide in the sky and absorb water and other liquids are said to be the Sādhyas. They are said to be adorable even by the gods.

The Sādhyas are twelve in number and are named, according to the Agnipurāṇa, Māna, Manta, Prāṇa, Nara, Apāna, Vīryavān, Vinirbhaya, Naya, Daṁśa, Nārāyaṇa, Vṛisha and Prabhi. These are said to be the sons of Dharma and were great souls (mahātmas). The images of Sādhyas should be represented as seated upon padmāsanas and as

carrying in their hands the akshamala and the kamandalu.

(iv) ASURAS.

The Asuras and Rākshasas are veryold demi-gods. They are often mentioned in the Vedic period. The Nirukta says that the word asura implies a cloud that sprinkles water. The dark mass of cloud was evidently personified into a wicked being which required to be chastened by Indra to pour down rain. The asuras are included in the Panchajana which, according to the Nirukta was composed of the Gandharvas, the Pitris, the Devas, the Asuras and the Rakshasas; but Sayana enumerates them as the gods, men, serpents, Gandharvas including the Apsarasas and the Pitris. From the Taittiriuasamhità we learn that the earth once belonged to the asuras and the gods had only a very small place on it. The gods asked the asuras for more, upon which the asuras desired to know how much of the land they would require. The Devas replied "as much as this she-jackal can go round in three steps." The asuras consented to grant this request of the Devas and Indra assumed for the occasion the form of a she-jackal and stepped round the whole of the earth in three strides. Then again we learn from the Satapatha Brahmana that the gods became distinguished from the asuras under the following

circumstances : being the descendants of Prajapati, they both obtained their father's inheritance, namely, speech, -true and false; they both spoke truth and falsehood. The gods then abandoned falsehood and took exclusively to truth. As a consequence, the gods became weaker and poorer. The poet admits naively that truth certainly reduces people at first to the conditions mentioned above, but that the gods ultimately became prosperous. The asuras, on the other hand, took to falsehood and indulged solely in it. Truth became in after-times the triple science (trayividya). In other ways also the asuras sank lower in status than their brothers the devas. In striving to attain higher positions, the asuras did not know to whom they should offer their oblations and through presumption went on taking them into their own mouths, whereas the gods offered the oblations to each other. Because of their presumption, the asuras were overcome by the devas. In the Aitihasic period the Rakshasas are often described as dark, ugly, impure people, addicted to man-eating.

The images of asuras are required to be made in a variety of forms with terrific appearances, having fearful side tusks, ugly eyes surmounted with curling awkward brows, and carrying several

kinds of weapons. They should be adorned with all ornaments, including the kirīţa and the kundalas.

(v) APSARASAS.

The Apsarasas are so called because they are said to have sprung from the waters when the ocean was churned for obtaining ambrosia (amrita). They are believed to be celestial nymphs with no one as their particular husbands and that they were courting human heroes as they ascended the heaven. In the Uttara-kanda of the Ramayana we are told that Ravana considered the apsarasas as mere courtezans, without any husbands and with this conviction he ravished against her protestations Rambha, the most beautiful of all the apsarasas, even though she pointed to him that she being the wife of Nalakuvera, the son of his (Ravana's) brother Kubera. The apsarasas are said to be seven in number and the names of the most important of these are given as Rambha, Vipula, Urvasi, and Tilottams.

In sculpturing the images of the apsarasas they should be represented as having slender waists, large gluteals and well developed busts. They should all look very pretty with a smiling countenance and adorned with all ornaments and draped in

silk garments. They must be standing erect (samabhanga) on bhadra-pīthas.

(vi) PISACHAS.

Who this class of beings are is not clearly known; but that they are known to have been referred to from very early times is evident from literature. Their images are required to be represented as of extremely emaciated appearance, with the knobs of the bones jutting out and the veins visible under the surface of the skins; they must be composed of the bones, tendons and skin only. The hair on their head should be stiff and spread out.

(vii) VĒTĀĻAS.

Another obscure class of beings are the Vētāļas, whose descriptions in the agamas are not very different from those of the Piśāchas. The only difference between them is that the latter should be tall in stature, with parched up belly and projecting cheek-bones.

(viii) PITRIS.

Hiranyagarbha Manu had Marichi and other sons; the sons of these latter are known as the Pitris or Pitriganas. Mention is made of seven such ganas and they are as follows:—

> (a) Virāţ's sons were the Pitris of the Sādhyas and were called the Sōmasad.

- (b) Marichi's sons, those of the Devatas and were called the Agnishvatta.
- (c) Atri's sons, those of the Daityas, Dānavas, Yakshas, Gandharvas, Uragas and the Rākshasas and were called the Barhishad.
- (d) Kavi's (Śukrāchārya's) sons, those of the Brāhmaņas and were called the Sōmapa.
- (e) Angiras' sons, those of Kshatriyas and were called the Havirbhuja.
- (f) Pulastya's sons, those of the Vaisyas and were called the Ajyapa, and
- (g) Vasishtha's sons, those of the Śūdras and were called the Sukalins.

In giving the description of the Pitris, the agamas state that they are three in number and that they must be seated either on the same wooden seat or on a bhadra-pitha; the three pitris are the father, the grandfather and the great grandfather. These must be sculptured as old but good looking and strong people of yellow colour, draped in yellow garments and wearing each an yajñōpavīta. On their head must be the kēśa-bandha and they should be adorned with all ornaments: their body should be smeared with ashes (bhasma). They should have nice teeth and have with them a

walking stick and an umbrella. The pitris should have only two arms of which the left one should be kept stretched out on the knee of the bent left leg; the right hand should be held in the sūchihasta pose. The Vishņudharmōttara states that the pitris should be seated upon kuśāsana (mat made of kuśa or on spread out kuśa grass) and that they should carry the pindapātra or the vessel to receive the rice-balls offered to them by their living descendants.

(ix) RISHIS.

The word rishi, according to the Nirukta, means the rays of the sun and these are said to be seven in number. By an extension of meaning the term came to be applied to the rishis, the seers; just as the sun's rays spread everywhere and disclose the existence of all things, the seers or the rishis are able to perceive everything. Again, the Satapatha Brahmana considers the rishis as breaths and derives the word rishi thus: "In as much as before all this Universe, they, desiring this Universe, were worn out (arishan) with toil and austerity therefore they are rishis." Later on, the rishis were regarded as those who had reached the other end (paragas) of jnana and samsara. The origin of the rishis according to the Nirukta is as follows :- Brahma took some dirt from his

body and sacrificed it to the fire. From the flames there emanated the rishi Bhrigu (=fried in the fire). After the fire subsided, another rishi arose from the live charcoal (asigara) and was therefore called Angiras. A third rishi was predicted to be born after the two former from the same fire and was called Atri; the name Atri is also capable of meaning not-three and hence that the number of rishis was not going to stop with three and that some more were to be born from the kunda (firepit). When the agni was removed and the kunda dug out a rishi came into existence from the place where the kunda stood. He was known as Vaikhānasa. The Brahmandapurāna gives a slightly different account of the birth of the riskis. Marichi was born first; at the time of the yaga was born Kratu. A third came into existence saying aham tritiya, I am the third, and was hence known as Atri. Then again a fourth with thick hair was born and was called Pulastya; a fifth with flowing hair and called Pulaha was next born. From the heap of coins and other dakshinas (presents) placed in the yaga-śālā (sacrificial ground) was born another rishi and he was called Vasishtha. All these were the mind-begotten sons of Brahmā and it is from these all other beings including the Pitris were generated.

The rishis are grouped into seven classes. Vyāsa and others are called the Mahārishis; Bhēla and others, the Paramarishis; Kanva and others, the Dēvarishis; Vasishtha and others, the Brahmarishis; Šuśruta and others, the Śrutarishis; Rituparna and others, the Rājarishis and Jaimini and others, the Kāndarishis.

The names of the seven rishis differ from manvantara to manvantara.

Jñāna or opinion is of two kinds, vidyā (true) and avidyā (false); the former of these arises from perception, inference and recollection and the infallible intuition peculiar to the rishis. The rishis possessed an intuition which was peculiarly their own and was shared slightly by the ordinary mortals. We learn that the rishis who lived of old and who conversed about sacred truths with the gods directly, led a conjugal life; whenever they wanted anything they approached straight the gods with metrical composition in praise of these gods; thus supernatural powers came to be attributed to these sages. The rishis seem also to be divided into the ancient and the modern, the former being Bhrigu, Angiras and others. It is worth noting that the rishis were called also kavis (poets) mēdhāvins (wise men), vipra (learned men) vipašchit, vēdhas, (words

meaning also the learned men), muni (the thoughtful), etc.

The agamas give the names of the seven rishis differently; thus, the Amsumadbhedagama has Manu, Agastya, Vasishtha, Gautama, Angiras, Viśvāmitra and Bhāradvāja; whereas the Suprabhēdāgama enumerates them as Bhrigu, Vasishtha, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratu, Kasyapa, Kausika and Āngiras; and the Pūrvakāranāgama, Agastya, Pulastya, Viśvāmitra, Parāsara, Jamadagni, Vālmiki and Sanatkumāra. We have perhaps to understand that each of these authorities gives the names as they obtained in different Manvantaras.

The images of the rishis should be sculptured as either seated or standing on a padma-pitha; they must be shown as peaceful old people with flowing beards reaching up to the chest, with jaṭāmakuṭas on their heads, yajñōpavītas, and with their foreheads marked with three streaks of vibhūti (bhasma or ashes). They may have in their hands a walking stick and an umbrella or they may keep the right hands in the jñāna-mudrā pose and rest the left arms on the knee of the left leg which must be bent and resting upon the seat. They should be clothed in garments made of barks of trees, which should be held in position by kaṭi-sūtrās; their upper wear should be white clothes.

(x) GANDHARVAS.

Another class of semi-divine beings are the Gandharvas. In the Atharvana Veda they are said to be a class of gods, hairy, like monkeys or dogs : they assume at will handsome appearances to seduce the females of this earth. Therefore they are invoked so that they may not indulge in this sort of wrong act but live with their own wives. The Gandharvas are believed to be deities who know the secrets of the divine truths and reveal them to the world. As we have already seen they are included in the class of Panchajanas and Sayana links them with Apsarasas: according to him they are the males of a class of divine beings whose females were the Apsarasas. In the Atharvana Vēda the Gandharvas are said to be 6333 in number. Of the eight different systems of marriage, according to the classification of the Aryas, one is the Gandharva system. This corresponds practically to the European and other similar systems, namely, a man and a woman falling in love with each other and entering into the life of man and wife until by mutual consent they separate or till the lifetime of one of the contracting parties, in other words the alliance is not a religious sacrament but a sort of contract. Hence the repudiation by Rāvana of the protests of Rambhā whom he

DEMI GODS.

seduced and who was not willing to consort with him. The description of the images of Gandharvas is not met with in the agamas and is, therefore, not possible to be given authoritatively.

(xi) THE MARUT-GANAS.

In the Vēdic period the Maruts are said variously to be the children of the earth under the name of Priśni and Rudra and as children of the ocean: they are said to behave like sons to Indra. Rudra and Priśni are said to have begotten these in their assumed forms of a bull and a cow. Generally they were very friendly to Indra and with their help strengthened him against Vritrasura. Only in a very few instances they are described as having abandoned Indra and left him to kill Vritrā single-handed. The Maruts are the gods of the tempest and as such are sometimes included in the thirty-three gods and sometimes counted as outside this number; in some places they are said to be thrice sixty and in others as only twenty-seven in number. They were the favourite deities of some rishis who have sung high praises about them. In these they are extolled as having spears resting upon their shoulders wearing anklets, golden ornaments and helmets, seated upon resplendent cars drawn by spotted deer and carrying light in their hands; they are ever engaged

in gathering rain-clouds and compelling them to discharge their contents. Divested of the poetic element and viewed in the ordinary sense, the Maruts are gusts of wind personified; they are as fleet as deer and are really ever busy in gathering rain-clouds and helping Indra the god of the atmosphere.

The Amsumadbhedagama contains a description of the images of these Maruts. They should all be of handsome looks, dark in complexion and possessing two arms and standing upon padmapithas. They should be draped in white silk garments, adorned with all ornaments and flowers and should have luxuriantly growing hair on their heads.

APPENDIX A.





The Figure of Națarăja showing the relative positions of the limbs.

APPENDIX A.

The detailed measurements of the distances of the various limbs from the madhyasūtra, of the dancing Śiva-Naṭarāja are given in the Kāmikāgama and the Kāraṇāgama. The texts pertaining to this portion are not free from errors; therefore it is apprehended that some of the measurements may perhaps be incorrect. However, they are given below in the accompanying table.

	According to the	
Distances measured.	Kāraņāgama	Kāmikāgame
The madhya-sutra should pass from a distance \$\frac{3}{2}\$ yavas removed from the centre of the forebead, through a position tangential to the right wing of the nose and the centre of the projecting ankle bone of the right leg which is planted upon the figure of the Apasmāra-pārusha. This rule is according to the Kārāṇagama. The Kāmikāgama says: The		

HINDU ICONOGRAPHY.

Distances measured.	According to the	
	Kāraņāgama	Kāmikāgama.
madhya-sūtra shall pass through the head, the forebead, the side of the right wing of the nose, the right side of the navel and the centre of the projecting hone of the aukle. The horizontal distance of the centre of the forebead from this satra. The distance between this sūtra and the hikkā sūtra (measured along the line of sight of the observer, i.e., vertically to the plane of the paper). The distance of the right arm-pit from this sūtra. The width of the neck on the left of this sūtra. The width of the neck on the left of this sūtra. The width of the neck on the right. The beginning (from the shoulder) of the left arm held in the gajahasta pose should be situated from this sūtra at a distance of The left hand bearing agai should be lifted as high as the hikkā-sūtra. The right hand carrying the damaru and held in the sūchā pose should be at the height of the karņa-sūtra.	307 307 18 angulas.(?) 8	2 angulas. 3 This hand is required to be one angula above the karnassutra.

APPENDIX A.

Distances measured.	According to the	
	Kāraņāgama	Kāmikāgama
The distance between the wrists of the hands bearing agai and the damaru respectively from the shoulder. The distance between the middle of the forearm of the hand held in the abhaya pose and the forearm of the danda-hasta (gaja-hasta).		17 angulas.
There should be, according to the Kāranāgama, the sarpavaleya round the middle of the fore- arm, the hand of which is held in the abhaya pose; and there must be an upper-garment of tiger's skin thrown on the shoulder between the two left arms. The distance between the tip of	0000 321 27	
the thumb of the abkaya-kasta and the nipple of the right- breast.		9
The shortest distance between the wrist of the abhaya-hasta and the danda hasta.		6 ,,
The width of the portion of the abdomen on the right of the madhya-sutra. Do. on the left.	4 azigulas.	8 "
The distance (measured on the right side) of the navel from the madhya-sūtra,	, "	12
The root of the penis is situated on the left of this sutra at a distance of		

HINDU ICONOGRAPHY.

Distances measured.	According to the	
	Kārańāgama	Kāmikāgama
The back side of the buttocks is situated on the left side of this sistra at a distance of The madhyasutra should touch the śröns and the left thigh and divide its width into two portions: the length of the portion on the right,	7 aŭgulas	17 angulas
Do. on the left. The knee of the raised leg should reach the height of the navel, according to the Kāranāgama and śrowi, according to the Kāmikāgama.	Un/22-	9
The sole of the lifted leg should be just above the knee of the standing leg, according to the Kāranagama and up to the level of the knee, according to		
the Kämikägama. The distance between the sole of the lifted leg and the knee of	-	
the standing leg. The distance between the wrist of the dands hasts and the knee	34 ,,(?)	24 ,,
of the lifted leg. The distance between the middle	1 yava (?)	14 ,,
of the thigh of the left leg and the navel. The distance from the madhya-		9
sătra of the knee of the bent, standing right leg.	10 angulas.	12, 10 or 9 angulas.

From the fact that the madhyasūtra is required to touch the middle, practically, of the head, the

APPENDIX A.

śroni, the right thigh and the centre of the ankle, we see that the line drawn from the centre of gravity of the heavy figures of Siva-Natarāja is made to fall exactly in the centre of the base, which is generally a broad padmapitha, mounted upon a bhadrapitha. The perfect stability of the image is thus secured. The projecting limbs such as the two out-stretched arms, the uplifted leg and the back of the body are so symmetrically arranged with reference to this line as to counterpoise each other and not interfere in any way with the stability. Now, if the image were to stand upon only one leg without any other support, there would be the danger of the superincumbent weight acting detrimentally to the strength of the statue; the frail leg may break at the ankle, if the image sustains any accident. To avert such a possibility, the presence of the prabha-mandala is insisted upon; the out-stretched arms, the large number of jatas issuing from the head, a long, flowing strip of cloth which is tied round the middle of the body and the crown of the head are made to touch the prabhāmandala and are attached to it, thus affording perfect protection from the danger of breaking at the ankle. It might also be noticed that, as a general rule, (a more or less perfect one). the two out-stretched hands and the foot of the

HINDU ICONOGRAPHY.

standing leg are made to lie on the three apices of an inverted equilateral triangle and are practically also on the same plane as that of the prabhāmanḍala. The height of mathematical calculation as regards distances and masses in the making of perfectly stable and strong images is, it might be stated, attained in the casting of the often bulky and large images of Śiva-Natarāja.



॥ प्रतिमारुक्षणानि ॥ कार्यकाउटी

APPENDIX B.

प्रतिमाळक्षणानि ।

विङ्गलक्षणम् ।

छिङ्गं स्थावरजङ्गमास्यमिदया द्वेषा तु पूर्वं पुनः

षड्मेदं क्षणिकादिभेदवशतः तत्रापि चार्काश्विनौ ।

अष्टाष्टापि च सप्तथा च नवधा भेदाः क्रमात्स्युः पुनः

प्रोक्तं मानुषके पुनर्दशमिषं धारामुखायैर्भवेत् ॥

ब्या-छिङ्गं भूतानि छयमस्मिन् गच्छन्तीति छिङ्गम् ।

तदुक्तं सुप्रभेदे-

ख्यं गच्छन्ति भूतानि संहारे निखिछं यतः । सृष्टिकाळे पुनस्सृष्टिं तस्माक्षिङ्गमुदाइतम् ॥ इति ॥

एतछिङ्गं स्थावरजङ्गमाख्यभिदया स्थावरं जङ्गनं चेत्याख्या यस्याः,

भिदया भेदः तया, देघा स्थावरं जङ्गममिति द्विघेत्यर्थः ।

तदुक्तं कारणे—

अतः परं प्रवक्ष्यामि लिङ्गलक्षणमुत्तमम् । स्थावरं जङ्गमं चैय द्विविवं लिङ्गमुच्यते ॥ शिलामयं तु यद्रूपमजविष्णुहरैर्युतम् । त्रिस्त्रं मुकुलैर्युक्तं स्थावरं लिङ्गमुच्यते ॥ शेषाण्यन्यानि सर्वाणि जङ्गमं लिङ्गमुच्यते । इति ॥ तत्पुनः द्विविधमपि पुनः क्षाणिकादिमेदवञ्चतः क्षाणिकमृन्मय रत्नज्ञोहजदारुजशैङजमेदात् षड्मेदम् ।

क्षणिकलिङ्गम् ।

तथोक्तं सुप्रभेदे-

क्षणिकं चैव मृश्लोहरत्नजं दारुजं तथा । शैलजं चैव विष्नेश ! वर्षेदं लिक्नमुच्यते ॥ शिलामयं तु यद्र्पमजविष्णुहरैर्युतम् । त्रिस्त्रं पुष्करैर्युक्तं स्थावरं लिक्नमुच्यते ॥ शेषाण्यन्यानि सर्वाणि जक्नमं लिक्नमुच्यते । इति ॥

तेषामि भेदानाह ' तत्रापि चेति । अर्क-हादशभेदतः, अधिनौ ह्री भेदी, वसु अष्टभेदाः, पुनरप्यष्टभेदाः, सप्तथा सप्तभेदाः, नवधा नवभेदाः, एवं क्रमात्स्युः । तथा चीक्तं सुप्रभेदे—

> क्षाणिकं द्वादशं प्रोक्तं मृत्मयं द्विविधं पुनः । दारुजं चाष्ट्रधा प्रोक्तमष्ट्रधा छोइजं स्मृतम् ॥ सप्तधा रत्नजं चैव शैछजं तु चतुर्विधम् । रत्नजं छोइजं चैव वाणिछिङ्गं चछं स्मृतम् ॥ शैछजं चाचछं प्रोक्तं मृत्मयं दारुजं तथा ।

एतेषां छक्षणं फलं चापि सुप्रभेदे— क्षणिकानां फलं वक्ष्ये सैकतं मोक्षकांक्षिणाम् । तण्डुलं विभवार्थीनामनमन्त्रप्रदं स्मृतम् ॥

१. मूछे अप्रेति पर्द दृश्यते ।

नदीमृद्भूमिलाभं स्याद्गोमयं रोगनाशनम् । नवनीतं मनोह्वादं रुद्धाक्षं झानवर्धनम् ॥ गन्धं सौमाम्यकांक्षीणां कूर्चं मुक्त्यर्थिनां स्मृतम् । आयुष्यवर्धनं पुष्पं गुल्मिष्टार्थसिद्धिदम् ॥ पैष्टं पुष्टिप्रदं प्रोक्तं क्षाणिकानां फलं भवेत् । एतेषां चैव लिङ्गानां न प्रमाणं न च स्थितिः ॥

[मृन्मयालिङ्गलक्षणम् "॥] मृन्मयं राज्यफलदं पकापकप्रभेदकम् । शुद्धदेशे मृदं प्राह्म पूजाभागं सयोनिकम् ॥ कृत्वा दम्धमिदं प्रोक्तं पकापकमिहोच्यते ॥

कामिके-

श्वेतां च मृद्मादाय पयस्तैलद्धिघृतम् । यवगोधूमचूर्णं च प्योगृक्षत्वचान्वितम् ॥ विमलेन सुगन्धेन चूर्णान्यालोल्य संमृदा । ग्रीवेष्टकं सर्जरसं तथा गुग्गुलुशर्कराः ॥ पंज्ञनियाससंयुक्तमथ लोकप्रसिद्धिदम् । एतेषां सङ्क्षयया तुल्यं मृदं गृहीत देशिकः ॥

सुप्रभेदे—

चूर्णैराकोड्य सुमृदा मासपक्षोषितं तथा । रत्नबीजसमायुक्तं पक्तं किङ्गं समाचरेत् ॥

१. 'तत्रापक'मिति सुप्रभेदपाठः ।

प्रतिमालक्षणानि । [लोहजलिङ्गम् *।]

छोहजाष्टभेदा यथा— सौवर्ण राजतं ताम्नं कांस्यमारकृटं तथा । आयसं सीसकं चैव त्रपुकं चेति छोहजम् ॥

[छोहजाछङ्गफछम् *।]
सौवर्णं श्रीप्रदं प्रोक्तं राजतं राज्यसिद्धिदम् ।
ताम्रं पुत्रप्रदं चैव विद्वेषं कांस्यमेव च ॥
आरक्टं तथोबाटे क्षयकारकमायसम् ।
सीसजं रोगहरणं त्रपुरायुष्यवर्धनम् ॥
एवं तु छोहजं प्रोक्तं ततो रत्नजमुच्यते ।

[रत्नजछिङ्गम् ै।]

मीक्तिकं च प्रवालं च वैद्यं स्फटिकं तथा ॥
पुष्पं मरतकं नीलं रत्नजं संप्रकीर्तितम् ।
लोहरत्नदिके लिङ्गे पृजामागं सपीठकम् ॥
यथालाभप्रमाणेन स्फटिकादीनि कारयेत् ।
स्फटिकादिषु कर्तन्या त्रिमागैरेव पीठिका ॥
तथायामसुविस्तारपिण्डिका शुभदा स्मृता ।
एकाङ्गलं समारम्य आ चतुर्विशदङ्गुलान् ॥
लोहजं लिङ्गमिलाङ्गलेक्षणोद्धारणं विना ।

[दारजिङ्गम् ॥"]

दारुजाष्टकं यथा---

शमीमधूकमण्ड्ककर्णिकारं तथैव च । तिन्दुकार्जुनकौ चैव पिपछोदुम्बरं तथा ॥

कामिके बहब उक्ताः यथा---

खदिरश्चन्दनस्ताञे मघूकस्तरले मतः ।

बिल्वः कदम्बबदरी देवदारुश्च शिञ्चपा ॥

पनसार्ज्जनावशोकश्च श्वीरिणो रक्तचन्दनः ।

स्निग्धसाराश्च ये दृक्षाः पयसान्ये तु मध्यमाः ॥ इति ॥

[शैलजलिङ्गम् ।]

शैलजं च ब्राह्मणादिचतुर्वर्णानुसारेण चतुर्विधम् । सुप्रमेदे—

शिलापि च सुविज्ञेया जातिभेदात्परिक्षयेत् ।
भोता रक्ता तथा पीता कृष्णा चेति चतुर्विधा ॥
गोक्षीरशङ्खवर्णाभा ब्राह्मणानां प्रशस्यते ।
जपावन्धूकपुष्पाभा वृपाणां प्रोच्यते क्रमात् ॥
रजमीस्वर्णसदृशा वैश्यानां तु प्रशस्यते ।
माषगुग्गुलुसङ्काशा शृह्मणां तु समृद्धिदा ॥
सर्वेषां तु शिला कृष्णा सर्वसंपरकरी स्मृता ।
सा चोषररजःकृष्णा तता चार्कस्य रिमिमिः ॥

१. ' जातिभेदपरिक्षणैः ' इति भवितन्यम् ।

अग्निद्ग्धान्ययुक्ता पा वर्जयेत्तां प्रयत्नतः । इति ॥ एतद्दारुशिलाश्च दारुशिलासंग्रहप्रकरणोक्तप्रकारेण प्रहीतन्याः ।

शैलजे नवमेदा यथा ।

सुप्रभेदे---

दिव्यं स्वायम्भुवं पूर्वं दैवतं गाणपं तथा । आसुरं सुराङिङ्गं च आपं राक्षसकं तथा ॥ मानुषं आणिङ्गं च छिङ्गं नवविशं भवेत् ।

एतेषां छक्षणं यथा---

पताका कर्झराकारा रहाक्षाकृतिरेव च ।
आज्यं वा मधुगन्धं वा पातालासर्वताकृतिः ॥
इस्रेतहक्षणं प्रोक्तं लिङ्गं स्थायम्भुवस्य तु ।
दिव्यं स्वायम्भुवं पूर्वमुक्तमोत्तममेव च ॥
दैवतं गाणपं प्रोक्तं मध्यमोत्तममेव च ।
आसुरं सुरलिङ्गं च आर्थं चैवाधमोत्तमम् ॥
मानुषं लिङ्गमेवोक्तं मध्यमं त्वचमं भवेत् ।
बाणलिङ्गस्य नैवोक्तं लक्षणं तु विसर्जयेत् ॥

मकुटे---

दैविकं चार्षकं चैव गाणपं मानुषं तथा। एवं चतुर्विधं लिक्नं दैविके लक्षणं ऋणु ॥ दीपाकारं भवेहिक्नं निम्नोन्नतसमन्वितम्। रेखाकोटरसंयुक्तं टङ्कश्लसमन्वितम्॥

यवोज्ञतमुखे धारा कराङ्गिलपुटाङ्गित ।

ब्रह्मसूत्रविहीनं च दैविकं तदिहोन्यते ॥

कृष्माण्डस्य फलाकारं मातुलङ्गफलाङ्गित ।

उर्वाहकफलाकारं कापित्यस्य फलाङ्गित ॥

तालीफलवदाकारं गाणपं लिङ्गमुच्यते ।

मूलंस्थूलं भवेहिङ्गं नालिकेरफलाङ्गित ॥

लिङ्गमाऋषमाख्यातं ब्रह्मसूत्रविवर्जितम् ।

हारं वा गर्भमानं वा हस्तमानमथापि वा ॥

शिवशाखोक्तमार्गेण शिरोवर्तनया युतम् ।

ब्रह्मसूत्रसमायुक्तमेतन्यासुपमुच्यते ॥

कामिके-

स्वायम्भुवं बाणिक्षं दैधिकं चार्षकं व्यिति । गाणपं मानुषं लिङ्गं बद्धकारं प्रकीर्तितम् ॥ यत्स्वेनैवोत्थितं लिङ्गं स्वायम्भुवमुदाहृतम् ॥ शिवेन संस्कृतं यत्तु बाणिक्ष्मभुदाहृतम् ॥ दैवेन स्थापितं दैवमार्षकमृषिप्रजितम् । गणैस्संस्थापितं लिङ्गं गाणपं तदुदाहृतम् ॥ मानुषं मनुजैश्शिष्टैः स्थापितं तदुदाहृतम् । इति ॥ मानुषिक्षे (द्वा) दशभेदा यथा—

അക്കാദമി

छिङ्गनिर्णय---

समिळिङ्गं वर्धमानं शैवाधिकं च स्वस्तिकम् । सार्वदेशिकळिङ्गं च त्रैराशिकसहस्रकम् ॥

प्रतिमान्ध्रमणानि ।

धाराछिङ्गं च शैबेष्टयं मुखछिङ्गमुदाइतम् । छिङ्गं च दशभेदं स्यान्मानुषे तत्प्रकीर्तितम् ॥

किरण-

स्वयमुद्भूतिङ्किस्य स्यापितस्य महर्षिभिः । दवैर्वा स्थापितस्यापि रूपमानं न विद्यते ॥ तिङक्काकृतिरूपेण नामभेदः पृथक् पृथक् । इत्रातव्यः फल्दश्वायं साधकेन यथार्थकः ॥

सार्वदेशिकंडिङ्गस्थलं यथा कारणे—

सार्वदेशिकिङ्गिनि कथ्यन्ते गर्भमानतः ।
प्रासादगर्भमाने तु पञ्चारे त्रिभिरुत्तमम् ॥
नवारे पञ्चभिर्मध्यं भवसर्वेन कन्यसम् ।
तदवान्तरभेदेन भवन्यन्यानि पट् पुनः ॥
तत्तनमन्दिरमानेन स्यक्तिशत्प्रमाणकम् ।
विश्वसंशे कृते गर्भे दशांशमधमं भवेत् ॥
एकादशांशमध्यं स्याद्वागैवी दशिभवरः ।
मध्यमे पिंद्वमागेन नविङ्गोदयस्तु वा ॥
गर्भे तु नवधा कृत्वा नविङ्गोदयस्तु वा ॥
अधमं गर्भपातं वा त्रिभागं चोत्तमं भवेत् ॥
मध्यमेऽष्टविभागे तु तत्तदन्तरभेदतः ।
त्रयक्तिशत्प्रमाणानि ङ्गिनि कथितानि च ॥

अथवा गर्भगेहस्य त्र्यंशैकमधमं मनेत् । गर्भार्धं मध्यमं द्वेयं पञ्जित्रस्यरं १ मतम् ॥ पूर्ववनमध्यमं कृत्वा त्रयस्त्रिशद्भवन्ति हि । एकहस्तं समारभ्य चैकांशेन विवर्धनात् ॥ नवहस्तप्रमाणान्तं मानं स्याञ्जिङ्गदैर्ध्यकैः । एकविंशतिभागेन गर्भगेहे विभाजिते ॥ त्रयोदशांशकं श्रेष्ठं दशांशमधमं भवेत् । पूर्ववन्मध्यमं कृत्वा तयस्त्रिशद्यमाणकम् ॥ छिङ्गायामे विकारांशे चतुर्द्धिकरसंहितः । सत्रिमागशरैर्लिङ्गविस्तारं परिकीर्तितम् ॥ गायत्रयंशे त लिङ्गोचे पश्चमिनी त विस्तरः । अथवाद्यादशांशे तु लिङ्गोचे पश्चभागकम् ॥ चतुर्भोगोऽधवा लिङ्गविस्तारः परिकीर्तितः । दैर्ध्यं त्रिस्सप्तथा कला रसभूतान्धिभागतः ॥ विस्तारः कथितस्शास्त्रे लिङ्गानां मुनिपुङ्गवाः ! । द्वारस्तम्भाधिकश्वैव मानं छिङ्गे सम्द्वताम् ॥ (जीर्णोद्धारदशके ।)

लिङ्गमानाद्विमानं वा लिङ्गं वा हर्म्यमानतः ॥ ३६॥ गर्भमध्ये च सूत्राचु वामेऽचीलिङ्गमेव वा । स्थापयेत्किञ्जिदंशं तु आश्रयित्वा विचक्षणः ॥ ३७॥

९ 'पबर्ज्यंशं पर' मिति भवितव्यम् ।

प्रतिगानक्षणानि ।

त्रिसप्तांशे कृते द्वारे महांशे मध्यमे भवेत् । कृत्वा पडंशकं तच वामे द्वर्षशं व्यपोद्य च ॥ ३८ ॥ तदंशमप्रे नीत्वा तु प्रागुदग्गतसुत्रकम् । तद्वसमुत्रामित्युक्तं तत्सुत्रं शिवमध्यमम् ॥ ३९ ॥ गर्भार्धमधमं श्रेष्ठं पञ्चत्रयंशं शिवायतम् । मवान्ति नव मानानि तयोर्मध्येऽष्टभाजिते ॥ ४० ॥ श्रेष्ठमध्यकनिष्ठानि त्रित्रिमेदानि तानि हि । नागरे नागरस्योक्तं मानं छिङ्गस्य मन्दिरे ॥ ४१ ॥ विकारांशे तदायामे भूतगङ्गाग्निविस्तरम् । जयदं पौष्टिकं सार्वकामिकं नागरे विदु: ॥ ४२ ॥ गर्भे त्रिसप्तमागे त दशांशं द्राविदेऽधमम् । त्रयोदशांशकं श्रेष्ठं गर्मेऽष्टांशे तु पूर्ववत् ॥ ४३ ॥ त्रिस्सप्तांशे निजायामे षट्पञ्चचतुरंशकम् । जयदादिविशालं तापूर्ववदाविडे मतम् ॥ ४४ ॥ वेसरे पञ्चपञ्चांशे गर्मागारे विमानके । त्रयोदशांशके हीनं श्रेष्ठं स्यात् षोडशांशकम् ॥ ४५ ॥ तयोर्मच्येऽष्टमागे तु नवलिङ्गानि पूर्ववत् । पञ्चपञ्चांशके दैर्घ्ये वसुधातुरसांशके ॥ ४६ ॥ वेसरस्योदितं व्यासं पूर्ववज्जयदादिकम् । विकारपरितो मृतव्यासः सर्वत्र कीर्तितः ॥ ४७ ॥ गर्भमानमिदं प्रोक्तं हस्तमानं तु वच्म्यहम् । आरम्यैककरं नन्दहस्तान्तं षद्षडङ्खुः ॥ ४८ ॥

லில்கப்பிரமாணத் தாலே விமானம் கொள்ளு தல், அன் றில்கே விமானம் முற்படச்சமையில் விமானப்பிரமானத் தாலே லிங்கப்பிரமானம் கொள்வான். (86)

கர்ப்பகிருஹத்தில் மய்யத்தில் இடத்தே செறிதை அப்சத்தை அடுத்த விங்கத்தையாதல் பைதாபிப்பான். அத்த அம்சம் கொன்ளும்படி (37)

விமானத்தில் அவரா விண்தாரத்தை இருபத்திஒரு அம்சம் செய்து இதில் கடுகில் அம்சத்தை ஆறம்சம் செய்து இதில் மய்யத்திலேனின்றும் இவிடத்தை இரண் டம்சத்தை விட்டு அக்தம்சத்தில் முடிலில் நூலே கீழ்மே லான தூலாகவும் தென் வடலான நூலாகவும் அறிவான். இந்த நூல் சேம்மஞத்திர மென்றதிக, இந்த தூல்தானே கிவ ன்-த்ரமாம் என்றதிக, சிவளுத்திரமென்றது விங்கத் தில் மய்யமென்றபடி; விங்கப் பிரமாணம் கொன்ளும்படி. (89)

கர்ப்ப கிருஹ விஸ்தாரத் தில் செம்பாதி பிரமாணம் கொண்டலிங்கத் தின் கீளம் அதமப்பிரமாணமாம். கர்ப்ப கிருஹ விஸ்தாரத்தை அஞ்சு அம்சம் செய்து இதில் மூன்றம்சம் கொண்டலிங்கப் பிரமாணத்தை உத்தமமென் றதிவான் உத்தமப்பிரமாணத்துக்கும் அதமப்பிரமானத் துக்கும் இடை கீளத்தை எட்டு செய்து ஒன்பது விங்க மாம். (40)

இந்த ஞ்ன்பது கிங்கப்பிரமாணம் கொள்ளும்படி உத்தமோத்தமம், உத்தமமத்தியமம், உத்தமாதமம் என்ற மூண்றும், மத்தியமோத்தமம், மத்தியமமத்தியமம், மத்திய மாதமம், என்ற மூன்றும் அதமோத்தமம்,அதமமத்தியமம், அதமாதமம் என்றும் மூன்றும் ஆக பிரமானம் ஒன்பதாக அதிவான். (401)

நாகரமான பிராஸா நத்தில் நாகாலிங்க**த்துக்**கு பிரமாணம் சொல்லப்பட்டது. (41)

அக்த விங்கத்தினுடைய கிளத்தை பதினுற அம்சம் செய்து இதில் அஞ்சம்சமான விஸ்தாரத்தை ஐயதமென் நதிவான். காலம்சம் கொண்ட விஸ்தாரத்தை பொல்ஷ க மென்றதிவான். மூன்றம்சம்கொண்ட விஸ்தாரத்தை சைர் வகாமிகமென்றதிவான். (42)

திராவிடப்பிராளதத்திலே கர்ப்பகிருஹ விண்தாரத் தை இருபத்திறரு அம்சம் செய்து பத்தம்சம் கொண்டது அதமம், பதின்மூன்றம்சம் சொண்டது உழ்தமம். உத்தமப் பேராணத்துக்கும் அதமப்பிரமாணத்துக்கும் ஈடுவில் கீனத் தை எட்டம்சம் செய்து ஒன்பது பிரமாணம் லின்கா யாமம் கொள்ளுசு, இந்தப்பிரமாணம் ஒன்பதையும் முன்பு பேரமே உத்தமமத்பமாதமமாகக்கொள்ளுவான். (44)

இப்படிக்குச்சொன்ன விங்காயாமத்தை இருபத்திஒரு அம்சம் செய்து இதில் ஆறம்சமான விஸ்தாரத்தை ஐயத மென்றும் அஞ்சம்சம்கொண்ட விஸ்தாரத்தை பௌஷ்டிக மென்றும் காலம்சம்கொண்ட விஸ்தாரத்தை வார்வகாமிக மென்றும் அதிவான். இராவிட விங்கப்போணம் சொல் லப்பட்டது. (44)

வேணமான விமான ந்தில் கர்ப்பகிருஹவிஸ் தாரத்தை இருபதம்சம் செய்த இதில் பதின் மூன்றம்சம்கொண்ட வின்காயாமம் அதமம். பதிஞறம்சம்கொண்ட விங்காயாமம் உத்தமம். உத்தமப்போமாணத்திற்கும் அதமப்போமான த் தச்கும் இடையிலம்சத்தை எட்டம்சம் செய்து ஒன்பது போனமாம். இதில் உத்தமாதமமத்தியமங்களே முன் போலே அறிக. (45)

இக்த வேஸாலிங்கத்தினுடைய நீளத்தை இருபத்தி அஞ்ச அம்சம் செய்து எட்டம்சம் ஏழம்சம் லிங்க விஸ் தாரம் கொள்ளுக. (461)

சுற்றனவே பதினுவ (பதினுற ?) செய்த இதில் அஞ் சம்சம்செய்து அகலமாக எல்லாகிடத்திலும் அறிக. (47)

இப்படி கர்ப்பகிருஹ பிரமாணம் சொல்லப்பட்டது. இதுக்கு மேல் ஹஸ்தபிரமாணம் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. (47)

ஒரு முழம் அடங்கி ஒன்பதை முழம் அறிகியாக ஆளுற விசலேற்ற முப்பத்தைமூன்ற பிசமாணமாம். இந்த

முப்பத்துமூன்ற பிசமாணமும் கிங்கப்போணம் சொல் லப்பட்டது. (48½)

அஞ்ச முழம் பிரமாணமான பிராஸாதம் துடங்கி பன்னிரண்டு கிலமறுதியான பிராலாதத்திற்கு சொல்லப் பட்டது ; ஹஸ்தப்பிரமாண மறுதியாக இந்தப் பிரமாணம் முப்பத்தேருன்றும் கொள்ளும்படி, அஞ்ச முழமான போரை தத்திற்கு ஒரு முழமான விக்கம் பிர இஷ்டிப்பான். எழு முழமான பிராஸாதத்திற்கு ஒன்றேமுக்கால் முழம் பிரமாணமான விங்கத்தைப் பிரதிஷ்டிப்பான். ஒன்பதை முழுமான பொரைதத்திற்கு ஒன்றரை முழம்பிரமாணமான கிங்கத்தை வதாபேப்பான். பதிதெரு முழம் பிரமாண மான சொலை தத்திற்கு ஒரு முழம் பிரமாணமான லிங்க த்தை பிரதிஷ்டிப்பான். ஏழு முழமான பிராவாதத்திற்கு ஒன்றேகால் முழப்பிரமாண விங்கத்தை ஸ்தாபிப்பான். பதினெரு முழம் பிரமாணமான பிராவாகத்துக்கு ஒன்றே முக்கால் முழம் கொண்ட விங்கத்தை ஸ்தாபிப்பான். பதின்முன்ற முழும் பிரமாணமான பிராஸாதத்துக்கு இரண்டு முழும் பிரமானமான விங்கத்தை ஞ்தரபிப்பான் இப்படி ஒன்பத முழப்பிரமாணமற் இயர்க கிங்கத்தை ஸ்தாபிப்பான். (491)

ஒரு முழம் தடங்கி ஒன்பத பிரமாணமறுதியாக மும்மூன்று விரலாலென்று சிலர் சொல்லா நின்முர்கள். மும்மூன்று விரலாலும் ஏற்றலாம். (50)

இப்படிக்குக்கொண்ட பிரமானத்துக்கு ஆயாதி சுத்தி செய்கைக்கு ஒரு விரல் குரைக்து கொள்ளுதல் ஒரு விரல் ஏற்றம் கொள்ளுதல் செய்வான். இதில் தோவுமில்லே பென்றிசு (51)

இருபத்திஅஞ்சு கிரல் தடங்கி ஒன்பது பிரமாண மதுதியாக எட்டு கிரவேற்றிக்கொள்ளுக. உத்தமப் பிரா

ஸாதத்திற்கு லிங்கப்போயானம் இருபத்தஞ்ச விரல் துடங்கி ஒன்பது பிரமானமறுதியாக பதினுற விரலா வேற்றிக்கொள்ளுக. (52½)

துவாரத்தினுடைய உத்னேதத்தோடொக்கக்கொண்ட லிங்கப்பிரமாணத்தை உத்தமமேன்றறிக. துவாரோத் ஸேதத்தில் மூன்றிலொன்று குறையக்கொண்ட விங்கப் பிரமாணத்தை அதமமென்றறிக. (58)

கால் கீளத்தை ஒன்பது செய்து எழும்சம் கொண்ட லிங்கப்பிரமாணத்தை உத்தமமென்றதிலான். அஞ்சம்சம் கொண்ட பிரமாணத்தை அதமமென்றதிவான். (53)

கர்ப்பகிருஹப்போமாணத் தில் சொன்னப்போலே துவா ரப்போமாணத் திதும் சொன்ன உத்தமப்பொணத் துக்கும் அதமப்பிரமாணத் துக்கும் கூடி கீனத்தை எட்டு செய்ய ஒன்பது பிரமாணமாம், உத்தமமத் திமாதமங்களே கர்ப்ப கிருஹ பிரமாணத் தில் சொன்னப்போலே துவரரப்பிர மானத் திதும் ஸ்தம்ப பிரமாணத் திதும் சொன்குப் போலே அதிக,

துவாரப்பிரமாணத்தாலும் விங்கப்பிரமாணத்தாலும் கொண்ட விங்காயாமத்துக்குக்கொண்ட விஸ்தாரத்தை நாகரப்பிராணாதம் முதலானவற்றில் கொண்டவிங்காய யாமத்தால்கொண்ட விஸ்தாரம்போலே கொள்க. (541)

பிராணாதங்களுடைய அதிஷ்டானம் சிகரம் கழுத்து ஸ்துபே இவற்று அம் கர்ப்பகிருஹப்பேரமானம்போலே லிங் கப்பிரமாணம் கொள்ளுவான் என்று அகஸ்தியபகவான் முதலான சிவரிவள் சொல்றுவார்கள். ஆதலால் அதிஷ் டான பேரமாணத்தாலும் கழுத்தினுடைய பிரமாணத்தா அம் விங்கத்துக்கு பிரமாணம் கொள்க. (55½)

(मयमते त्रयिक्षशाध्याये ॥)

आड्यादिलिङ्गभेदाः।

सार्धाशावसुसार्धीसन्धुचरणोनागादिसाङ्कृषष्टको-दन्वन्मङ्गळनन्ददिक्फाणिनगैस्त्र्यंशोन्नातस्त्र्यप्टके । दैश्यें चेदिकतौ रसाक्षजळित्रयंशान्वितेष्वंशकै-राज्यानाज्यपुरेज्यसर्थसमके जिङ्गे विदुर्गिस्तृतिम् ॥ (सिद्धान्तसारावस्यां चर्यापादे ॥)

िक्रायामे विकारांशे चतुर्भूतरसैः कमात् । सात्रिमागैष्ठिरंशैस्तु सुरेक्यानाट्यके द्विजाः । ॥ आद्यं सर्वेसमं लिङ्गं विशिष्टं पारिकीर्तितम् । तेथां तन्मच्यमेऽष्टांशे प्रत्येकं नवधा भजेत् ॥

(कामिकागमे द्विपष्टितमपटले ॥)

समछिङ्गम् ।

िङ्गायामे त्रिभागे तु एकांशं चतुरश्रकम् । मध्ये व्योमं तु बस्तश्रं [इत्तं चाप्येक*] मंशकम् ॥ समिल्ङ्गिमिति ख्यातं विप्रादीनां तु ऋ।स्दिन् ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकपद्माशपटले ॥)

आयं तु सर्वतोभदं द्वितीयं वर्धमानकम् । शिवाधिकं तृतीयं स्याचतुर्थं स्वस्तिकं भवेत् ॥

श्रथ जगदमराणां सर्वतोभद्रमिष्टं सुखदमवनिपानां वृद्धिदं वर्धमानम् ।

धनदमिह विशां वै शम्मुभागाधिकं य-च्छुभदमध परेषां स्वस्तिकं तच्चतुर्णाम् ॥

त्रिंशद्वागे सर्वतोभद्राञ्जिहे मूळे मध्ये दशांशं ऋमेण । इतं तुल्यं सर्वतः शम्भुभागं विप्राणां तद्भूपतीनां प्रशस्तम् ॥

முதல் ஸர்வதோபத்ரவிங்கமாம். இரண்டாவ**து** வர்த்தமானனிங்கம், மூன்றுவது சிவாதிகவிங்கம். நாலா வது ஸ்வஸ்திகவிங்கமென்றமிக (70½)

பிசாம்மணருக்கு ணர்வதோபத்சனில்கமாம்; அவர் களுக்கு சுகத்தை கொடுக்கும் சாஜாக்களுக்கு வர்த்த மான சிங்கமாம்; அவர்களுக்கு வீர்த்தியைக்கொடுக்கும். வைசியர்களுக்கு சிவாதிக வீங்கமாம்; அவர்களுக்கு தனத்தைக் கொடுக்கும். சூத்திசர்களுக்கு ஸ்வஸ்திக விங்கமாம்; அவர்களுக்கு விருத்தியைக் கொடுக்கும் என்றதிக. (711)

ளர்வதோபத்ரமான விங்கத்திலுடைய கீனத்தை முப் பது செய்து அடியிலே பத்தம் கடுவிலே பத்தம் தலேமிலே பத்தம் அம்சமுமாகக் கொன்வான். அக்த விங்கமானது அடியிலே கின்ற தலேயளவும் விருத்தமாயிருப்பது. இக்த விங்கம் பிராமணர்களுக்கும் சாஜாக்களுக்கும் சொல்வப் பட்டது. (721)

(नयमते त्रयिक्षशाध्याये ॥)

चतुरश्रमधोभागमद्दाश्रं मध्यमं तथा । तद्भ्वं वृत्तमेव स्यात्त्रिभागं सर्वतस्समम् ॥ समछिङ्गमिति प्रोक्तं वर्धमानमतः शृणु ।

(सुप्रमेदागमे लयस्त्रिशाष्याये ॥)

वर्धमानालिङ्गम् ।

भानुद्रपंशे तथायामे सप्तांशं चतुरश्रकम् । अष्टाश्रमष्टभागेन नवांशं वृत्तमुच्यते ॥ षट्सप्तवसुभागं वा पश्चपट्सप्त [भागकम्*] । चतुष्पञ्चषडंशं वा वर्धमानं चतुर्विधम् ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकपञ्चाशपटले II)

वेदम्तरसभागिकैरथो भूतषण्मुनिपदैरतःपरम् । षट्कसप्तवसुभागया ततः सप्तनागनव भागया पुनः ॥(७३ २) वर्षमानसुदितं चतुर्विधं ब्रह्मविष्णुशिव कमात् । सर्वसंपदुपवर्धनप्रदं पुत्रवृद्धिदमिदं गहीभृताम् ॥

வர்த்தமான விங்கத்தினுடைய நீளத்தை பதினேஞ்சு செய்து பிரும்மபாகம் காலம்சமும் விஷ்ணுபாகம் அஞ் சம்சமும் ருத்திரபாகம் ஆற அம்சமுமாகக் கொள்ளுக, அன்றியே விங்கத்தினுடைய நீனத்தை பதினெட்டுக் கூற செய்து பிரும்மபாகம் அஞ்சம்சமும் விஷ்ணுபாகம் ஆறம்சமும் ருத்திரபாகம் ஏழம்சமும் கொள்ளுவான். [அன்றியே விங்கத்தினுடைய நீனத்தை இருபத்தியொரு கூற செய்து பிரும்மபாகம் ஆறம்சமும் விஷ்ணுபாகம்

ஏழம்சமும் ருத்திரபாகம் எட்டம்சமும் கொள்ளுவான் *] அன்றியே சிங்கத்திறுடைய கீனத்தை இருபத்திகாலம்சம் செய்தா பிரம்மபாகம் ஏழம்சமும் கிஷ்ணுபாகம் எட்டம் சமும் ருத்ர பாகம் ஒன்பதம்சமும் கொள்ளுவான். ஆக வர்த்தமானத்துக்கு காலுபடி சொல்லப்பட்டது. இந்த கிங்கமானது ராஜாக்களுக்கு வெற்றியையும் முடிவில்லாத ஸர்வனம்பத்தையும் கொடுக்குமென்றறிக. (74)

(मयमते त्रयित्रशाष्याये ॥)

चतुःपञ्चषढंशं तु पञ्चषट्ससमागिकम् । [षट्सप्ताष्टांशकं सप्तभागाष्टनवभागिकम् ॥*] वर्धमानमिति प्रोक्तं विप्रादीनामनुकसात् ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे नवमपटले ॥)

चतुर्विशति चायामे सप्तांशं चतुरश्रकम् । अष्टाश्रमष्टभागेन नवशिनैव वृत्तकम् ॥ वर्धमानमिदं छिन्नं शिवाधिकमतः परम् ।

(सप्रभेदागमे लयखिशाच्याये ॥)

शैवाधिक्यछिङ्गम् ।

िङ्गायामे दशक्षे तु गुणांशं चतुरश्रकम् । वस्यश्रं चैव तत्तुल्यं युगांशं स्याच्छिवांशकम् ॥ शैवाधिक्यमिदं ख्यातमथवान्यत्प्रकारतः । वेदवेदशरांशं वा पञ्चपञ्चषदंशकम् ॥ षट्षद्सप्तांशकैर्वाथ शैवाधिक्यं चतुर्विधम् । (अंश्रुमद्भेदागमे एकपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

सप्तस्तवसुभागया ततः पञ्चपञ्चकषढंशकैरि । वेदवेदशरभागया ततो बन्ध[बन्ध*] युगमागया पुरः ॥ उक्तमत हि मया चतुर्विधं तन्छिवाधिकमजाधिभागिकैः । सर्ववस्तुद्रिमदं विशागळं सर्ववर्णयमिनामुदीरितम् ॥

சிவா திகலிங்கத் இனுடைய கீளத்தை இருபத்திரண் டம்சம் செய்து பிரம்மபாகம் ஏழம்சம் (செய்து) விஷ்ணு பாகம் ஏழம்சமும் ருத்திரபாகம் எட்டம்சமும் கொன் வான். அன்றியே விங்கத்தினுடைய கீளத்தை பத்தம்சம் செய்து பிரம்மபாகம் மூன்றம்சமும் விஷ்ணுபாகம் மூன்றம் சமும் ருத்திர பாகம் காலம்சமுமாகக் கொன்வான். விவாதிகலின்கம் இப்படிச் சொல்லப்பட்டது. இந்த விங்கம் வைசெயருக்கும் அந்த வம்சத்தில் தபஸ்விகளுக்கும் சொல்லப்பட்டது. இது இவர்களுக்கு வர்வ வன்துக் களேயும் கொடுக்குமென்றதிக.

(मयमते लयस्त्रिशाध्याये ॥)

सप्तसप्ताष्टभागंतु पञ्चपञ्चषढंशकम् । वेदवेदशरांशं तु गुणानख्युगांशकम् ॥ एवं शिवाधिकं प्रोक्तं द्विजादीनां कमादृहे ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे नवमपटले ॥)

आयामं दशघा कत्वा चतुरश्रं त्रिभागतः । अष्टाश्रं च त्रिभागेन चतुरंशेन वृत्तकम् ॥ शिवाधिकमिदं शस्तं भुक्तिमुक्तिफलप्रदम्।

(सुप्रभेदागमे त्रयिक्षशाध्याये ॥)

स्वस्तिकिङ्गम्

छिङ्गायामे नवशि तु चतुरश्रं द्विमागया । वस्त्रश्रं तु गुणशिन वेदशिं वृत्तमुच्यते ॥

(अंद्युमद्भेदागमे एकपञ्चाशपटेखे ॥)

उक्तायामे स्वस्तिके भागे मूळे ब्रांशं मध्यभागे गुणांशम् । पूजाभागे चातुरंशं क्रमेण चोक्तं शूद्धे सर्वकामप्रदं तत् ॥

ஸ்வஸ்திகலிங்கத் தினுடைய கீளத்தை ஒன்பதம்சம் செய்து பிரம்மபாகம் அடியிலே இரண்டம்சமும் விஷ்ண பாகம் கூவே மூன்றம்சமும் பூஜாகிங்கம் காலம்சமும் கொள்வான். இத்த விங்கம் சூத்திரருக்கும் எல்லாருக்கும் கன்மையைக் கொடுக்கும்.

(मयमते त्रयक्तिशाष्याये II)

नवधा छिङ्गमानेन द्वपंशं मध्ये गुणांशकम् । वृत्ते युगांशकं दैर्ध्यं शुद्रेऽप्येतच शस्यते ॥

(कामिकागमे द्विषष्ठितमपटले II)

धाराछिङ्गम् ।

धाराछिङ्गेसर्विछिङ्गे मतं तलाश्रं वा कलाश्रं युगाश्रम् । तस्म:दूर्णे द्वैगुणसधारं धाराछिङ्गं सर्ववर्णे प्रशस्तम् ॥

முன்பு சொல்லப்பட்ட விங்கங்களிலும் தாராவிங்கம் செய்யலாம். அந்த தாராவிங்கம் இருக்கும்படி: பிரும்ம பாகம் அஷ்டாச்ரம் ஆதல் பதிறைய அம்சத்தால் சதார் ரமாவிருப்பது. பிரும்ம பாகத்தில் அர்சத்தில் இரட்டி அச்சமாமிருப்பது விஷ்ணுபாகம். விஷ்ணுபாகத்தில் அச்சத்தில் இரட்டி அச்சமாவிருப்பது ருத்திரபாகம். அந்த அச்ரங்கள் தாரையாவிருப்பது அந்த விங்கத்தை தாராவிங்க மென்றதிவான். அந்த விங்கம் எல்லா நூதி களுக்குமாம் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. (80%)

(नयमते लयक्तिशाध्याये ॥)

धारालिङ्गमधो वक्ष्ये श्रूयतां तु प्रजापते ! ।
पादादूर्ध्वकपर्यन्तं धारालिङ्गं प्रशस्तकम् ॥
अधो वेदाश्रकं कुर्यात्तद्वे च्ह्रधारया ।
ऊर्ध्वे घोडशधाराच भोगार्थी लमते सुखम् ॥
एतद्भिज महाप्राज्ञ ! सर्वकामप्रसाधनम् ।
(पूर्वकारणागमे नवमपटले ॥)

पञ्चधारास्सप्तधारा नव(धारा) द्वादशधारकाः । धाराष्ट्रोडशर्विशञ्च त्रिरष्टावाष्ट्रविशतिः ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे त्रयिक्तशाध्याये ॥)

पूर्वोक्तसमालिङ्गे च धारालिङ्गं विकल्पितम् । चतुरश्रं द्विरद्याशं तन्मूले परिकल्पयेत् ॥ वैष्णवांशे (तु) च शैवांशे धाराद्विद्विगुणीकृते । सर्वेषामपि लिङ्गानां धारालिङ्गं त्रिधा मतम् ॥

म्लेऽष्टाश्रं वा कलाशं युगाशं तस्माद्र्भं तयुगास्स्यश्च धाराः। एवं पूर्वाचार्यके (स) रीश्वरस्य प्रोक्तं धारालिङ्गमेतत्ति्वैव ॥

(शिल्परते एकोनर्त्रिशाध्याये ॥)

सहस्रालिङ्गम् ।

प्जाभागे सर्वतोभद्राछिङ्गे घाराछिङ्गं पञ्चपञ्चक्रमेण । एकैकस्पामध्मं चोपरिधासाहस्रं तदेखया छिङ्गमुक्तम् ॥

வைறன் சிக்கம் இருக்கும்படி முன்பு சொல்லப்பட்ட ஸர்வதோபத் சலிங்கத்தில் பூஜாபாகத்தில் இருபத்தியஞ்சு தாரையாய் சிறி ஒரு தாரைக்கு நாற்பது சேகையாக மேலே மேலே சிறி ஆயிசலின்கமாம். இர்த விங்கம் ரைவ காமியங்களேயும் கொடுக்கு மென்றறிவான். (811)

(मयमते त्रयिद्धशाध्याये ॥)

सर्वतोभद्रान्द्रिषु धाराः स्युः पश्चविद्यतिः । सप्तपर्णद्रन्नादास्समास्सर्वास्समान्तराः ॥ एकैकस्यां तु धारायां चत्वारिशद्यसंस्थया । कुर्यात्समानि निङ्गानि स्यात्तिहङ्गसहस्त्रकम् ॥

(शिल्परत्ने एकोनत्रिशाध्याये ॥)

समखण्डे शिवायामे रुद्रभागविनिर्मिते । एकाधिकनवलंशे विवमांशनिवेशितम् ॥

सैकसाहस्रविङ्गानां नवमागोश्रमेव वा ।

(कामिकागमे द्विषष्टितमपटले ॥)

त्रैराशिकछिङ्गम् ।

रसमुनिवसुभागे इत्तकेऽष्टाश्रकेऽन्ते परिविरथ नवांशे लिङ्गतुङ्गे तु भूयः । त्रिभिरथ गुणभागैश्व त्रिभिस्तुङ्गमानं सजहरिहरमागे तत्तु(तत्) त्रैराशिकं स्यात् ॥

பிரும்மபாகம் ஆறம்சமும் [விஷ்ணுபாகம் ஏழம்ச மும்*] ருத்ரபாகம் எட்டம்ச[மு*]மான வீங்கத்தில் சம் நனவை ஒன்பதம்சம் செப்து பிரம்மபாகம் மூன்றம்சமும் விஷ்ணுபாகம் மூன்றம்சமும் ருத்திரபாகம் மூன்றம்சமு மாக ச்செய்வான். இத்தை திரைராகெ வீங்க மேன்றதி

(मयमते व्रयक्तिशाध्याये ॥)

अभे मूळे च मध्ये च प्रमाणं सर्वतस्समम् । आयामं नवधा कृत्वा इत्तं षड्भागमुच्यते ॥ सप्तभागमथाष्टाश्रं तुर्याश्रं वसुभागिकम् । त्रैराशिकमिति होयं धनधान्यसुखावहम् ॥

aureir. (821)

(पूर्वकारणागमे नवमपटले ॥)

अर्चनं नवधा कत्या मसायाखितिमागतः । षट्ससाष्टकभागैस्तु नाहो रुद्रादिषु क्रमात् ॥ त्रैराशिकमिदं लिक्नं रुद्राणां तत्प्रशस्यते ।

(जीर्णोद्वारदशके कामिकवचनम् ॥)

िक्रोत्सेधे तु नन्दांशे षट्सतवसुमागकैः। ब्रह्मविष्ण्यीशमागानां क्रमान्नाहाः प्रकीर्तिताः॥ विक्रं ब्रैराशिकं नाम भवेत् सर्वसमे तु तत्।

(शिल्परत्ने एकोनत्रिंशाध्याये ॥)

कत्वा नवांशं लिङ्गोचं बन्धबन्धगुणांशकम् । षट्सप्ताष्टकनादं तु क्तेऽष्टाश्रे बुगाश्रके ॥ त्रैराशिकमिदं शाखे स्वस्तिकमधुनोच्यते ।

(कामिकागमे द्विषष्टितमपटले ॥)

मुखिङ्गम् ।

मुखिल्क्क त्रिवकं स्यादेकवकं चतुर्मुखम् । सन्मुखं चैकवकं स्यात् त्रिवके पृष्ठके न हि ॥ पश्चिमास्यं स्थितं छुश्रं कुङ्कुमामं तथोत्तरे । याम्यं कृष्णकरालं स्यात्याच्यां दीताग्निसिकमम् ॥

सची वामं तथाचीरं तत्पुरुषं चतुर्थकम् । प्रथमं च तथेशानं योगिनामप्यगोचरम् ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

मुखिछक्नं ततो वक्ष्ये सर्वकामार्थसावनम् ।
पूजामागं समस्तं द्व द्विषट्यंशं मजेरकमात् ॥
त्रयोदशाङ्गुळार्थं तु मुखमेकं प्रकीरितम् ।
शराननं चतुर्वकं त्रिवकं चैकवक्षकम् ॥
चतुर्दिक्षु चतुर्वकं त्रिवकं पृष्ठहीनकम् ।
कुवेंकवक्षम्भ्यं तु मुखमानेन बुद्धिमन्! ॥
मकुटेनोर्ध्वकं तु त्रयोदशार्थाङ्गुळेन तु ।
प्रीवाम्छात् स्तनान्तं स्यादर्धाधिकं त्रयोदश ॥
स्तनस्त्रावधिर्मावत् कारयेद् द्विमुजान्वितम् ।
प्रतिमाळक्षणोक्तेन मार्गेणैव समाचरेत् ॥
शेषं छिङ्गवदाकारं कारयेछक्षणान्वितम् ।
वक्षिक्षप्रमाणं तु प्रोक्तं पीठमयो श्रृणु ॥

(कारणागमे नवमपटले II)

छिङ्गाशिरोवर्तनम् ।

शिरसो वर्तनमधुना । छङ्गानां बक्ष्यते कमशः । छत्रामा त्रपुषामा कुक्कुटकाण्डार्धचन्द्रसदृशामाः ॥ ९०५ ॥

बुद्धदसदशाः पञ्जेबोदिष्टा वर्तना मुनिभिः । व्यासे षोडशभागे छिङ्गस्यैकं दिगुणयुगांशेषु ॥ ९१ 🤚 ॥ सांख्याधोभागानुभयोर्गि पार्श्वयोः ऋमशः । छत्रामानि शिरांसि च चत्वारीह प्रवर्तन्ते विधिना॥ ९२०॥ समिक्ति प्रथमे हे शैवाधिकालिङ्गके तृतीयं स्यात् । चतुरंशेषु यदुक्तं तत्त्रोक्तं वर्धमानासु ॥ ९३३ ॥ सङ्करमन्योन्यं वा श्रुभहं स्यादर्तनानां च । उचार्षं कुक्कुटजं त्र्यंशैकांशेन्दुखण्डानिमा ॥ बुद्धदसदशा साधै त्र्यंशं व्यासेऽप्टमागे त । सर्वेषामपि वैतास्सामान्या वर्तनास्तु छिङ्गानाम् ॥ ९५३॥ शिरोवर्तभागत्र्यंशैकं चाधिरोध्य निजतुङ्गे । ळिङ्गायामयुते तेषां भागयुते तेन सार्धमतः ॥ इन्द्वश्विनिगुणभागाः प्रोक्तास्तर्वेष्वपि क्रमज्ञः । अपरे मध्यमिक्टिक्ने श्रेष्ठे किङ्गे ततः शिरोमानम् ॥ खिङ्गानां शिरसी।ध्सतांशमुभयोः संखम्ब्य पार्श्वद्वयोः कृत्वा मत्स्ययुतं तदास्यजधनान्निष्कान्तसुत्रध्रयोः । तस्माद्यत्र[च*]संयुतिर्मतिमता बिन्दुत्रयाद्यं तथा कर्तव्यं बहुवर्तनास्वभिमतं सोपायमीशोदितम् ॥

प्रतिमाळसगानि ।

விங்கங்களுக்கு சுரோவர்த்தனம் சொல்லப்ப9கிறது. (90)

குடைப்புரம்போலேயாதல் திரபுஷம்போலேயாயிருக் குதல் கோழிமுட்டைபோலே இருக்குதல் அர்த்தசக்திர கோப்போலே இருக்குதல் கீரில் குமிழிபோலே இருக்குதல் ஆக சுரோ வர்த்தனம் அஞ்சுபடி சொல்லப்பட்டது. (91)

சிங்கங்களினுடைய கிஸ்தாரத்தை பதிறைம்சம் செய்து ஓரம்சம் இரண்டம்சம் மூன்றம்சம் காலம்சம் செஸ்வலின் கீழே இரண்டு பார்சுவத்திலும் காற்றிச் சாய்ப்பான். ஆக சத்ராகாரமான சிரோ வர்த்தனம் காலு படி சொல்லப்பட்டது. (923)

ஸர்வதோபத்ரவிங்கத்துக்கு ஓரம்சமும் இரண்டம் சமும் கொள்வான், சிவாதிகவிங்கத்துக்கு மூன்றம்சம் கொள்ளுவான். வர்த்தமானவிங்கத்துக்கு காலம்சம் கொள் ளுவான் என்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது. (981)

இக்கக்கொடம் அன்றிக்கே இக்கஅங்கங்கள் ஒன்றுக் கொண்று கலசுமாமாகில் அக்க கிரோவர்த்தனம் சர்த்தா வுக்குப் பொல்லால்கைக் கொடுக்குமென்று சொல்லப்பட் டது. (94)

குக்குடாண்டமான கிரோவர்த்தனத்தை உயரத்தில் பார்த்துத் கொள்ளுவானென்ற அர்த்த சக்திசமான கிரோ வர்த்தனத்தை மூன்றத்தொன்ற கொள்ளுவானென்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது. (943)

கீர்க் குமிழிபோலே இருக்கும் சிரோவர்த்தனத்து க்கு விங்களில்தாரத்தை எட்டம்சம் செய்து மூன்றரை அம்சம் கொள்ளுவானென்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது. (95)

இக்க சிரோவர்த்தனத்தை முன்று விள்கங்களுக்கும் ஸாமான்பமென்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது. (95½)

கிரோவர்த் தனும்சத்தில் முன்றிலொன்ற விக்கோற் மேதத்தில் ஏற்றிக்கொன்ஞுவான். விக்காயாமத்தில் கூடி னதிலும் ஆறுபாகம் கூடினதிலும் ஏறட்டுக் கட்டுவான். ஓரம்சம் இரண்டம்சம் மூன்றம்சம் எல்லா விங்கத்துக்கும் கொமத்தாலே சொல்லப்பட்டது. அதமலிங்கங்களுக்கும் மத்யமலிங்கத்துக்கும் உத்தமலிங்கத்துக்கும் கிரோமான மேற்றிக்கொள்ளும்படி அடலே சொல்லப்பட்டது. (971)

விங்கங்களுடைப சொள்கத்தனமாகச் சொன்ன அம்சத்தை பார்ச்வங்கள் இரண்டி அம் பேற காத்தி அவிட மிரண்டும் மீளுக விசி மீனங்களுடைய முகத்தி அம் வாலி அம் புறப்பட்ட அல் இரண்டுகளிலே கூட்டி மூன்று சிக்துவரம். அவ்வளவிலே சிரோவர்த்தனத்தை சமிப்பா கென்ற சிவளுலே சொல்லப்பட்டது. (981)

(मयमते त्रयिक्कशाष्याये ॥)

कुर्वीत त्रपुषीफछात्रसदशं छत्रोपमं मस्तकं बालेन्द्राकृतिकुकुटाण्डसदशं विप्रादिवर्णकमात् ।

भेदास्सर्वसमांशकप्रसत्तयो नाह्यभेदान्विताः

तेप्येते कमतः स्यु......तदनुलोमाङ्गीकातिश्रेष्यते ॥

विस्तारं शिवलिङ्गमृर्थिन वसुनन्दादित्यरुद्रांशकं इत्या तत्क्रमतो विशोध्य परितो स्येकद्विलोकांशकान् ।

कृत्वासिक्षितिथिप्रक्रसिवधृतिस्थातांशयुक्तं कमात् पूजाभागमिहोक्तभागमुपरिष्टाच्छोधयेद्वणिषु ॥ तन्मस्तके नवविभागतया विभक्ते भागं विशोध्य परितक्षिवभागदैर्ध्यम् । द्वार्विश्चदंशकतया परिकल्प्य भागा-नेक्षैकशो द्विजमुखेषु विशोधयेद्वा ॥

छत्रामं त्रपुषाकारं कुक्कुटाण्डनिमं तथा । अर्थेन्द्रुसदशं चाथ बुद्धदामं तु पश्चमम् ॥

सर्वेषामपि छिङ्गानां शिरसी वर्तनकमम् । छिङ्गच्यासात् षोडशांशमेकद्वित्रियवाधिकम् ॥

आरोप्येकेष भसंख्या छिक्नस्योभयपार्श्वयोः । वर्तयन्तत्र चत्वारि च्छत्रामानि भवन्ति हि ॥

प्रथमं च द्वितीयं च समिलक्कं नियोजयेत्। शिवाधिके तृतीयं तु चतुर्थं वर्धमानके॥

वर्तनं सङ्करं नैव कुर्यात्तदशुमं यतः । षडंशे लिङ्गविस्तारे सार्धव्यंशेन वर्तयेत् ॥

१ 'आरोप्य चाधः' इति स्यात्।

त्रपुषामशिरस्सिद्ध्यै रामांशैः कुक्कुटाण्डकम् ।

छिङ्गच्यासतृतीयांशवर्धनादर्धचन्द्रकम् ॥

छिङ्गच्यासेऽष्टथा मक्ते सार्थाशत्रयवर्धनात् ।

बुद्धदामस्य छिङ्गस्य शिरस्सिष्यति शोमनम् ॥

छिङ्गानां शिरसीप्सितांशमुमयोस्संडम्च्य तत्पार्थयोः

कृत्वा मत्स्ययुगं तदास्यजवनानिष्कान्तस्त्रद्वयोः ।

तस्माद्यत्र च संयुतिर्मतिमता विन्दुत्रयाद्वयं यथा

तत्त[त्व]र्तयितव्यमत्र बद्धवा सोपाय ईशोदितम् ॥

(शिल्पराने एकोनिर्त्रशास्याये ॥)

शिरोवर्तनमागे तु चतुर्थे वा षडंशके ।।

एकं द्वयं त्रयं द्वाद् ब्रह्मभागात्कमेण तु ।

शिरोवर्तनभागस्य त्र्यंशं पूजांशकोपिरे ।।

छिङ्गायामेऽधवारोध्य षड्भागे तु तदुक्ट्रये ।

एकांशं योजयेद्धीमान् छिङ्गे द्वयंशं तु मध्यमे ॥

त्रिमागमुत्तमे छिङ्गे योजयेद्धा द्विजोत्तमाः !।

केवछं वा शिरोमानमधिरोध्य विवर्तयेत् ॥

शिरसा मिश्रितं भागं पार्श्वयोरवछम्ब्य च ।

वृत्तद्वयं तु तन्मानादुभयोः पार्श्वयोर्नयेत् ॥

कर्ध्वदेशे शिरोमध्ये तृतीयं मण्डलं न्यसेत् । मण्डलैश्व त्रिभिर्मस्यद्वयमत्रोपजायते ॥ तन्मस्याननपुच्छस्थस्त्रयोर्यत्र सङ्गतिः । तत्र स्थित्वा त्रिभिर्वास्य वर्तनीयं शिरश्शुमम् ॥

(कामिकागमे द्विषष्टितमपटले ॥)

लिङ्गपीठम् ।

िक्कनाहसमपीठविस्तरं विस्तृतस्य शरवेदतुक्कमम् । विस्तृतार्घसमगोसुखान्तकं गोसुखान्तसमकण्ठनाहकम् ॥

(सक्छागमसारसङ्ग्हे ॥)

त्रिगुणं लिझविस्तारं त्रिगुणार्धं चतुर्गुणम् । त्रिविधस्त्वधमादिस्तु पीठविस्तारमुच्यते ॥ विष्णुमागस्य चोत्सेधं पीठोत्सेधं विधीयते । अथवा त्रह्ममागस्य चाष्टशिन समन्वितम् ॥ पद्मपीठं भद्मपीठं वेदिका परिमण्डलम् । पीठं चतुर्विधं प्रोक्तं लक्षणं शृणु सांप्रतम् ॥ कृत्वा षोडश चोत्सेधं द्वषंशेन च तु पृष्टिका । पद्ममागं तद्भ्वांक्जं दल्लेष्वोडशमिर्युतम् ॥

दलमधीङ्खलोत्सेधं पद्मपीठमिहोच्यते । द्विभागं मध्यवृत्तं तु समन्तात्सदृढं (?) दृढम् ॥ चतुर्मिरूर्ज्यवां तु द्विमागेनोर्ज्यपृष्टिका । तदूर्वे तु ततः कुर्यादेकांशं घृतवारिणा ॥ पीठतारत्रिमागैकं नालं कुर्याचयोत्तरे । तत्तारस्य चतुर्थाशं तदर्घार्षमयादिकम् ॥ द्विगुणं त्रिगुणं मूळं तद(म)प्रं चार्धनाशनम् । विस्तारस्य चतुर्वाशादर्घादर्घमथापि वा ॥ जलमार्गं त्रिमारीकं कुर्यात्तत्र विशेषतः। एवं तु पद्मपीठं हि मद्मपीठमथ श्रृणु ॥ पूर्ववत् षोडशांशं तु कृत्वोत्लेधं विधानतः । भागेनोपानमेकेन चतुर्भिर्जगतीभवेत् ॥ कुमदं तु त्रिभिर्भागैरेकेनैव तु पहिका। कण्ठं कुर्याचिमिर्मागैरेकांशेन तु पष्टिका ॥ महापष्टिका द्वषंशा तु एकेन धृतवारिणी । मद्रपीठं समाख्यातं वेदिपीठमधोच्यते ॥ पीठोत्सेघे नवांशे तु द्वियंशेन तु पष्टिका । चतर्भिः कण्ठतुङ्गं तु ब्यंशेनैवोर्ध्वपद्दिका ॥

वृतवार्येकमागं तु समन्ताचतुरश्रकम् । वेदिपीठं समास्त्रातं परिमण्डलमुच्यते ॥ भद्रमेव हि वृत्तं स्यादेतहै परिमण्डलम् । तेष्वाकाश्चसमं वापि त्रिपाँदं वार्थमेव वा ॥ पीठाङ्गानां प्रवेशं च तथा निर्गमनं पुनः । सकलानां च लिङ्गानां सामान्यं पीठलक्षणम् ॥ (सुप्रमेदागमे त्रयस्त्रिशपटले ॥)

स्त्रीशिक्षं तु परिप्राद्य पीठं कुर्योद्विशेषतः ।

किङ्गविस्तारमानेन विग्रुणं पीठविस्तृतम् ॥

कण्ठद्विगुणमेवं वा त्रिगुणं पीठविस्तृतम् ॥

कण्ठस्य द्विगुणार्धं वा किङ्गदैर्ध्यसमं तु वा ॥

गर्भगहं त्रिधा भज्य भागैकं पीठविस्तृतम् ।

किङ्गमानेन हर्म्यं स्यात् किङ्गमानेन पिण्डिका ॥

पूर्वोक्रतिर्यथा पीठं तथा कुर्योत्पुनः पुनः ।

अन्याकृतिर्व कर्तव्या कृता चेस्कर्तृनाशिनी ॥

वेदाश्राष्ट्राश्रमानं तु विभजेदष्टधा पुनः ।

गुणभागमधस्यक्षा वाणांशं पीठिकोच्छ्यम् ॥

बाद्यवैष्णवमानं तु वोदशांशिन भाजयेत् ।

ससमागमधो मुक्षा प्रहांशं पिण्डिकोच्छ्यम् ॥

पीठोत्सेघं तु यन्मानं विकारशिन माजयेत् । पक्षांशं पद्रिका प्रोक्ता वाणांशं पद्मपिण्डकम् ॥ अंशद्वयेन वृत्तं स्याद्वेदांशमूर्श्वपद्यकम् । तस्योर्ध्वे पट्टिका द्वाम्यामंशेन घृतवारिणी ॥ पीठतारत्रिभागैकं नालनिर्गममुख्यते । तत्समं मूळविस्तारं तत्तिभागैकमप्रतः ॥ उत्तरे जळमार्गं स्यात्सोमस्याभिमुखं भवेत् । मध्ये खातं तिभागैकं क्रमेण कशता भवेत् ॥ एवं तु पद्मपीठं स्याद्भद्रपीठमधोष्यते । पूर्ववत् बोडशांशेन पीठोत्सेषं भजेत्ततः ॥ ब्योमांशं पादुकोत्सेधं वेदांशं जगती भवेत् । अम्बंशं वृत्तमित्युक्तं भागैकेन तु पट्टिका ॥ गुणांशं कण्ठमित्युक्तं भागैकेन तु पट्टिका । महापट्टिद्धयाशेन घृतवारि तथांशकम् ॥ एवं स्याद्धद्रपीठं तु सर्विङ्ग्निषु योग्यकम् । एकविंशतिभागेन पीठोत्सेघं विमाजयेत् ॥ अंशेन पादुकां कुर्याचतुर्धा जगतीं कुर । कण्ठमेकेन कर्तब्यं पद्ममेकांशमेव च ॥

तत्कुम्भं त्रिभिरंशैश्व पद्ममेकांशमेव च । कुर्यादेकेन कम्पं तु पक्षांशनैय कण्ठकम् ॥ कम्पमेकेन कर्तव्यं पद्ममेकेन कारयेत् । महापट्टि द्विभागाम्यां पद्ममेकांशकेन तु ॥ तस्योर्ध्वे पट्टिकैकेन घृतवारि तथांशकम् । विजयं नाम पीठं तु सर्वशान्तिकरं परम् ॥ विभजेत्पिण्डिकोत्सेघं अष्टादशाविभागतः । एकेन पादुकां कुर्यादध्यर्धं कम्पप्तायोः ॥ जगती चतुरंशं स्याद्रणशिनैव वप्रकम् । तदूर्वे कम्पमेकांशं द्वाम्यां वे पष्टिका भवेत ॥ पद्ममेकेन कर्तव्यमर्धेन घृतवारिणा । स्वायम्भुवमिति प्रोक्तं सर्वदेवेषु योग्यकम् ॥ विकारांशेन विमजेद्वागेनोपानमुच्यते । पद्मपिण्डी दिमागेन कम्पमेकेन कारयेत् ॥ सप्तांशं कण्ठमित्युक्तं द्वाम्यां वै कम्पपदाकी । अध्यर्थेन महापट्टी पद्ममर्थेन कारयेत ॥ कम्पमर्धेन कर्तव्यमर्धेन घृतवारिणा । स्थण्डिलं स्यादिदं पीठं सर्वदेवेषु पूजितम् ॥

भागार्धं तिल्पादं वा समं वा शेषिनिर्गमम् । मूलादष्टांशमभे तु हीनं स्यात्पद्मपीठके ॥ सर्वेषामेव पीठानामुपानात्पीठिवस्तरम् । पीठिकालक्षणं प्रोक्तं पादशैलविधि शृणु ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे नवमपटले ॥)

निष्कलानां तु लिङ्गानां सकलानामयाधुना । सामान्येन विधानन वक्ष्येऽहं पीठलक्षणम् ॥ १ ॥ जात्यैकया विधातव्यं नेष्टमन्योन्यसङ्करम् । आहुरशैले हुमे केचित् पीठं पक्षेष्टकामयम् ॥ २ ॥ लोहजं मणिलिङ्गानां लोहजानां तु पैण्डिकम् । आदाय स्त्रीशिलां सम्यक् पीठं लि स्य निर्मितम् ॥ ३ ॥

தீஷ்கலமான விங்கங்களுக்கும் பிரதிமைகளுக்கும் ரைமான்ப விதிபானே பிடலகருகாம் செரல்லக்கடவேன்.(1)

பீடத்தை விங்கத்துக்கொத்த ஜாதியாகக்கொள்ளு வான். ஒன்றுக்கொன்று கலந்து செய்யலாகாது. (1½)

கில்பாறுண்டான லிங்கத்திலும் விருக்ஷைமான விங்கத்திலும் பீடத்தைச்சுட்டசெங்கலாலே கட்டுவா னென்ற சிலர் சொல்லுவார்கள். (2)

ஸ்படிகம் முதலான மணிலிங்கங்களுக்கும் லோஹஜ மான விங்கங்களுக்கும் பீடங்களே லோஹஜமாகவே கொன் ளுவான். (21)

கிலாமயமான இங்கந்தாக்கு ஸ்திரீ கிஃபோலே பீடத் தை நிர்மிப்பாள், (3)

पूजांशद्विगुणं हीनं श्रेष्ठं लिक्कोकतेः समम् ।
.....ते पीठिविस्तारास्तयोर्मध्येऽष्टमाजिते ॥ ४ ॥
उत्तमा मध्यमा हीनास्त्रिमिर्मेदाः प्रकीर्तिताः ।
अथवा लिक्कतुङ्कार्षे हीनं पादोनकं वरम् ॥ ५ ॥
तयोर्मध्येऽष्टमागे तु सानि पूर्ववत् ।
विष्कम्मं तिगुणं वाथ नाहतुल्यविशालकम् ॥ ६ ॥

பீடம் பூறாம்சத்திலிகட்டி அதமம். ஒன்றுன லிங் கோத்னேதம் உத்தமம். மத்தியமத்துக்கும் உத்தம பெரமாணத்துக்கும் ஈடுவே எட்டம்சம் செய்ய ஒன்பது பெரமாணமாம். ஆசு பீட கிஸ்தாரங்கள் ஒன்பது படி சொல்லப்பட்டது.

உத்தமோத்தமம் உத்தமமத்தியமம் உத்தமாதமம், மத்யமோத்தமம் மத்யமமத்யமம் மத்யமாதமம், அத மோத்தமம் அதமமத்தியமம் அதமாதமம் ஆக ஒன்பது பேரமாணத்தையுமறிவான்.

விங்கோத்னே தந்தில் பாதி அதமம். விங்கோத் ஸே தத்தில் முக்கால்.......உர்தம போனாம். இக்த இரண்டு பிசமாணத்துக்கு க©வு எட்டம்சம் செய்வான். பத்தை பிடவிஸ்தாரத்துக்கு பிசமாணமாம்; உத்தமம். இந்த பிரமாணத்தில் உத்தம மத்யமாதமங்களே முன்பு போலே அதிவான். (5)

அன்றிக்கே விங்களிஸ்தாரத்தில் மும்மடங்கு ஆகல் விங்கத்தில் சுற்றனவு ஆகல் பிடவிண்தாரமாக சொல்லப் பட்டது. (6)

विष्कम्भकर्णाद्वेगुणं सार्धिद्वेगुणं तु वै । पीठविस्तारमुद्दिष्टं स्वाष्टांशोनमथोपिरे ॥ ७ ॥ मण्डनाय स्वविस्ताराष्टांशैनैवाधिकं ततः । सर्वेधामपि पीठानां जन्मान्तं मूळविस्तृतम् ॥ ८ ॥ अग्रन्थासं महापष्टिकान्तं सम्यक् प्रकीर्तितम् । विष्णुभागसमोत्सेधं सपादं सार्धमेव वा ॥ ९ ॥ चतुरशं च वस्वशं षडग्रं द्वादशाशकम् । द्विरष्टाश्रं सुवृत्तं च तेषामेवायतान्यपि ॥ १० ॥

கிங்களின் தாரத்தில் தன்னில் சதுரித்து அக்த கர்ணத்தில் இரட்டியாதல் இரண்டரையாதல் மும்மடங்கு பீடனிஸ்தாரமென்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது. இக்தப்பீடனின் தாரங்களில் எட்டிலொன்று பீடத்துக்கு மேல்குறைக்திரு ப்பது. (7)

அலங்கராத்தின் பொருட்டு முன்புசொன்னவிஸ்தா ரத்தில் எட்டிலொன்று ஏற்றி பீடவிஸ்தாரம் கொள்க. எல்லாபோமாணங்களும்சொன்ன விஸ்தாரபொமாமுமாக உபானத்திலே கொள்வான். (8)

அக்ரவிஸ் தாரபேரமாணத்தை மஹாபட்டிகையறு நி கொள்வான் என்ற அழகியதாக சொல்லப்பட்டது, பீடோத்ஸே தம் விஷ்ணுபாகத் தின்மேலே ஒன்றுகால் ஒன்றனையாதல் பீடத்துக்கு உத்னேதம் கொள்ளுவான் என்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது. (9)

त्रिकोणमर्धचन्द्रं च चतुर्दशनिमानि वै।
समानि यानि छिङ्गस्य चादुः पीठं च संज्ञकम् ॥११॥
आयतान्यासनानीति निष्कछानां वदन्ति वै।
त्रिकोणमर्धचन्द्रं च निष्कछे सकछे कमात्॥ १२॥
मदपीठं च चन्द्रं च वक्रपीठं महाम्युजम् ।
श्रीकरं (विकरं) पद्मपीठं च महावक्रं च सौम्यकम् ॥ १३॥
श्रीकामार्थमिति प्रोक्ता नाम्नैता नव पीठिकाः।
स्वनामाकृतियुक्त्या तु त्रिकोणार्थेन्द्रसंयुते ॥ १४॥

சதரச்சம், ஆயதசதாச்சம், அஷ்டாச்சம், ஆயதமான அஷ்டாச்சம், ஷடச்சம், ஆயதமான ஷடச்சம், துவா தசாச்சம், ஆயதமான துவாதசசச்சம் ஷோடசாச்சம் ஆயதமான ஷோடசாச்சம் கிருத்தம் ஆயதவிருத்தம் மூன்றுகோணம் அர்த்தசத்திசன் ஆக பதினுதுபடி பேத்துக்கு வடிவு சொல்லப்பட்டது. (11)

ரீனமான பிடங்களே ரிஷ்கலமான விங்கங்களுக்கு ஆனைமென்ற சொல்றுவார்கள். கிஷ்களத்துக்கு இரி கோணபிடமும் சகளத்துக்கு அர்த்தசர்திரனும் கொள்வா வெண்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது. (12)

பந்ரபேடம், பத்மம், மஹாம்புஜம், ஸ்ரீகாம், பத்ம பீடம், மஹாவஞ்சம், ணொம்யசம், ஸ்ரீகாம்யம் ஆசப்பீடத் அக்கு........சொல்லப்பட்டது. (181)

திரிகோணத் திறும் அர்த்தசத்திரனிலும் தன்னுடைய காமத்துக்கோக யுக்கியினுமே கொள்வான். (14)

पीठिकानामळङ्कारं क्रमशो वस्पतेऽधुना ।
गृहीतोत्सेधमानांशवशेन विविधेन च ॥ १५ ॥
त्रिःपञ्चांशे द्रांशि जन्मं युगांशं वप्रस्योर्जं
....द्वंशं क्षेपणं चार्धमूर्जे सार्धश्रीवं पूर्ववरक्षेपणोञ्चम् ॥ १६ ॥
व्यंशं पट्टं स्तेहवार्यर्धमागं तत्सामान्यं भद्रपीठं स्वहृष्टम् ।
विप्रोवीभृदैश्यकानां परेषां श्रीसौनान्यारोग्यभोग्यप्रदायि ॥ १७ ॥
दिरष्टभागेऽश्विनिवाणनेत्रीर्धुगांशनेतेन्दुमिरत्र पट्टम् ।
.....पं च वृत्तं च दलं च पट्टं स्याय्वप्रपीठं घृतवारियुक्तम् ॥ १८ ॥

கிச்சபித்துக்கொண்டபலபடியான உற்ஸேத பிரமா ணத்தானே அடைவே பீடங்களுக்கு அலங்காரம் சொல் லப்படுகிறது. (15)

பீடத்தினுடைய உயரத்தை பதினஞ்ச அம்சம் செய்து இதில் உபாகம் இரண்டு, காலம்சம் ஐகதி, ஒரம்சம் குமுதகம், அரையம்சம் சம்பு, இரண்டம்சம் குமுதகம், அரையம்சம் சம்பு, ஒன்றரை அம்சம் கண்டம். அரையம்சம் சம்பு இரண்டம்சம் பட்டிகை ஒன்றரையம்சம் ஸ்ரேஹ வாரி ஆக அம்சம் பதினஞ்சு. இது பத்து பத்ரபீடத் தாக்கு அலங்காரம். இந்த பீடம் போரமணருக்கும் சாஜாக்களுக்கும், செட்டிகளுக்கும் வெள்ளாளருக்கும் ஸ்ரீவையும் ணெயாக்கியத்தையும் ஆரோக்கியத்தையும் மோக்பத்தையும் கொடுக்குமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது.(17)

பத்மபேடமென்கிற பிடத்தினுடைய உத்னேதத்தை பதிறைம்சம் செய்து இதில் இரண்டம்சம் உபாகம் அஞ் சம்சம் எழுதகம் இரண்டம்சம் பட்டிகை ஒரம்சம் கிருத வரசி ஆக அம்சம் பதினுது. (18)

द्विसतांशे सार्धमर्थं गुणार्धं जन्मं निम्नं पद्धनं तत्कमेण ।
पट्टं निम्नं चार्धमर्थं तु भागं बज्रं निम्नं कम्पकं पूर्ववत् स्यात् ॥१९॥
प्रयंशं पद्धां निम्नमर्थं तद्द्र्ष्वें द्वाष्यधाँशा पट्टिकाञ्यार्धभागा ।
एतत्पीठं बज्रपद्धां हि नाम्ना सामान्यं तत्सर्वाकिङ्गेषु शस्तम् ॥ २० ॥
त्रिषद्भागैर्व्यर्थवेदांशकार्थेस्तार्धव्यर्धार्थकार्धानलांशैः ।
वर्षाच्यर्धार्धांशकौर्जन्ममञ्जं पट्टं निम्नं पद्धजं वृत्तमञ्जम् ॥ २१ ॥
निम्नं पट्टं पद्ध......श्रीपट्टं तत्स्नेहमारं क्रमेण ।
ए....सम्यगुक्तं महाञ्जं चित्रं सद्धिः पौरुषे चार्षकेऽपि ॥२२॥

வஜ்ரபத்மமென்ற பேரையுடைய பிடந்தில் உத்னே தத்தை பதிஞலம்சம் செய்து இதில் ஒன்றகையம்சம் உபா கம் அரையம்சம் கிம்னம், மூன்றசையம்சம் எழுதகம். இதன் மேல் அரையம்சம் பட்டம்,......பம்சம் கிம்னம் ஒரம்சம் வஜ்ரம் அரையம்சம் கிம்னம் அரையம்சம் கம்பு மூன்றம்சம் எழுதகம். அரையம்சம் கிம்கம் ஒன்றசையம்சம் பட்டிகை அரையம்சம் கிருதவாரி. அக அம்சம் பதினு இத்த வஞ்ரபீடத்தை எல்லா விங்கங்களுக்கும் கொள்வானென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. (20)

மஹாப்ஜமென்ற காமத்தோகே.டிய பிடோத்வேதத் தை பதினெட்டம்சம் செய்த இதல் ஒன்றகையம்சம் எழுதகம். மூன்றம்சம் குமதகம். அரையம்சம் எழுதகம். அரையம்சம் கம்பு. அரையம்சம் பத்மம், ஒன்றரையம்சம் பட்டிகை கிருதவாரி யரையம்சம் ஆக அம்சம் பதினெட்டு இந்த மஹாபத்ம பீடம் ஆர்ஷலின்சத்துக்கும் மாதுஷலில் சத்துக்கும் ஆமென்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது. (22)

छन्द्रोत्सेषे वोडशांशेंऽशि जन्म त्र्यंशं पद्मं पद्मतुङ्गं युगांशम् ।
हृद्रागार्थं ख्रंशि वृत्तं धगर्धं पद्मं त्र्यंशं पट्टिका सार्धमागा ॥ २३ ॥
अर्थाशं तत्स्नेह्वार्यर्धवातं ताव्द्यासं त्र्यंशकं वा युगांशम् ।
नाजन्यासं निर्गमं त[स्य*]त्र्यंशं कुर्यादमं श्रीकरं श्रीकरं तत् ॥ २४ ॥
अध्यर्धार्धव्यर्धकार्धार्धकार्थः पक्षार्धव्यर्धः खुरं निम्नमञ्जम् ।
पट्टं निम्नं पट्टमञ्जं तु निम्नं पट्टं निम्नं पीठपद्मं दशांशे ॥ २५ ॥
त्रिःपञ्चांशे छन्धतुङ्गे स चार्थेऽर्धाव्यर्थं सार्थेन्दुमागैः ।
अर्थव्यर्धाव्यर्थकार्थः ऋमेण जन्मं निम्नं पट्टकं तत्क्रमेण ॥ २६ ॥

ஸ்ரீகசமென்ற காமத்தையுடைய பீடோத்வேதத்தை பதினுறம்சம் செய்து இதிலோரம்சம் உபாகம், மூன்றம்சம் மஹோபாகம் காலம்சம் புத்மம், அரையம்சம் கம்பு, இரண்டம்சம் கிருத்தம் அரையம்சம் கம்பு மூன்றம்சம் புத்மம். ஒன்றரையம்சம் கிருத்தம் அரையம்சம் கம்பு மூன்றம்சம் புத்மம். ஒன்றரையம்சம் கிருதவாரி. ஆக அம்சம் புகினுற. கிருதவாரியினுடைய தாழ்ச்சியும் அரை யம்சம். பீடவின்தாரத்தில் மூன்றிலொன்று காலிலொன்று காலிலொன்று காலில்தாரத் தில் மூன்றிலொன்று கொள்வது. கானத்தில் வின்தாரத் தில் மூன்றிலொன்று கொள்க. கானத்தின் வின்தாரம் கானத்தினுடைய மூலவின்தாரத்தில் மூன்றிலொன்றுகக் கொள்க. என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. இது கர்த்தாவுக்கு ஸ்ரீமைக்கொடுக்கும். (24)

பீடபத்மம் தசாம்சம் என்றது. பீடபத்மமென்று நாமதேயத்தையுடைத்தான பீடோத்லேதத்தை பத்தம் சம்செய்து இதில் ஒன்றரையம்சம் உபாரம். அரையம்சம் திம்னம். இரண்டரையம்சம் பத்மம். அரையம்சம் கம்பு

त्रतिमाळश्वणानि ।

जन्मं निम्नं पङ्कानं पट्टकं तद्वात्रं हुत्तं (तत्)क्षेपणं कक्षमूर्थ्वे ।
पट्टं निम्नं तन्महावज्रमुक्तं......॥ २७॥
वज्रं हुत्तं तुङ्गनाम्ना तदेव सीम्पं पीठं सम्पदायुष्करं स्थात् ।
दिषद्भागे चन्द्रनेत्रार्धभागैः सार्धीवेंः सार्धसार्धार्धकार्षैः ॥ २८॥
अध्यर्धेनार्धेन निम्नं तु वप्रं निम्नं पद्यां धृग्धकं हत्तमञ्जम् ।
धृक्पद्यां तत्पट्टिकानिम्नपटं श्रीकामं तक्षक्षतुङ्गे मयोक्तम् ॥ २९॥

அரையம்சம் ரிம்னம். அரையம்சம் பட்டம் இரண்டம்சம் பத்மம் அரையம்சம் ரிம்னம் ஒரம்சம் பட்டிகை அரை யம்சம் கெருதவாரி ஆக அம்சம் பத்தை.

மஹாவஜ்சமென்று பேரையுடையத்தான பீடோத் ஸேதத்தை பதினஞ்சம்சம்செய்து இதில் ஒன்றரையம்சம் உபாகம் அரையம்சம் கிம்னம், காலம்சம் பத்மம், அரை யம்சம் பட்டம், ஓரம்சம் கண்டம், ஒன்றரையம்சம்,..... ஒரம்சம் கண்டம் அரையம்சம் கம்பு இரண்டம்சம் பத்மம், ஒன்றரை அரையம்சம் கிருதவாரி ஆக அம்சம் பதினஞ்சு மஹாவஜ்ர பீடம் சொல்லப்பட்டது. (27)

இக்க மஹாவஞ்சபிடத்தில் வஜ்ரம்கிருத்தமாக வெள ம்பபிடமென்ற காமமாம். இக்க வெளம்பபிடமான த கர்த்தாவுக்கு வர்வமைப்பத்தைக்கொடுக்கும், வெளம்பபிட மும் சொல்லப்பட்டது.

ஸ்ரீகாம்யமென்ற காமதேபத்தை புடைத்தான படோத்னேதத்தை பன்னிரண்டுசெய்து இதில் ஒரம்சம்

धाम्नि प्रोक्तान्यव्याधिष्ठानकानीत्यन्यव्यक्तिन्मण्डनीयानि युक्त्या । यथावर्ळ यथाशोमं यथायुक्ति प्रवेशनम् । निर्गमं सर्वपीठानां अङ्गानां परिकल्पयेत् १।। ३०॥

சூ-த்ரோபாகம். இரண்டம்சம் ஐகதி. அரையம்சம் கிம்னம், ஒரம்சம் பத்மம். ஒன்றரையம்சம் பட்டிகை அரையம்சம் கிருதவாரி ஆக அம்சம் பன்னிரண்டு. இப்படி ஸ்ரீகாம்பபீடம் சொல்லப்பட்டது.

பிராஸாதங்களில்கொண்ட அதிஷ்டானங்களில் அலங் காரப்போல பீடங்களுக்கும் கொள்ளலாமென்று சொல்லப் பட்டது.

இக்த போலங்காரங்களுடைய அம்சங்களில் சறுப் புக்களும் பிறப்பாடும் இங்வங்கங்களுடைய பலத்துக்கோ கவும் சோபைக்கோகவும் புக்திக்கீடாகவும் கொள்வான். இக்த அங்கங்களே பழகியதாக கல்பேப்பான்.

(मयमते चतुक्षिशाध्याये॥)

शिसन् पीठलक्षणे मूलन्याख्यानयोः लेखकप्रमादजनितं वर्णलोप
 पङ्किलोपादिकमुपलभ्यते ॥

छिङ्गोद्भवादिचतुर्भूर्तयः ।



ळिङ्गोद्भवादिचतुर्मूर्तयः ।

ळिङ्गोद्भवमूर्तिः ।

अथ वस्ये विशेषेण लिङ्गोद्धवविधि शृणु । लिङ्गाकारस्य मध्ये तु चन्द्रशेखरमूर्तिवत् ॥ नळकाचळपर्यन्तं लिङ्गे शूलसमन्वितम् । ब्रह्मापि हंसरूपेण ऊर्श्वे वे वामपार्श्वके ॥ विष्णुर्वराहरूपेण दक्षिणेंऽशे त्वधोगतः । विष्णुर्वक्षिणपार्श्वे तु वामपार्श्वे पितामहः ॥ हृदयेऽज्ञलिसंयुक्तो स्थितौ लिङ्गं समीक्ष्य च । रक्तस्यामहिरण्यामा ईश्वविष्णुपितामहाः ॥ एवं लिङ्गोद्धवं ख्यातं वृक्षसङ्ग्रहणं ततः । (अंशुमद्भेद्वागमे बट्ससतितमपटले ॥)

पूर्ववत्कारयेत्सम्यक् चन्द्रशेखरम् (तिनम् । लिङ्गावः शर्वजान्वन्तभागं नेन्द्रियगोचरम् ॥ लिङ्गोर्ब्बाधः प्रदेशे तु हंसस्करमाचरेत् । बिम्बस्याननमानेन कारयेद्धंसमाद्दरात् ॥

विम्बद्धिमुखमानेन भूकृष्टास्यं तु स्करम् ।

ब्रह्मविष्ण् हिपार्श्वस्थी नती तस्पानुकृष्ठकी ॥

तिर्यम्गतमुपादी ते। सर्वावयवसुन्दरी ।

खिङ्गोद्भवस्विति स्यातो ब्रह्मविष्ण्वभिनन्दितः ॥

ब्रह्मविष्णुविहीनो वा इंसस्करसंयुतः ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे पश्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

िक्नं कत्वोध्वेतो त्रसा इंसरूपं तथैव च । विष्णुं वराहवकं तु लिक्नस्याधः प्रकल्पयेत् ॥ इदयेऽक्षलिसंयुक्तौ त्रद्यविष्णू च पार्श्वयोः । लिक्नमच्ये तु कर्तव्यं पूर्ववचन्द्रशेखरम् ॥ अदस्या तस्य पादाव्जौ तथैव मकुटं यथा । (सुप्रभेदागमे चतुक्विंशत्तमपटले ॥)

अथ लिङ्गोद्भवं वक्ष्ये लिङ्गाकारस्य मध्यतः।
नलकात् पादस्य तलं लिङ्गे शूलसमायुतम् ॥
चन्द्रशेखरवत्सर्वं कारयेत्सुन्दराकृतिम् ।
ब्रह्मा तु इंसरूपेण कर्ष्यगो वामपार्श्वतः ॥
विष्णुर्वराहरूपेण दक्षिणांशे लधोगतः ।
इदयेऽञ्चलिसंयुक्ती रक्तश्यामनिमौ परम् ॥

प्रतिमालक्षणानि । बीक्षमाणौ परं लिङ्गमिदं लिङ्गोद्भवं स्मृतम् । (शिल्पर्त्ने द्वाविशपटले ॥)

व्यागमं यत्तु लिङ्गस्य भूतांशं विभवेत्ततः ।
उच्चें व्योमांशकं त्यक्त्वा मूले चैव तथा भवेत् ॥
तन्मच्ये कारयेद्धीमांश्चन्द्रशेखरम्तिताम् ।
वजविष्ण् द्विपार्थे द्वौ नमस्कृत्वानुकूलकौ ॥
धर्मांशं विभजेहिङ्गं शरांशमुदयान्तयोः ।
लिङ्गोर्थ्वे कारयेद्धंतमधस्तात्त्क्तराननम् ॥
विष्णुं सङ्कर्पयेदुवींमाननैनवं कर्षितम् ।
विम्वस्य द्विमुखेनैव हंसरूपं तु कारयेत् ॥
ऋज्वागातिस्थिति वामाद्वरदामयहस्तकम् ।
ऋज्वागातिस्थिति वामाद्वरदामयहस्तकम् ।
कृष्णापरश्चसंयुक्तं कारयेदिन्दुशेखरम् ॥
थर्षोभागे तु भागेन जान्वन्तं तु न दश्यकम् ।
एवं लिङ्गोद्भवं कुर्याचन्द्रशेखरम्ज्यते ॥

(कारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

िङ्गाकारस्य मध्ये तु चन्द्रशेखरबिस्थितम् । नलकाधस्स्थितं पादं लिङ्गोद्भवसमन्वितम् ॥ विरिश्चिद्दैसरूपेण चोर्ध्वगो वामपार्श्वके । दक्षे वराहरूपस्य रूपेणाधोगतो हरिः ॥

वामदक्षिणपार्श्वस्थौ कृताङ्गलिसमन्त्रितौ । स्वरूपेण द्विपादस्थावजविष्णू विभोः परे ॥ एवं लिङ्गावतारं तु सर्वशान्तिकरं सदा ।

तुङ्गाङ्गाविस्तृतिनतांसकलम्बमानैस्संपन्नचिह्नमुजमूषणवर्णभेदैः । शोमान्वितं शुभकरं सकलप्रजानामैश्वर्थसङ्गपरिष्टद्भिकरं विदश्यात् ॥ (श्रीतत्विनधौ ॥)

चन्द्रशेखरमूर्तिः ।

इन्दुमीळिप्रतिष्ठां तु बक्ष्ये छक्षणपूर्विकाम् ।

आपादा च शिलादीनि तैः कुर्व्यात्प्रतिमां गुरुः ॥

चतुर्मुजिक्षिनेत्रश्च समपात्स्थानके स्थितः ।

वरामयसमायुक्तपूर्वस्थकरपद्धवः ॥

वरदं वामहस्ते स्थादमयं दक्षिणे करे ।

वरदं यदि तं कुर्व्यादथान्यस्तिहकाणिकः ॥

करस्युष्टकरो वापि कटको वा विधीयते ।

मृगटक्ककरावन्यौ दोस्सीमान्तं व्यवस्थितौ ॥

मृगटक्कौ तु कर्णान्तौ कर्त्तरीसंव्यवस्थितौ ।

पराङ्मुखोऽभिमुखो वा मृगष्टक्कः पराङ्मुखः ॥

रत्नपनिकया वापि शङ्कपत्रिकयापि वा ।

पद्मपत्रिकंया वापि शोमितं वामकर्णकम् ॥

सन्यं मकरसिंहास्यपत्रकुण्डलकैर्युतम् । पृष्ठतः कर्णपर्यन्तं केञ्चवर्तिविलम्बनम् ॥ पार्श्वयोर्बोहुमूळाचु जटाग्राणां विलम्बनम् । हारयुग्गीवसंयुक्तं तथा कर्णिकयान्वितम् ॥ वक्षस्थलं प्रकर्तन्यं भुजाः केयुरसंयुताः । सुपत्रवळयोपेतास्सर्वरत्नोपशोभिताः ॥ मुक्तादामविछम्बाश्च तद्यं मणिभूषणम् । कराम्रं कटकोपेतमङ्गुल्यो मुद्रिकान्विताः ॥ छन्नवीरोत्तरीयोपवीतैस्सोदरबन्धनः । समस्तरनपाशाक्यकृतिमाननदामभिः॥ संयुक्तकटिस्त्रोऽन्तः पादजाळकसंयुतः । चन्द्रशेखर एवं स्यादेव्या च सहितो न वा ॥ सापीहाभिन्नपीठा वा देवेनाछिङ्गिताथवा । तयालिङ्गितदेवो वा अन्योन्यालिङ्गितस्तु वा ॥ भालिङ्गनयुतो वा स्यानिरालिङ्गोऽथवा मतः । (उत्तरकामिकागमे अष्टाचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

ऋज्ञागतं तु तं देवं मृगं परञ्ज्ञधारिणम् । ऋत्त्यम्बरधरं देवं कर्तव्यं चन्द्रशेखरम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्ख्विशत्तमपटले ॥)

लिङ्गं च विष्णुरूपं च विना कुर्विन्दुशेखरम् । (पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

भमयवरदहस्तं सौम्यश्वकारभावं विपुलवदननेत्रं चन्द्राविन्यांशमौलिम् । ऋज्ञतनुसमपादस्थानकं विद्रुमाभं हरिणपरशुपाणि पद्मपीठोपरिस्यम् ॥

एतस्पार्श्वस्त्रगौरी ।

स्यामां त्रिनेत्रां द्विभुजां त्रिमङ्गां सन्यापसन्यस्थितकुञ्जिताश्चिम् । सन्ये तु नीलोधलचारुहस्तां देवस्य वामस्थितपदापीठाम् ॥

(श्रीतस्वनिघौ ॥)

केवलमूर्तिः ।

अभयं दक्षिणं इस्तं वरदं वाममुच्यते । वरदं वामहस्तं तु अधोमुखं प्रकरपयेत् ॥ तल्मूलं कटिस्पृष्टं मेद्य्यान्तं तु तत्करे । ऊर्ध्ववक्तं तु वरदं पृष्ठं नामिसमोद्भृतम् ॥ आर्जवं राजसं भावं कल्पयेद्द्विजसत्तम! । कर्तरी परहस्ते हो टक्कं वै दक्षिणे करे ॥ हरिणी च बाह्यवक्तं वाम्यन्तरमुखं तु वा । जटामकुटसंयुक्तं दक्षिणार्धेन्दुसंयुतम् ॥

नामेन्द्रुशेखरं नाथ प्रवालसदशप्रमम् । त्रिनेत्रं सौम्यवदनं सर्वामरणमूषणम् ॥ पीताम्बरं तथा देवं वस्त्रात्रौ नलकान्तगौ । उभयोः पार्श्वयोरेवमम्बरं तूरुमध्यगम् ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे त्रिषष्टितमपटछे ॥)

केवलं गौरिसहितमालिक्सं च तिथा भवेत् ।
केवलं समपादं तु स्थान [कं परिक्ष] करपयेत् ॥
अभयं दक्षिणं इस्तं वरदं वाममुख्यते ।
हरिणी वामहस्ते तु दक्कं वै दक्षिणे करे ॥
जटामकुटसंयुक्तं दक्षिणेर्धेन्दुशेखरम् ।
वामेन्दुशेखरं वाथ प्रवालसदशप्रभम् ॥
त्रिनेत्रं सौम्यवदनं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ।
पीताम्बरधरं देवं वस्ताप्रै नलकान्तगौ ॥
उभयोः पार्श्वयोरेवं मध्यतस्त्रोहमध्यगम् ।

(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविशपटले ॥)

पाशुपतमृतिः । अथ वक्ष्ये विशेषेण पाशुपतस्य छक्षणम् । समपादं स्थानकं स्थाचन्द्रशेखरमृर्तिवत् ॥

त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं सौम्यमूर्धकेशं महातनुम् । अभयं श्रृङहस्तं च दक्षिणे तु करद्वयम् ॥ बरदं चाक्षमाटां च वामपार्श्वे करद्वयम् ॥ प्रवालसदशप्रक्यं सौम्यनेत्रातिशीतलम् ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं किंचित्प्रहसिताननम् । निस्रोत्सवाय विम्बं ततस्थानकं वासनं तु वा ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकसप्ततितमपटळे ॥)

क्षथ पाञ्चपतं बक्ष्ये चन्द्रशेखरवित्थतम्। चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं चाप्यूर्ध्वकेशं महातनुम्॥ दक्षिणेऽभयकं शूळं कपाळं बरदं परे। प्रवालसदशप्रदृषं सर्वाभरणमूषितम्॥

(शिरुपरस्ने दार्विशपटळे) ॥

बिल्पाद्धः प्रतिष्ठां तु वक्ष्ये तहक्षणं तु वै। नित्योत्सवे तु कथितं सूत्राद्यं चेन्दुमीलिवत् ॥ प्रायाश्वित्तादिके वाथ सर्वकामप्रसिद्धये । नित्योत्सवेऽपि तच्छ्रेष्ठं तं मन्त्रैश्व विशेषतः ॥

(उत्तरकामिकागमे त्रिपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

रौद्रपाश्चपतमृतिः।

तदेवाग्निसमं वर्णं रक्ताक्षं कुटिल्भुवम् ।
तीक्ष्णदंष्ट्रासमायुक्तं व्यालयद्योपवीतिनम् ॥
व्यालानलशिखाकारमतिरक्तकवस्त्रष्ट ।
शूलं वधोमुखं पृत्वा कपालं वरदोद्धृतम् ॥
अथवामयं विना श्लमूलं पृत्वा तु तत्करे ।
शूलाग्नं वरदेनैव गृह्य तिर्व्यग्गतोद्धृतम् ॥
दक्षिणे त्वपरे हस्ते टक्कं खक्नं च वामके ।
रौष्टं पाशुपतं ह्यतद्विलिलिक्ने तु पूजितम् ॥
एतन्मूर्ति सक्तद् ध्यायेस्सर्वश्रश्रविनाशनम् ।
रतन्मूर्ति सक्तद् ध्यायेस्सर्वश्रश्रविनाशनम् ।
रतन्तु रौद्रमूर्ति तु प्रतिमां तु न कारयेत् ॥

(अंधुमद्भेदागमे एकसप्ततितमपटले ॥)

भथातस्तंप्रवक्ष्यामि अस्तराजस्य पूजनम् । चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च शिखाकूटसमुज्वलम् ॥ वामसब्ये च शूलं तु वरदाभयहस्तकम् । रौद्रपाशुपतं होवं वलिविम्बं तथोच्यते ॥

(सुप्रमेदागमे द्विपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

प्रतिमाञ्डणानि । पाञ्जपतास्त्रमूर्तिः ॥

चतुर्वक्तं चतुर्वाहुं सूर्यकोटिसमप्रमम् । संहारामं सुमूर्धानं प्रतिवकं त्रिलोचनम् ॥ दीसदन्ताप्रकेशभ्रक्षमश्रुमीमं महावल्कम् । शक्तिसुद्ररशङ्कासीन्द्धानं सोमस्त्रिणम् ॥ साङ्गं पाञ्चपतं शस्त्रं भन्ने पद्मासने स्थितम् ।

(श्रीतत्वनिषौ ॥)



सुखासनादिमूर्तयः ।



सुखासनादिमूर्तयः ।

सुखासनमृतिः ।

मेरुपर्वतपार्श्वे तु मुनीनामाश्रमे तथा ।
दिगम्बरं तु मां दृष्ट्वा तेषां स्त्रीणां स्रमोऽस्ति वै ॥
तं झात्वा मुनयस्सर्वे जुदुबुस्वामिचारिकम् ।
तन्मध्ये ह्युदितानीह नागं कृष्णमृगं तथा ॥
अपस्मारं च परशुमुक्षं व्याप्तं हरिं तथा ।
करोटिं तु महामीममेवमाद्या गता मिथे ॥
नागं मृगं च परशुं क्रीडार्थं धारितं मया ।
पादाधस्तादपस्मारं करोटिं शिरसोपिर ॥
सिंहव्याध्ये तदा हत्वा तचर्मं धारितं मया ।
तदुक्षं वाहनं मृत्वा मम प्रियकरं सदा ॥
महोदधेविंषं कण्ठे सोमार्धं शेखरे धृतम् ।
बक्पुष्पं जटामारे मया नृत्तेऽवधारितम् ॥
समानमन्यत्सर्वासां प्रतिमानां विशेषतः ।
त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्मुजं सौम्यं बालेन्दुकृतशेखरम् ॥

शुस्तूरभुजगोपेतं जटामकुटमण्डितम् । व्याप्रचर्माम्बरं चैव हारकेय्रसंयुतम् ॥ यञ्जोपवीतसंयुक्तं कुण्डलाभ्यामलङ्कृतम् । मृतींनां द्वादशानां तु सामान्यमिदमीरितम् ॥ अतः परं विशेषस्तु क्रमशो वक्ष्यतेऽश्वना । आसने तु सुखासीनं मृगीपरशुधारिणम् ॥ अभयं दक्षिणे हस्ते वरदं वामहस्तके । कटकं वा सुखासीनमुमास्कन्दौ च वर्जितम् ॥ एवं सुखासनं प्रोक्तमुमासहितमुच्यते ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुस्त्रिशत्तमपटले ॥)

आर्जवं राजसं भावं भद्रपीठोपरिस्थितम् । वामाक्त्रिं शाययेत्पीठे दक्षिणाक्त्र्विं तु लम्बयेत् ॥ जागतं(१) तु सुखासीनं प्रवालसदशप्रभम् । त्रिनेत्रं तु प्रसन्नास्यं संपन्नं राजसैर्गुणैः ॥ ज्याधाजिनवरोपेतं दुक्लवसनान्वितम् । दक्षिणे परशुं वामे कृष्णं हस्ते समुद्भृतम् ॥ जमयं दक्षिणे वामे कटकं सिंहकणैवत् । दक्षिणे मकरास्यं वा कुण्डलं सिंहमेव वा ॥

पत्रकुष्डलमन्यत्र वामकर्णे विशेषतः । भथवा कर्णयुगले इत्तकुष्डलकं न्यसेत् ॥ जटामकुटसंयुक्तं नानाभरणभूषितम् । यश्चेपवीतसंयुक्तं सर्पराट्कङ्कणान्वितम् ॥ एवं सुखासनं प्रोक्तं राजराष्ट्रसुखावहम् ।

(शिल्परते द्वाविशाध्याये॥)

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । भभयं दक्षिणं हस्तं वरदं वामहस्तकम् ॥ कृष्णापरशुसंयुक्तं वामदक्षिणहस्तयोः । शयनं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु श्रन्वितम् ॥ उमासहितवस्तवं स्कन्दगौरीविवर्जितम् ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटळे ॥)

षमासहितमूर्तिः ।

केवछं खेवमाख्यातं वामे गौरीसमायुतम् । तद्गौरीसहितं ख्यातं भिन्नपीठैकमेव वा ॥

(अंशुमद्रेदागमे त्रिषष्टितमपटले ॥)

केवलं खेबमाख्यातं वामे गौरीसमन्वितम् । भिन्नपीठे विश्लेषण तद्गौरीसहितं विदुः ॥

(विस्पराने द्वाविश**पटके ॥**)

आलिङ्गमृतिः ।

तदेव भङ्गसंयुक्तं देवीदेवी परस्परम् ।

देवी वरदहस्तेन देवी वै...पराश्रितम् ॥

...स्तनाम्यन्तरे वामपार्थमालिङ्गनं कुरु ।

पार्श्वसूत्रारपुरो वामवाहुमालिङ्गनं तु वा ॥

देवी दक्षिणहस्तेन शम्भोदंश्विणपार्थतः ।
कटिस्त्रोपिर स्प्रष्टा पुष्पं वामकरे शृता ॥

अथवा प्राम्बदेवेशो देव्यास्तु दक्षिणे करे ।

रक्तोत्पलं परिप्राद्य वामहस्तं प्रलम्बिता ॥

एवमालिङ्गमृतिं च विधामार्गेण कल्पयेत् ।

सर्वामरणसंयुक्तं प्रभामण्डलमण्डितम् ॥

चन्द्रशेखरमाङ्यातं वृवास्त्रहमध श्रृणु ।

(अंश्वमद्भेद्यागमे विषष्टितमपटले ॥)

देवो वरदहस्तेन देवी तरपार्श्वमाश्रिताम् । स्तनाम्पन्तरे वामपार्श्वमाञ्जिनं कुरु ॥ पार्श्वस्त्रात्पुरो वामबाद्धमाञ्जिनं तु वा । देवी दक्षिणहस्तेन शम्मोदिक्षिणपार्श्वतः ॥ कटिस्त्रोपिरे तथा वामे पुष्पधृता करे । अथवा प्राम्बदेवेशो देवी स्कोस्पञान्यता ॥

करे तु दक्षिणे बामहस्तमात्रं प्रलम्बयेत् । एवमाल्डिङ्गमूर्ति तु त्रिधा मार्गेण कश्ययेत् ॥ एवं पञ्चविधं प्रोक्तं चन्द्रशेखरमूर्तिनम् ।

(शिल्पराने द्वाविशपटके ॥)

सोमास्कन्दः ।

वक्ष्यामि सोमोमास्कन्दसुखेशस्थापनं परम् ।
तद्धक्षणसमायुक्तं तचेदानीं प्रकथ्यते ॥
चतुर्भुजिक्षिनेत्रश्च जटामकुटमण्डितः ।
सर्वीमरणसंयुक्तो वरदाभयहस्तकः ॥
कृष्णापरशुयुक्तोर्ध्ववामेतरकरान्वितः ।
असव्यसव्यक्षणस्थपत्रिकानककुण्डलः ॥
सोपवीतः प्रसन्नात्मा श्वायितासव्यपात्तलः ।
सालम्बदक्षपादेन वामे गौर्या च संयुतः ॥
सर्वलक्षणसंयुक्तस्सर्वीमरणभूषितः ।
वामे देव्या समायुक्तस्तद्व्यायप्रसिद्धया ॥
ससोमस्सोम एव स्यात्सोमास्कन्दविधिर्भवेत् ।
देवोच्यदश्मागैकमागेनाथ द्विभागतः ॥
त्रिवेदमागैर्वा कुर्व्यात् स्कन्दं तन्मध्यमे गुरुः ।
दिनेत्रस्तद्विवाहुश्च करण्डमकुटान्वितः ॥

कर्णयोर्नकपिण्डेन सर्वाभरणभूषितः ।
दक्षभागकरस्थान्जः प्रसारितकरोऽपरः ॥
दिहस्तपङ्कजो बाथ उत्तरूपयुतोऽथवा ।
देन्यूहसंस्थितो बापि निष्पङ्कजकरोऽथवा ॥
आसीनो वा स्थितो वापि स्कन्दस्त्वेवं प्रकीर्तितः ।
स्कन्दोमारहितस्त्वेष एवं स्याचु सुखासनः ॥
सोमे च सोमास्कन्दे च सुखेशे छक्षणं मतम् ।
(उत्तरकामिकागमे ससचन्वारिशत्तमपटे ॥)

सहासने शुमादेवी सुसीम्यवदनोज्बलाम् ।

दिसुजो पद्महस्तां द्भ मकुटाभरणान्विताम् ॥

कटकारूयघरां वामे प्रसारितमधापि वा ।

लमाबाहुस्तनान्तं वा मानं वै वण्मुखस्य तु ॥

कण्ठे शूळसमायुक्तं छन्नवीरसमायुतम् ।

लमाशङ्करयोर्मध्ये स्कन्दं वै वाळक्रपिणम् ॥

श्रासनं स्थानकं वापि वरदं कटकान्वितम् ।

कत्वा सुखासनं यद्वत् पूर्ववत्परमेश्वरम् ॥

देवस्य मुखमन्वीक्ष्य किश्चिद् गौरी तु कारयेत् ।

(मुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्खिश्चत्तमपटके ॥)

अथ वक्ष्ये विशेषेण सोमास्कन्देश्वरं परम् । सुखासनं यथा प्रोक्तं तथा देवो विधीयते ॥ देवस्य वामपार्थे तु पार्वती च सहासने । शाययेदक्षिणं पादं वामपादं प्रलम्बयेत् ॥ बरदं वामहस्ते त दक्षिणे चोत्पछं करे । दुर्वाञ्चामनिभा देवी सर्वोभरणभूविता ॥ रक्ताम्बरधरा हारमकुठोञ्चलन्विता । वामोरुवाद्ये पीठे तु वामहस्ततळं न्यसेत् ॥ प्रहृदुत्पळसंयुक्तमन्यमेवं करोतु वा । देवीदेवेशयोर्मध्ये स्थापयेत्स्कन्यमूर्तिनम् ॥ केशान्ते वापिकोपेतं करण्डमकुटोञ्चलम् । उभयोईस्तयोः पुष्पं वामे वरदमेव वा ॥ कटकं बाध तद्धस्ते सिंहकर्णमधापि वा । अथवा पुस्तकं दक्षहस्ते वामे पुरोक्तवत् ॥ कटिसूत्रयुतं नग्नं बाहुभूषणभूषितम् । आसीनं वा स्थितं वाथ तृत्तं वा स्कन्दमाचरेत् ॥ नृत्तं चेत् फळवद्दामहस्तमन्यत्र स्चिकम्। अथवा वामहस्तं तु फलं त्यक्त्वा प्रसारयेत् ॥ वक्ष्यमाणविधानेन स्कन्दनृत्तं समाचरेत् । (शिल्परत्ने द्वार्विशपटके ॥)

चतुर्शुनं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं वरदाभयहस्तकम् ॥ ऋष्णापरञ्जसंयुक्तं दक्षिणे वामकेऽपि च । पत्रं तु बामकर्णे तु दक्षिणे कुण्डलं भवेत् ॥ उपवीतधरं चैव शयनं वामपादकम् । **ङ**म्बितं दक्षिणं पादं बामे गौरीसमायुतम् ॥ तयोर्मध्ये स्थितस्स्कन्दस्सर्वछक्षणसंयुतः । बहाविष्णु द्विपार्श्वान्यां देवीन्यां युक्तभोगदम् ॥ देवस्य बाह्यसीमान्तं देव्यास्त्वायाममुच्यते । द्विबाहुका द्विनेत्री च करण्डमकुटान्विता ॥ सर्वोभरणसंयुक्ता दुक्छवसनान्विता । शयनं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु छम्बितम् ॥ कटकं दक्षिणं हस्तं बरदं बामहस्तकम् । बेरायामं तु विभजेदष्टधा चैव भागिकम् ॥ द्विभागं वा गुहायामं बाहु (छ ?)रूपेण कल्पयेत् । द्विमुजश्च द्विनेत्रंश्च सर्वाभरणभूषितः ॥ कटकं दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्तं प्रलम्बतम् । आसीनो वा स्थितो वापि कारयेषु गुहं तत: ।।

पद्मपीठोर्ध्वके वापि केवलं पीठकोपरि । भवानीसहितं होवं दृषवाहनमुख्यते ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटछे ॥)

उमामहेश्वरौ ।

युग्मं स्त्रीपुरुषं कार्यमुमेशी दिव्यक्तिपणी । अष्टवक्त्रं तु देवेशं जटाचन्द्रार्धभूषितम् ॥ द्विपाणि द्विभुजां देवीं सुमध्यां सुपयोधराम् । बामपाणि तु देवस्य देव्यास्स्त्रन्थे नियोजयेत् ॥ दक्षिणं तु करं शम्भोक्तपळेन विभूषितम् । देव्यास्तु दक्षिणं पाणि स्कन्धे देवस्य कल्पयेत् ॥ वामपाणौ तथा देव्या दर्पणं दापयेच्छुभम् ।

(विष्णुधर्मीत्तरे ॥)

उमामहेश्वरं वक्ष्ये उमया सह शङ्करम् । मातुलिङ्गं त्रिशूलं च धत्ते दक्षिणे करे ॥ आलिङ्गन्वामहस्तेन नागेन्द्रं द्वितीये करे ॥ हरस्कन्धे उमाहस्तो दर्पणं द्वितीये करे ॥ अधस्तादृषमं कुर्यात्कुमारं च गणेश्वरम् । भृङ्गिरिटिं तथा कुर्यानिमौंसं नृत्यसंस्थितम् । (ख्रपमण्डने ॥)

प्रतिमारुक्षगानि ।

सपरिवारोमामहेश्वरः ।

वामे शैळसुता पुरस्तु वृषमः पश्चाःसुरेन्द्रादयो दैत्यारिश्च विधिश्च पार्श्वदळयोर्बाव्वादिकोणेषु च । भृष्टी नारदबाणमैरवगजास्यस्कन्दवीरेश्वरा मध्ये ग्रुम्भसरोजकोमळक्चं शम्सुं भजे पाण्डुरम्॥

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ)



संहारमूर्तयः ।



संहारमूर्तयः ।

कामान्तकः।

अप्रे तु दक्षिणाम् तेर्योगनिष्ठस्य मन्मथम् ।
कुर्योत्तु पतितं दृष्टिपातादेव च तक्ष्यणात् ॥

मक्त्या दशांशं देवोचनेकाद्याससमागिकम् ।

मन्मथोत्सेथमुद्दिष्ठं स तु हेमविभूषितः ॥

ग्रुद्धजाम्बूनदप्रख्यः पुष्पपञ्चेषुसंयुतः ।

मीनकेतुस्तयैवेक्षुकार्मुकः क्र(र !)तिसंयुतः ॥

देवभागवसन्ताख्यानित्रयुक्तोऽतिसुन्दरः ।

छन्भिनी तापिनी चैव वेदिनी द्राविणी तथा ॥

मारिणीति शराख्यास्स्युर्वनुर्वामे शराः परे ।

मन्मथो मित्रयुक्तो वा युतो वैकशरेण तु ॥

(उत्तरकामिकागमे ससपञ्चाशक्तमपटले ॥)

उप्ररूपं तु कामारि पार्श्वे कामं प्रपातितम् । कार्ये कामरिपुं ह्येवं वक्ष्येऽहं काल्नाशनम् ॥

(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुःखिशत्तमपटले ॥)

त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं देवं जटामकुटमण्डितम् ।

उत्रद्धाष्टिसमायुक्तमक्षमाळोरगन्थरम् ॥

दक्षिणे तु पताका च वामहस्तं तु स्चिका ।

एतदेव विशेषं तु शेषं व्याख्यानमूर्तिवत् ॥

वैरायामरसांशाच तिमागं मन्मधायतम् ।

पीठस्थो वा रथस्थो वा कामः काञ्चनसन्निमः ॥

सर्वभूषणमूष्यं च दिव्यरूपसमन्वितम् ।

पुष्पैश्चैव शरैर्युक्तमिश्चुचापं च षड्थवजम् (१) ॥

मदरागवसन्तैश्च हेमबान्धवसंयुतम् ।

तापिनी दहनी विश्वमोहिनी विश्वमर्दनी ॥

मादिनी नाम निर्दिष्टास्तस्य पञ्चशरा इमे ।

कार्मुकं वामहस्ते तु वाणं तु सव्यहस्तके ॥

देवस्याभिमुखं कुर्यात्कामरूपं प्रपातितम् ।

कामनिग्रहमेवं स्याच्छ्र्यु वैवाह्यमूर्तिनम् ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटछे ॥)

गजासुरसंहारमृतिः ।

अथ वक्ष्ये विशेषेण गजहाम्तिंखक्षणम् । सर्वोभरणसंयुक्तं चतुर्दोश्वाष्ट एव वा ॥

चतुर्भुजं चेत् पाशं च गजनमै च दक्षिणे । गजशृङ्गं च चम च वामपार्थे करद्वये ।। चतुर्भुजं समाख्यातमष्टहस्तमधोच्यते । शुरुं डमरुकं पाशं गजचमें च दक्षिणे ॥ गजशृक्तं कपाछं च गजचमैं च विसायम् । एवं पार्श्वे तु चत्वारो इस्तमेवं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥ शम्भोर्वामाञ्च्यधस्तातु गजस्यैव तु मस्तकम् । मकुटस्योपरिष्टाचु गजपुच्छं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥ पार्श्वयोगजपादांस्तु यथायुक्सा तु कल्पयेत् । प्रभामण्डळवच्छेषं गजन्तमं प्रकलपयेत् ॥ व्यान्नचर्माम्बरोपेतं दुक्छवसनान्वितम् । सर्वाङङ्कारसंयुक्तमतिरक्तसमप्रमम् ॥ एवं तु गजहामूर्ति प्रथमं तु विधीयते । श्कुं खङ्गं तथा चर्म गजशृङ्गं च दक्षिणे ॥ कपाछं खेटकं घण्टां गजचर्म च वामके । सुस्थितं वामपादं तु गजस्य मस्तकोपरि ॥ डब्तं दक्षिणं पादं तिर्व्यगुत्कुटिकं भवेत् । एवं द्विविधरीत्या तु गजहामूर्तिरुच्यते ॥ स्कन्दोद्भृताप्युमादेवी शम्भोवीने भयान्यिता । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्ततितमपटले ॥)

गजहामूर्तिनं वक्ष्ये सर्वाभरणभूषितम् । पाशं च गजचमं च दक्षपार्श्वकरद्वये ॥ गजस्य शृङ्कं चर्ने च वामपार्श्वे करद्वये । शूळं डमरुकं पाशं गजचमें च दक्षिणे ॥ गजशृङ्गं कपाछं च पाशं चर्म च वामतः । शम्भोवीमे न्य(माङ्घ ?)धस्ताचु गजमस्तकमेव हि ॥ मकुटस्योपरिद्यातु गजपुच्छं प्रकल्पयेत् । पार्श्वयोगीळ(ज?)पादं तु यथा युक्त्या तु कारयेत् ॥ प्रभामण्डलबच्छेषं गजचमै प्रकल्पयेत् । व्याघृचर्माम्बरोपेतं दुक्छवसनान्वितम् ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तमतिरक्तप्रभान्वितम् । सुस्थितं वामपादं तु गजवीरस्य मस्तके ॥ उड़्तं दक्षिणं पादं कक्षस्त्रानु (न्तः?)माचरेत् । गौरी स्कन्दं समुद्रृत्य शम्भोवीमे भयान्विता ॥ अथवा शूलखड़ी च गजदन्तं च चर्न च । दक्षिणे वामतः कुर्यात् कपाछं खेटकं पुनः ॥ घण्टां च गजचर्मं च करैरिति...बामतः ।

(शिल्परने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

प्रतिमारुक्षणानि । कालारिमृतिः

अध वक्ष्ये विशेषेण कालहामूर्तिलक्षणम् । देवस्य दक्षिणं पादं पद्मपीठोपरिस्थितम् ॥ प्रथमनृत्तमूर्तेस्तु दक्षिणस्थितपादवत् । बामपादं तदुद्वृत्य कुश्चितं तलमुद्भृतम् ॥ अङ्गुष्टमुद्भृताङ्केस्तु कालस्य इदये न्यसेत्। दंष्ट्रास्यं च त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटमण्डितम् ॥ चतुर्भुजसमायुक्तमष्टहस्तमथापि वा । दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तं तु शुङं कर्णान्तमुद्भतम् ॥ दक्षिणे परहस्तं तु परञ्जं वरदं तथा । वामे पूर्वकरं नाभिसीमान्तं सूच्यधोमुखम् ॥ बामे त्वपरहस्तं तु विस्मयं परिकल्पयेत् । हिकासूत्रसमं टङ्ककरं लम्यन्तरं मुखम् ॥ उष्णीपान्तं समुद्धृत्य विस्मयेऽनामिकाप्रकम् । कर्णान्तं मणिबन्धान्तं शूलहस्तसमान्तकम् ॥ चतुर्देश्चिवमाख्यातमष्टहस्तमथ शृणु । श्ङं परशु वज्रं च खन्नं दक्षिणहस्तके ॥ विस्मयं खेटकं पाशं सूचीहस्तं तु वामके। विद्वमस्य निभाकारं सर्वाभरणभूवितम् ॥

प्रतिमान्ध्रणानि ।

काल्हामूर्तिमाख्यातमधस्तात्काल उच्यते ।

द्विभुजं च द्विपादं च सदंष्ट्रं पाशपाणिनम् ॥

करण्डमकुटोपेतमस्न्धाराविकीणितम् ।

महाभयसमायुक्तं सपाशदृद्याङ्गलिम् ॥

विकीणिपादं मां दृष्टा शाययेदूर्धवक्त्कम् ।

काल्हामूर्तिमेवं द्व प्रोक्तं लिङ्गोद्भवं ततः ॥

(भञ्जमद्भेदागमे पट्सप्ततितमपटले ॥)

कुष्टितासव्यपादस्तु व्याव्यमीम्बरान्वतः ।
ततोबृतसदक्षाक्ष्रिस्तांक्णदंष्ट्रोप्रनासिकः ॥
दक्षद्दस्तस्यश्र्लो वा वामहस्तस्यस्चिकः ।
दक्षद्दस्तस्यपरद्युर्नागपाकोऽधवा ग्रुगः ॥
कटाक्षद्दष्टिर्देवस्य कालदेहव्यवस्थितः ।
श्रूलं द्यवोमुखं प्रोक्तं कालकु(गः)ण्डस्यमेव वा ॥
कालं तु पतितं कुर्व्यात्त(दुः)ल्खुताक्षं तु मूर्कितम् ।
मुद्ररं र(उद्गिरदः)क्तवस्तं च तथा लोहितमूर्धजम् ॥
श्रूलपाञ्चकरं चैव विकीर्णचरणान्वितम् ।
देवस्य(स्यः) नामिमानेन नवतालेन कारयेत् ।
इताक्षविपुटं वापि कारयेत्कालमादरात् ॥

अथवाथ हराछिङ्गानिर्गतायिततं नयेत् । काळान्त(ळं तं १) ळिङ्गमानादं ळिङ्गोङ्गूतोक्तवन्नयेत् ॥ त्रिमङ्गेन स्थितश्वान्योऽधोमुखो भस्मविम्रहः । बद्धपुष्पाञ्जळिः पार्श्वे मार्कण्डेयः स्थितो वरः ॥ कर्तव्यः काळतो भू(भी १)तस्सन्तुष्टो न हरेण तु । मार्कण्डेयेन मानेन युक्तो वा वर्जितस्तु वा ॥ अपस्मारशरीरस्थचरणेन युतो न वा । काळारिरेवमास्त्रातो मन्मथान्तक उच्यते ॥

(उत्तरकामिकागमे सप्तपश्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

दक्षिणे तु करे शूलं वामे स्च्यङ्गुलि स्मृतम् । पादं कालस्य हृदये न्यस्वैवं(स्पैवं?) पादसंस्थितम् ॥ कालनाशमिदं प्रोक्तं लिङ्गोत्पत्तिमतः परम् ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्खिशत्तमपटले ॥)

कालारि कारयेदीशं नताङ्गं वामतो मनाक् । सुस्थितं दक्षिणं पादं पद्मपीठेऽन्यमङ्क्तिम् ॥ दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्ते तु शूळं कर्णान्तमुद्भृतम् । दक्षिणे परहस्ते तु परशु वरदं तु वा ॥ वामे पूर्वकरं नाभिस्कान्ते सूचिमाचरेत् । वामे तु परहस्ते तु विसमयं परिकल्पयेत् ॥

त्रतिमाछक्षणानि ।

उष्णीषान्तं समुद्भुव्य विस्मयेऽनामिकाप्रकम् । शृष्ठं परशुवजी च खङ्गं दक्षिणहस्तके ॥ विस्मयं खेटकं पाशं सूचीहस्तं च वामके । शुद्धविद्वुमसङ्काशं सर्वामरणसंयुतम् ॥ अधस्तात्कारयेत्काळं दिभुजं पाशहस्तकम् । करण्डमकुटोपेतं सदंष्ट्ं विकृताननम् ॥ अस्रम्धारासमायुक्तं महामयसमन्वितम् । इदयाङ्गळिसंयुक्तं विकीर्णाङ्किद्वयं पुनः ॥

ाव वार्व (शिल्परत्ने द्वार्विशपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । उद्भृतं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्जितम् ॥ व्याप्रचर्माम्बरोपेतं तीक्ष्णनासोप्रदंष्ट्रकम् । दक्षिणे तु करे शूळं सूचिहस्तं तु वामके ॥ परशुं दक्षिणे हस्ते नागपाशं तु वामके । अधोमुखं भवेच्छूळं दृष्टिर्वे काळदेहके ॥ अपरे तु द्विहस्तौ तु कटकाविति कीर्तितौ । दोस्समं कटकात्रं तु ख्रान्तरं तु यवं भवेत् ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (१)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तेस्त् छक्षणं वस्यतेऽधुना । दक्षिणं सुस्थितं पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्जितम् ॥ दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तोर्ध्वे नामिसूत्रावसानकम् । सिंहकर्णं तु तद्धस्तं वाणमध्यं तु पीडितम् ॥ बाणायामं तु तत्सप्तस्यङ्ग्रलं तु विधीयते । किनिष्ठिकापरीणाहं देवेशस्य करस्य तु ॥ वामहस्ते धनुर्श्वा कक्षान्तं तस्करोर्ध्वकम् । पूर्णमुष्टिस्तु नाहं स्यान्मध्यादम्री कमात्क्रशौ ।। अप्रमधीङ्गुङन्यासं वृत्तं वर्णैविचित्रितम् । बाणनाहित्रमागैकं रञ्जुनाहं तु तन्तुना ॥ धनोदीर्घाष्ट्रभागे तु सप्तांशं रज्जुदीर्घकम्। तद्दीर्घस्यानुकुछं तु धनोर्वक्रसुदाहृतम् ॥ त्रिवक्रसहितं वाथ बालचन्द्राभमेव वा । धनुराकृतिरेवं स्थात् दारुजं छोहजं तु वा ।। कर्तरी परहस्तौ तु टङ्कछण्णमृगान्वितौ । गङ्गं(टङ्कं ?) दक्षिणहस्ते तु वामहस्ते मुगं घृतम् ॥ जटामकुटसंयुक्तं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् । प्रवालसदशप्रख्यं वामे गौरीसमायुतम् ॥

त्रिपुरान्तकम्तेंस्तु प्रथमं स्थाणं सिदम् । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तषष्टितमपटले ॥)

पुरारिस्थापनं वक्ष्ये तदादी छक्षणं च वै ।
चतुर्भुजान्निनेत्रश्च जटामकुटसंयुतः ।।
समभाग(भङ्ग ?)युतस्सम्यक् स्थापकेन समन्वितः ।
सञ्यक्षणस्थमकरकुण्डलेन समन्वितः ।।
कृष्णापरद्धसंयुक्तपरहस्तद्धयान्वितः ।
धनुर्वाणयुतोपेतवामेतरकरान्वितः ॥
परहस्तोन्तितो वाथ द्विहस्तित्रपुरान्तकः ।
कुर्यात्सळक्षणं वाथ वाममागे तु पार्वतीम् ॥
एवं कृत्वा पुरारिं तु प्रतिष्ठां कारयेत्ततः ।
(उत्तरकामिकागमे एकोनपञ्चाशत्त्वमपटले ॥)

धनुर्बाणसमायुक्तं कृष्णा परशुधारिणम् । उमया सहितं देवं कृत्वा तत्त्रिपुरान्तकम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्खिशत्तमपटले ॥)

भथाष्ट्रभा प्रवक्ष्यामि त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिनम् । दक्षिणं सुस्थितं पादं बामपादं तु कुश्चितम् ॥ दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तं तु नामिस्त्रावसानके । सिंहकणे तु तद्धस्तं बाणमध्यनिपीडितम् ॥

वामहस्ते घनुष्ट्रेला कक्षान्तोष्वै समुद्धते । कर्तरी परहस्तौ द्वौ टङ्क्कच्णमृगस्थिती(गान्वितौ?) टङ्कं तु दक्षिणे वामे क्रण्णसारङ्गमेव हि । जटामकुटसंयुक्तं सर्वोभरणमूषितम् ॥ प्रवावसदशप्रस्यं वामे गौरीसमायुतम् । इदं प्रथममास्यातं द्वितीयं तु सतः परम् ॥ (शिल्परस्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं दिव्याम्बरसमायुतम् ॥ पत्रं तु बामकणें तु दक्षिणे कुण्डलान्वितम् । धनुर्वाणसमायुक्तं कृष्णापरशुसंयुतम् ॥ उपवीतसमायुक्तं समङ्गस्थानकं कुरु । दृषवाहृनवच्छेणं कारयेतु विचक्षणः

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटछे ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमृतिः । (२) तदेव वामपादं तु व्यपस्मारोपरिस्थितम् । शेषं प्रागिव कर्तव्यं द्वितीयं छक्षणं भवेत् ॥ (अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तषष्टितमपटले ॥)

तदेव वामपादं तदपस्मारोपरिस्थितम् । शेवं प्रथमतुख्यं हि तृतीयमध वक्ष्यते ॥

(शिल्परले द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (३)

सुस्थितं वामपादं तु दक्षिणं कुञ्चितं भवेत् । शेषं प्रागिव कर्तेन्यं सूत्रं विवरपार्श्वगम् ॥ तृतीयं उक्षणं प्रोक्तं चतुर्थं उक्षणं शृणु ।

(अञ्चमद्भेदागमे सप्तषष्टितमपटले ॥)

सुस्थितं वामपादं तु दक्षिणं कुञ्जितं भवेत् । शेषं प्रागिव कर्तन्यं चतुर्थं तु ततः परम् ॥

(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविशपटले ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (४)

तदेव वामपादं तु अपस्मारोपरिस्थितम् । प्रागिवैव विशेषं तु चतुर्थं लक्षणं भवेत् ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तषष्टितमपटले ॥)

तदेव वामपादं तदपस्मारोपरिाध्यतम् ।

(शिल्परले द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (५)
तदेव पूर्वहस्तौ द्रौ कटकौ हृदि सीमगौ ।
वामदक्षिणहस्तौ द्रौ कमादूर्ध्वमधोमुखम् ॥
वाणमूळधृतं सन्यं वामं वाणाप्रकं धृतम् ।
परे तु दक्षिणे दक्कं धनुस्तद्वामहस्तके ॥
तद्वस्ते तु मृगं वाथ वामे गौरीसमायुतम् ।
अपस्मारं विना पादं नतं प्रागिव सूतकम् ॥
एवं चतुर्भुजोपेतं मूर्ति पश्चविधं भवेत् ।
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे सत्तवष्टितमपटळे ॥)

तदेव पूर्वहस्तौ द्वी कटकौ हदि सीमगी। वामं दक्षिणकं हस्तं कमादूर्ध्वमधोमुखम्।। वाणमूल्धृतं सव्यं अन्यवाननीखृतम् (१)। परे दक्षिणके टक्कं धनुषं वामहस्तके॥ तद्धस्ते तु मृगं वाथ वामे गौरीसमायुतम्। अपस्मारं विना कार्यं पश्चमं समुदाहृतम्॥ (शिल्परले ह्याविंज्ञपटले॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमृतिः । (६) अतिभङ्गनतोपेतमग्रहस्तसमन्वितम् । बाणं च परशुं खङ्गं वक्तं वै दक्षिणे करे ॥

प्रतिमालस्वानि ।

धनुषं विस्मयं हस्तं खेठकं कठकं तु वा । वामहस्ते समाद्भ्यातं पूर्वसूत्रास्करान्तकम् ॥ यथाशोभनतं तुक्कं कस्ययेद् गौरिसंयुतम् ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तबष्टपटके ॥)

षष्ठमिष्टं च वाणं च पाशं खत्नं च दक्षिणे । धनुषं विस्मयं खेटं कुक्कुटं(कटकं !) वामहस्तके ॥ यद्याशोमं तथा कुर्याद्वामे गौरीसमायुतम् ।

(शिल्परले द्वार्विशपढले ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (७)

അക്കാദമി

षष्ठमं होवमाख्यातं सत्तमं दशदोर्युतम् । बाणं चत्रं तथा शूळं टक्कं बजं च दक्षिणे ॥ धनुरशब्खं तथा सूची विस्मयं खेटकं तथा ।

(अंज्ञुमद्भेदागमे सप्तषष्टितमपटले ॥)

सप्तमे दक्षिणे बाणं चक्रं शूळं ततः परम् । टक्कं वक्रं तथा वामे धनुषं सूचिविस्मये ॥ खेटान्द्र.....सर्वं पूर्ववदाचरेत् ।

(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविशपटळे ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (८)

तदेव दक्षिणं जानु ततो(छो?)परि निधापयेत् ।
तत्वृर्वे वामपादं तु तछं न्यस्वा रथोपरि ॥
रथं तु मुकुळोपेतं मुकुळं रज्जुना वृतम् ।
मुकुळाभ्यन्तरे ब्रह्मा चतुर्वक्षश्चतुर्भुजः ॥
तस्य दक्षिणहस्तौ ह्रौ वेणुदण्डं कमण्डलुम् ।
कुण्डिका पद्मपाशं च वामहस्तहयोद्धृतम् ॥
रथस्य मुकुळाधस्ताद्रृषमं खेतवर्णकम् ।
रथं पवनमागेण कल्पयेत्कल्पवित्तमः ॥
त्रिपुरान्तकमाद्ध्यातमष्टमेदं द्विजोत्तम! ।
प्रवालसदृशं वर्णं सत्वराजसमिश्रितम् ॥
सर्वामरणसंयुक्तमेकवकं त्रिनेत्रकम् ।
तस्य वामेऽप्युमादेवी प्रायुक्तविधिना कुरु ॥
सामान्यलक्षणं वर्ण्यं त्रिपुरान्तकम्(तैनः ।
(अंजुमद्भेदागमे सप्तषष्टपटले ॥)

एवमेवाष्टमं कुर्याद्वसुधोपिर विन्यसेत् । दक्षिणाञ्चेष्साथा जानुं वामपादतळं पुनः ॥ पुरस्थितरथस्योर्ज्वं विन्यसेतु यथोचितम् । रथं तु मुकुळोपेतं मुकुळं कञ्ज(रञ्जु !)नाइतम् ॥

मुकुळाभ्यन्तरे ब्रह्मा चतुर्वकश्चतुर्भुजः । तस्य दक्षिणहस्तौ ही वेणुदण्डं कमण्डलुम् ॥ कुण्डिकां पद्मपाशं च वामहस्तद्वयोद्भृतम् । रथस्य मुकुळाधस्ताद्वृत्रमं खेतवर्णकम् ॥ (शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

शरमेशः।

शरमेशप्रतिष्ठां तु वक्ष्ये कक्षणपूर्विकाम् ।
पक्ष्याकारं सुवर्णामं पक्षद्वयसमन्वितम् ॥
कर्ष्वपक्षसमायुक्तं रक्तनेत्रद्वयान्वितम् ॥
पादैस्सिहपदाकारेश्वनुर्भिश्च समन्वितम् ॥
सुतीवणनखसंयुक्तेक् व्वस्थैवेदपादकैः ।
दिव्यकाङ्गूळसंयुक्तं सुविकीर्णजटान्विम् ॥
कन्धरोर्ध्वनराकारं दिव्यमौक्षिमायुतम् ।
सिहास्यं भीमदंष्ट्रं च भीमिक्षक्रमसंयुत्तम् ॥
हरन्तं नरसिंहं तु जगत्संहरणोद्धृतम् ॥
कताङ्किपुटोपेतं निश्चेष्टितमहातन्तम् ॥
नरदेहं तद्ध्वास्यं विष्णुं पद्मदळेक्षणम् ।
पादाम्यामम्बरस्थाम्यां कुश्विस्थाम्यां च तस्य तु ॥
गगनामिमुखं देवं कारथेच्छरमेश्वरम् ।
(उत्तरकामिकागमे चतुःपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

शरभमूर्तिः ।

महामेरसमाकारमध्यादं रविप्रमम् ।

ह्यात्रिंशद्वाद्वसंयुक्तं सूर्यसोमाग्निलोचनम् ॥
दुर्गाकालद्विपक्षं च सुतीक्ष्णधनगर्जितम् ।
कर्ष्वकेशं महाबाद्वं नानालङ्कारमूषितम् ॥
वन्नमुध्यमयं चत्रं शाक्तं दण्डाङ्कशौ तथा ।
व्वत्रखट्वाङ्गपरश्नक्षमालास्थिश्रलकम् ॥
धनुश्च सुसलं चाग्निं दधानं दक्षिणैः करैः ।
वरदं पाशहस्तं च गदां वाण्यजौ तथा ॥
कक्तचं कोल्शङ्को च खेटं नागं च पङ्कजम् ।
कपालं पुस्तकं कुन्तं दुर्गाक्षिष्टकराम्बुजम् ॥
हलं वामे दधानं च भीषणं करपङ्कजैः ।
दंश्रेड्यसं महासिंहजटाच्छटनिपीदितम् ॥

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

महाशिरश्छेचृमूर्तिः । गौरवर्णं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामै। छिविराजितम् । ताटङ्कं कुण्डलं सञ्यवामश्रुत्योश्च विश्वतम् ॥ व्याप्तचर्माम्बरघरं चतुर्भुजसमन्वितम् । कन्नं परश्चपूर्वांसं वामे महाकरोटिकम् ॥

भपरे शूङहस्तं च शेषं पूर्वोक्तवकुरु ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

मैरवः ।

अथातो रूपनिर्माणं बक्ष्येऽहं मैरबस्य तु । छम्बोदरं तु कर्तव्यं इत्तपिङ्गछ्छोचनम् ॥ दंष्ट्रकराछ्वदनं फुछ्जासापुटं तथा । कपाछम(मा १)छिनं रौदं सर्वतस्सर्पभूषणम् ॥ व्याछेन त्रासयन्तं च देवी पर्वतनन्दिनीम् । सज्छाम्बुदसङ्काशं गजचर्गोत्तरच्छदम् ॥ बहुभिबीहुभिर्व्यातं सर्वायुधविभूषणम् । बृहत्साछप्रतीकाशैस्तथा तीक्ष्णनखैर्द्युमैः ॥ साचीकृतमिदं रूपं भैरवस्य प्रकार्तितम् । (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

बदुकभैरवः ।

खद्वाङ्गमांसपाशं च श्र्लं च दधतं करैः । डमरुं च कपालं च वरदं भुजगं तथा ॥ आत्मवर्णसमोपेतसारमेयसमन्वितम् । ध्यात्वा जपेत्सुसंदृष्टः सर्वान्कामानवाप्नुयात् ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)

विकीर्णछोहितजटं त्रिनेत्रं रक्तविग्रहम् । शूछं कपाछं पाशं च डमरुं दघतं करैः ॥ नानारूपैः पिशाचैश्च नानारूपगणैर्दृतम् । श्वानारूढं च निर्वाणं बटुकं भैरवं भजे ॥ (बटुकभैरवकर्पे ॥)

स्वर्णाकर्षणमैरवः।

पीतवर्णं चतुर्वाहं त्रिनेत्रं पीतवाससम् । अक्षय्यस्वर्णमाणिक्यगणपूरितपात्रकम् ॥ अंसाहितमहाशूङ्चामरं तोमरोह्रहम् । सन्ततं चिन्तयेद्वक्त्या भैरवं सर्वसिद्धिदम् ॥ नानाभरणशोभाड्यमानन्दसुखरूपिणम् । मदोन्मत्तं सदानन्दं सर्वदेवनमस्कृतम् ॥ एवं ध्यायेच मन्त्रज्ञः स्वर्णाकर्षणभैरवम् । (श्रीतस्वनिधौ ॥)

अष्टाष्ट्रभैरवाः ।

इतः परं प्रवक्ष्यामि श्रृणु राजन्नशेषतः । अष्टाष्टकमिदं पुण्यं भैरवाणामभीष्टदम् ॥ पूर्ववद्वर्णतो ध्याने ध्येयं सर्वैः पृथकपृथक् ।

प्रथमाष्टकम् । आद्याष्टकं सुवर्णामं त्रिशूङं डमरुं तथा ॥ पाशं चासि द्धानं च व्यायेरसर्वाङ्गसुन्दरम् ।

द्वितीयाष्टकम् । भथ द्वितीयकं ध्यायेदक्षमान्नमथाङ्कशम् । दधानं पुस्तकं बीणां सुखेतमणिभूषणम् ॥

चतीयाष्टकम् । ज्वाटां शक्तिं गदां कुन्तं दधानं नीटवर्णकम् । ष्यायेचृतीयं ग्रुभदमष्टकं ग्रुमटक्षणम् ॥

चतुर्योष्टकम् । खङ्गं खेटं पद्दसं च दबानं परशुं तथा । भूमवर्णममिप्रेतं ध्यायेदष्टकमादरात् ॥

पश्चमाष्टकम् । कुन्तं खेटं च परिघं भिण्डिपाछं तथैव च । पश्चमाष्टकमेतद्धि खेतं स्यात्सुमनोहरम् ॥

षष्ठसप्तमाष्टमाष्टकानि । पीतष्षष्ठमृषीरक्तमष्टमं च तटित्प्रमम् । पश्चमाष्टकमेताक्षे श्वेतं स्यास्तुमनोहरम् ॥ कुन्तादिकं समं प्रोक्तं षडारभ्याष्टमान्तकम् ।

प्रतिमालक्षणानि । अष्टाष्टमैरवनामानि ।

असिताङ्को विशालाक्षो मार्ताण्डो मोदकप्रियः । स्वच्छन्दो विन्नसंतुष्टः खेचरः सचराचरः ॥ हरुख कोडदंष्ट्ख तथैव च जटाधरः। विश्वरूपो विरूपाक्षो नानारूपधरः परः ॥ वन्नहस्तो महाकायश्रण्डश्च प्रख्यान्तकः । भूमिकम्पो नीटकण्ठो विष्णुख कुछपाडकः ॥ मुण्डपालः कामपालः क्रोघो नै पिङ्गलेक्षणः । अभ्ररूपो धरापाङः कुटिलो मन्त्रनायकः ॥ रुद्रः पितामहास्यक्षाप्युन्मत्तो वटुनायकः । शङ्करो भूतवेवाङत्रिणत्रस्त्रिपुरान्तकः ॥ बरदः पर्वतावासः कपालः शशिभूषणः। हस्तिचर्माम्बरधरो योगीशो ब्रह्मराक्षसः ॥ सर्वज्ञः सर्वदेवेशः सर्वभूतह्रदिस्थितः । भीषणाख्यो भयहरः सर्वज्ञाख्यस्तथैव च ॥ कालाप्तिश्व महारौद्रो दक्षिणो मुखरोऽस्थिरः । संहारश्वातिरिक्ताङ्गः कालाग्निश्च प्रियङ्करः ॥ घोरनादो विशालाक्षो योगीशो दक्षसंस्थितः । (श्रीतत्वनिधौ)

वीरभद्रमूर्तिः ।

चतुर्भुञं त्रिणेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । दक्षिणे खङ्गवाणौ च वामे चापं गदां घरम् ॥ दंष्ट्राकराळबदनं भीमं भैरवगर्जितम् । रुण्डमाळासमायुक्तं पादुकोपरिसुस्थितम् ॥ भद्रकाळीसमायुक्तं कराळं इदि विन्यसेत् ।

दक्षत्रहास्वरूपम् ।

वीरस्य दक्षमागे तु दक्षत्रद्धाणमास्थितम् । अजवक्त्ं द्विनयनं शृङ्गद्वयविभूषितम् ॥ नमस्काराञ्चिष्टं विप्रं शिवष्यानपरायणम् । (श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

अध वक्ष्ये विशेषेण वीरमदेश्वरं शृणु ।

महापातकदोषप्रं सर्वपीडानिवारणम् ॥

वीरमद्रमिति ख्यातं दक्षयञ्चहरं परम् ।

चतुर्भुजं त्रिणेत्रं च व्यालाक्षेशं सुदंष्ट्रिणम् ॥

घण्टामालाघरं वेतरं शिरोमालाविमूषितम् ।

दक्षिकाभरणं चैव नागयज्ञोपवीतिनम् ॥

नूपुरं विमलं तद्वस्पादौ पादुकम्पितौ ।

नीलकण्ठं च त्र्यक्षं च ऊरकञ्चकसंयुतम् ॥

खङ्गखेटघनुर्वाणं कपालं मिण्डिपालकम् । रक्तवर्णसमायुक्तसुप्रदृष्टिभयङ्करम् ॥ एवं ब्यात्वा विशेषेण प्रतिष्ठां कारयेत्ततः ।

(उत्तरकारणागमे II)

जलन्थरहरम्तिः ।

रक्ताममुप्रनयनं द्विभुजं च त्रिनेत्रकम् ।

उपवीतसमायुक्तं सर्वालङ्कारशोमितम् ॥

पादयोः पादुकायुक्तं किश्चिद्वै गमनोन्मुखम् ।

दक्षहस्ते स्थितं छत्रं वामे पूर्णकमण्डलुम् ॥

सुविकीर्णजटामारं गङ्काचन्द्रसमन्वितम् ।

कर्णकुण्डलसंयुक्तं हारन्पुरसंयुतम् ॥

दिभुजं च त्रिनेत्रं च किरीटकटकान्वितम् ।

सर्वालङ्कारसंयुक्तं कक्षे खङ्गसमन्वितम् ॥

कताखलिपुटोपेतहस्ते चकं दथं परम् ।

जलन्धरमय प्रोक्तम् ॥

(श्रीतखनिधौ ॥)

मङ्गारिशिवः । मकुटमणिमयूखप्रोज्ज्ञिताशेषरःनं विमल्शशिकलाङ्गं सुन्दरेन्द्वीवराक्षम् ।

भनुकृतश्चितेजःकुण्डलं चारहासं प्रकटदशनशोभानिर्जितानेकहीरम् ॥

भभिनवमणिमुक्ताहारचाम्पेयमाला-बिविधकुसुमगुब्छैः शोभिवक्षस्थलाङ्यम् ।

सफणपवनसुन्दोर्दण्डभूषाभिरामं करडमरुनिनादैः पूरितद्योखगर्भम् ॥

त्रिमुबनमबनेशं पीतकौशेयवासं द्रज्ञजदहनदक्षं प्रस्फरत्बङ्गहस्तम् । मुजगफणसुगृत्तैभूषणैर्न्यस्तभूषं प्रणतसुरकिरीटन्याप्तपादारविन्दम् ॥

सितहयवरपत्नं हारसंभूषिताङ्गं परिवृतमतिघारैः सप्तमिस्सारमेयैः । कनकगिरिसमामं नैशचूर्णामिरामं सकलिगमगुद्धं नौमि मछारिदेवम् ॥ (मछारिमाहात्म्ये ॥)

भष्टभुजाघोरमूर्तिः । भय वक्ष्ये विशेषण सर्वटोकैकपावनम् । सर्वयुद्धजयं चैव ब्रह्महत्त्यादिनाशनम् ॥

महापातकदोषञ्चं गुरुद्रोहनिवारणम् । शिवद्रव्यापहारं च उपपातकनाशनम् ॥ सर्वेश्वर्याभिवृद्धवर्थं परमोक्षनिरासनम् । अघोरास्त्रश्वरं भीमं स्थापनं बङ्यते शृणु ॥ त्रिनेत्राष्ट्रभुजं भीममुप्रदंष्ट्राकरालकम् । कालमेघसमं घोरं रक्तवस्त्रसमन्वितम् ॥ व्वालाकेशसमायुक्तं कशानुनयनैर्युतम् । अर्धचन्द्राकृति भस्म ललाटोपरिशोमितम् ॥ मुजाम्यां त्रिशिखा तिर्यक् वेतालं खङ्गमेव च । डमरं च कपालं च खेटकं खड़्जमेव च ॥ रक्तवस्त्राम्बरोपेतं रक्तपुष्पसमन्वितम् । रक्ताभरणसंयुक्तं खङ्गमाळाविभाषितम् ॥ शिरोमाळाविभूष्यं च नागयशोपवीतिनम् । शृक्षिकाभरणं कण्ठे कालाग्निसदशप्रभम् ॥ एवं ध्यात्वा महाघोरं द्वात्रिंशहक्षणान्वितम् । पदापीठोपरिस्यं च समीपे व्रथमं तथा ॥ एवं संकल्प विधिवत् प्रतिष्ठां कारयेत्ततः ।

(उत्तरकारणागमे ॥)

द्वात्रिश्द्रुजाघोरमृतिः ।

एकवक्तं सदानन्दं द्वात्रिश्द्रुजसंयुतम् ।

जटामकुटसंयुक्तं तिनेत्रं चन्द्रशेखरम् ॥

अभयं खद्गश्चलं च चकं डमरुकं तथा ।

दघानमस्थिवाणी च गदां पद्मं कपालकम् ॥

झानमुद्रां कुन्तहस्तमङ्कुशं चाक्षमालिकाम् ।

खट्टाङ्गं परश्चं चैव दघानं दक्षिणैः करैः ॥

वरं च फलकं चैव टङ्कं पाशं च मुद्ररम् ।

नागमित्रं मुगं घण्टां धनुष्य कटिहस्तकम् ॥

रत्नं च कुमुदं कुम्मं मुसलं पुस्तकं तथा ।

एतदायुष्ठसंयुक्तं रुण्डमालिविमृषितम् ॥

कालमुण्डस्य शिरसि स्थितं सर्वाभयप्रदम् ।

(शिवतत्वरस्नाकरे ॥)

दशभुजाघोरमूर्तिः ।
परशुं डमरं खङ्गखेटी बाणशरासने ।
शूळं कपालममयवरी दघतमिष्टदम् ॥
त्रिलोचनं भीषणास्यं नीलाङ्गं रक्तवाससम् ।
आहिभूषि[त*]सर्वाङ्गं तमघोरमुपास्महे ॥
(पाञ्चरात्रे ॥)

महाकाठो घनस्यामः काल्याठिङ्गितविप्रहः । श्यामकञ्चकधारी च मदारुणविठोचनः ।। ब्रह्माण्डच्यके पूर्ण पिनन्विश्वरसासवम् । महाकाठी घनस्यामामनङ्गार्द्रामपाङ्गयन् ॥ सिंहासने समासीनः कल्याणकलनात्मके । कालमृत्युमुखैर्युक्तस्सर्वठोकैकमक्षकः ।। लिठताच्यानसंपन्नो छलितायूजनोरसुकः । वितन्यन्छिताभक्तेच्यायुषो दीर्वदीर्वताम् ॥

(छछितोपाछ्याने ॥)

अनुग्रहमूतर्यः।



अनुग्रहमूर्तयः ।

चण्डेशानुप्रहमृतिः ।

सथ वक्ष्ये विशेषेण चण्डेशानुमहं परम् । उमासहितवस्तर्वं वामे किंचिनताननम् ॥ दक्षिणे त्वभयं वर्ज्यं तद्धस्तं वरदं भवेत् । वामे तु कटकं वर्ज्यं तं न्यस्त्वा चण्डमूर्धनि ॥ इदयेऽक्षिसंयुक्तक्षण्डेशो भक्तिसंयुतः । आसीनः पद्मपीठे तु चण्डेशस्त्वर्णसन्तिमः ॥ देवीदेवेशयोर्मव्ये स्कन्दम्(तं विना बुधाः ! । चण्डेशानुमहं स्थातं दक्षिणाम् तिरुच्यते ॥

(अंञ्रमद्भेदागमे पञ्चसप्ततितमपटछे ॥)

उमया सहितस्याथ चन्द्रशेखरम्तिनः । वामे वा दक्षिणे वापि कारयेद्देशिकोत्तमः ॥ एवं(देवं १) जान्द्रनाभ्यन्तस्तनवक्षोगडास्यगम् । सुखासीनं स्थितं वापि कृताङ्गालेपुटान्वितम् ॥

प्रतिमाळधुणानि ।

देवेक्षणसमोपेतं मद्भक्तं चण्डनायकम् । सर्वाङ्गसुन्दरं कुर्य्यात्कानिष्ठदश्चताख्तः ॥ माट्यप्रं देववरदे कटकेनेतरेण तु । देवस्थिरसि चण्डस्य माल्या परिवेष्टयेत् ॥

(उत्तरकामिकागमे पञ्चपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

चण्डेशानुप्रहं देवमुमास्कन्दवदाचरेत् । वाम(मे !) किंचित्रतं चास्यं दक्षिणे लमयं विना ॥ तद्धस्ते वरदं कार्यं वामे तु कुटं(कटकं!) विना । चण्डेशमूर्त्रि विन्यस्य तद्धस्तं करुणान्वितम् ॥ हृदयेऽक्षितंयुक्तक्षण्डेशो भक्तिसंयुतः । आसनाधस्तु(!)पासीनो भक्तिमान् स्वर्णसन्निमः ॥

(शिल्परले द्वाविशपटले ॥)

उमासहितवसर्वं स्कन्देनैव विना कुरु । किंचिदिसम् विशेषोऽस्ति तं विशेषं शृणु द्विजाः ! ॥ कटकं दक्षिणे हस्तं वरदं वामहस्तके । देवस्य पुरमागं तु चण्डेशं तु प्रकल्पवेत् ॥ देवस्य बाहुमात्रेण चण्डेशायाममुख्यते । कताक्षिणुटोपेतं चासीनं प्रतिवक्तृकम् ॥

देवाश्चारसि चण्डस्य माळ्या परिभूषयन् । चण्डेशानुब्रहं प्रोक्तं मुखळिङ्गं पुरोक्तवत् ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटके ॥)

विष्ण्वनुप्रहः ॥

नन्दीशानुप्रहस्त्वेवं तहाहिष्णुप्रसादकत् । हित्वा नन्दीश्वरं तस्मिन्विष्णुं तछक्षणान्वितम् ॥ सचकाञ्जलिहस्तं च शङ्खाव्जापरहस्तकम् । कारयेदेव एव स्याचकदो विष्णुमूर्तिनः ॥ कारयेदेवमेवान्यप्रसादाभिमुखं शिवम् ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे पश्चपश्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

विष्णुस्वीशपुरःस्थितोऽङ्गिलकरो देवस्य पादाब्जयो-स्संस्थाप्याक्षिलसस्तुमाल्यमनिशं पीताम्बरं कौस्तुभम् । यस्तस्मै दयया परं पञ्चपति पद्माक्ष इत्याख्यया टक्कं कृष्णमृगं वरं च दथतं चक्रप्रदं तं भजे ॥ एकवक्तं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । दधमेणं च परशुं वरं च चैवं वामके ॥

दक्षिणे चक्रसंयुक्तं दातृरूपिमहोच्यते । देवस्य वामभागे तु श्यामरूपं सुसंस्थितम् ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं पीतवस्त्रोत्तरीयकम् । शङ्काचक्रसमायुक्तसुत्तरे चाङ्गिकं न्यसेत् ॥ एवं कक्षणसंयुक्तं विष्णुरूपिमहोच्यते ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

अथातस्तंप्रवस्थामि सर्वभूतहिताय च ।
चक्रदानस्वरूपं तु शृणु (ष्व) शरवणीव्रव!॥
त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं शान्तं जटामकुटमण्डितम् ।
वामपादं तु शयनं छन्वितं सञ्यपादकम् ॥
टक्कं स्थाकं सञ्ये च वर(दं) कृष्णमृगं तथा ।
वामे विष्णुतमायुक्तं कृताक्षिषुटान्वितम् ॥
वामे गौरीसमायुक्तमुक्तरे परमेष्टिनम् ।
सर्वावयवसंयुक्तं सर्वछक्षणसंयुतम् ॥
पद्मपुष्पं समम्यर्च्य हरिणा नेत्रपूजितम् ।
प्रभामण्डळमण्यस्यं शिरश्चक्तसमायुतम् ॥
एवं करुष्य विशेषेण प्रतिष्ठां शृणु षण्मुख!।

(उत्तरकारणागमे ॥)

प्रतिमासक्ष्मणानि ।

नन्दीशानुमहः ।

नन्दीश्वरप्रसादे तु विशेषः कश्चिदिध्यते । दिनेत्रं द्विमुजं शान्तं कताक्कालिपुटान्वितम् ॥ सुविकीर्णजटोपेतं जटामकुटकान्वितम् । आभक्तसिद्दं कुर्य्यादागमश्रवणोन्मुखम् ॥ नन्दीश्वरप्रसन्नं तु कारयेत्पूर्वमानतः ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे पञ्चपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

विजेश्वरवरप्रसन्नमृतिः ।

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । अभयं शिरासि न्यस्य बरदं वामहस्तके ॥ कृष्णापरशुसंयुक्तं विश्लेको दक्षिणे स्थितः । शयानं दक्षिणं पादं दधं वामं तु ल्यान्तम् ॥ सर्वीभरणसंयुक्तं श्यामवर्णं सुशोभितम् । देवस्य वामपार्थे तु देवीं प्रहासिताननाम् ॥ सर्वालक्कारसंयुक्तां सन्वे तूत्पल्धारिणीम् । वामे वरदसंयुक्तां द्विभुजां च त्रिनेत्रकाम् ॥ दक्षिणे शयितं पादं दधं वामे तु ल्यान्तम् । एकपीठस्थितां देवीमुमास्कन्दोक्तवलुकः ॥

विद्रेशं रक्तवर्णं च किरीटमकुटान्थितम् । नमस्काराञ्जलिकरं पाशाङ्कशसमन्वितम् ॥ सर्वेलक्षणसंयुक्तं सर्वाभीष्टकलप्रदम् । विद्रप्रसादमित्युक्तं॥ (श्रीतत्विनिधौ ॥)

अथातस्तंप्रवक्ष्यामि विदेशानुप्रहं परम् ।
सर्वभूतहितं पुण्यं सर्वाभीष्टप्रदायकम् ॥
सर्वविद्वविनाशार्थं कारयेदेशिकोत्तमः ।
द्विनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं शान्तं कुण्डलाभरणोज्बलम् ॥
वक्षपुण्पसुकेशं च स्तवकं चूलिकाकृतिम् ।
वक्षपत्रसमायुक्तं यकपुण्पसमन्वित्तम् ॥
आरम्बधस्त्रजं चैव स्तबकेन परिष्ठुतम् ।
अङ्कशं त्वक्षमालां च मस्तितं वरदं तथा ॥
वामे गौरीसमायुक्तं सन्यभागे गजाननम् ।
गजाननस्य काले तु मसितं धार्य पाणिना ॥
दिन्यच्छत्रसमायुक्तं सर्वावयवसुन्दरम् ।
एवं संकल्य विधिवद्यतिष्ठां कारयेत्ततः ॥

(उत्तरकारणागमे ॥)

किरातार्जुनमूर्तिः ।

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेतं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । सर्वोभरणसंयुक्तं दिन्याम्बरसमावृतम् ॥ धनुर्वाणयुतं रक्तं ऋष्णापरशुसंयुत्तम् । उपवीतसमायुक्तं समभङ्गतनुं कुरु ॥ वामे गौरीसमायुक्तं दक्षिणे व्वर्जुनं स्थितम् ।

अर्जुनस्वरूपम् ।

एकवक्तं द्विनयनं जटामकुटसंयुतम् । सर्वोभरणसंयुक्तं कताञ्जलिपुटं स्थितम् ॥ एवं किरातमाख्यातम्.....।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

नृत्तमूर्तयः ।



नृत्तमूर्तयः ।

नृत्तमूर्तिः । (१)

नृत्तमष्टशतं भेदं तेष्वादौ नव उच्यते १ ।
उत्तमं दशतालेन सर्वाङ्गं परिकल्पयेत् ॥
ऊर्व्वकृक्षि स्पृशेत्पूर्वसूत्रमेवं प्रकल्पयेत् ।
तत्स्वाङ्गोलवाह्नप्रमर्वाधिककलाङ्गुलम् ॥
तस्मादपरवाह्मपं युगाङ्गुलमुदाहृतम् ।
तस्मादप्रिकरात्रान्तं साष्टित्रशाङ्गुलं तु वा ॥
हिक्कास्त्रसमोदृत्य तद्धस्ते मध्यमाप्रके ।
तद्धस्ततलमध्ये वा मध्याङ्गुलाग्रपर्वके ॥
मध्यपर्वेऽथवोदृत्य त्वनलं पात्रसंयुतम् ।
पात्रं विनाऽथवा त्वित्रं पश्चांशं विस्तृतं मवेत् ॥
दक्षिणे पूर्वस्त्रात्तु बाह्मं विशदङ्गुलम् ।
तस्माङ्गमरुके हस्ते मणिवन्धस्य बाह्मकम् ॥

१ ' नृत्तमप्रदशं होवा तेष्वादी नवमुच्यते ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

अष्टविंशतिमात्रं वा त्रिंशदङ्गुलमेव वा । दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तं तु अभयं परिकल्पयेत् ॥ तन्मध्यमाङ्ग्लाग्नं तु हिकासूत्रसमोबृतम् । अभये प्रकोष्ठमच्ये भुजङ्गवलयं न्यसेत् ॥ प्रकोष्ठमध्यनाहस्य सपादं तस्य दैर्ध्यकम् । तदीर्वादुपरिख्यातं फणं मान्यङ्गुलं भवेत् ॥ सप्ताङ्गुळविशाळं तु धनं चैकाङ्गुळं मवेत् । पुरस्धितान्समीक्ष्यं तु जिह्वाद्वयसमन्वितम् ॥ मुजङ्गवलयं ह्येवं कल्पयेत्कल्पवित्तमः । उद्भवाञ्चेस्तु जानूर्जनामिस्त्रसमं मवेत् ॥ सुविकीर्णेजटाभारं पत्रवं सप्त एव वा । रुद्रसङ्ख्यायवा विप्र! उभयोः पार्श्वयोस्तथा ॥ जटामारं पुष्पमास्यैरङङ्कल विशेषतः । नागं चैवार्कपुष्पं च दुर्धूर(बुस्तूर ?)कुसुमं तथा ॥ हसितशीर्षकं १ चैव करोटी रत्नबन्धितम् । भृषयित्वा तु मकुटे दक्षिणेऽर्वेन्द्रशेखरम् ॥ सिन्द्राङङ्गतोरस्कमक्षमाङावङाम्बतम् । मस्मोद्भित्रतसर्वाङ्गं किंचियहसिताननम् ॥

१ 'इसति शिरसीक'मिति आदर्शान्तरपाठः ॥

यञ्जोपबीतसंयुक्तमुरस्सूत्रसमन्वितम् । ब्याब्रीचम्माँग्वरोपेतम्रुहत्रिशावसानकम् ॥ पादौ नूपुरसंयुक्तौ सर्वाभरणभूषितः । इस्तपादाङ्गुळास्सर्वे रत्नहेमाङ्गुळीयकाः ॥ मध्याङ्गळा विवर्ज्यास्तु शेषास्तु मुदिकान्विताः । दक्षिणं कुञ्जितं पादमपस्मारोपरि स्थितम् ॥ त्रिर्व्यक्पादत्तलं न्यस्वा नृत्तं कुर्व्यान्महेश्वरः । वामपादेतोद्धसः तिर्ध्यंक् तदक्षिणानुगम् ॥ डोज्डस्तमथावर्त्य त्वपस्मारमथोच्यते । शम्भोस्सब्धे शिरः स्थाप्य वामे पादौ विकीणकौ ॥ तन्मुखं तु समुद्भृत्य व्याङ्डीङासमन्वितम् । व्याङं वै वामहस्ते तु दक्षिणं तस्य मुद्रया ॥ तस्य स्यामनिभाकारमपस्मारं द्विजोत्तम !। तस्य पार्श्वेऽप्युमादेवीं प्रागुक्तविधिना कुरु ॥ इदं स्याध्यथमं नृत्तं सर्वलोकहितावहम् । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे पश्चषष्टपटले ॥)

नृत्तम्तिंप्रतिष्ठां तु बक्ष्ये तङ्गक्षणान्विताम् । चतुर्भुजिक्किनेत्रश्च संविकीर्णजटायुतः ॥

९ ' वामपादं ततोढुखे 'ति पाठान्तरम् ।

जटामकुटसंयुक्तो वक्तनागफणावृतः । पृष्ठगाः पार्श्वगास्तास्सुः पञ्चायेकैकद्ववितः ॥ त्रिशस्तद्भुवावसानास्त्युर्जटास्तास्सान्तराङकाः । षुर्द्व्रा(धुस्तूरा !)रम्बधार्कादिपुष्पयुक्तास्सपिङ्गलाः ॥ कताङालिपुटोपेतजाङ्ग्ल्या दक्षिणस्थया । बाङचन्द्रेण संयुक्तो वामपार्श्वस्थितेन च ॥ युक्तो वकुलमालाभिर्मुक्तादामारगादिभिः । व्यान्नाजिनाम्बरो दीतस्सर्वाभरणभृवितः ॥ नामदोर्मूङमालम्बद्गीपिचर्माम्बरान्वतः । दिव्याम्बरान्वितो वापि मृगाजिन्यतोऽपिवा ॥ कस्य भ्रह्मकपालेन नानापुष्पैरलङ्कतः । ष्ट्रतवाराहत(द १)न्ताप्र^२श्शार्द्छनखकच्छपः ॥ शाङ्किर्केर्मणिभिः प्रोतमालया इदि भूषितः । स्थितो दक्षिणपादेन वामेनोपरिवर्तिना ॥ कुञ्जितावर्तेमानाङ्क्षिप्रप्रसारितसस्करः । व्यम्बिकामुखबिम्बाञ्जश्रमरीकृतलोचनः ॥ आबद्धकिङ्किणीयुक्तस्तद्वलूपुरशोभितः । बामदक्षिणकर्णाक्यपत्रिकानककुण्डलः ॥

भीप माव 'मिति न्यायेन करस्येतिपदे रेफो निरस्त इति संमान्यते ।
 'ईष्ट्राप्रः' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

दक्षाभयकरस्थेन मुजङ्गेनोत्फणेन च। बामापरकरस्थेन वहिना दक्षकेन तु ॥ डिण्डिमेन समायुक्त उपवीतेन संयुतः I गोक्षीरधवलप्रस्य आदित्वाङ्गुलभङ्गयुक् ॥ नानासर्पसमायुक्तस्वपस्मारोपरि स्थितः । मूर्जो छ्हाटदक्षस्थं ना सादक्षपुटस्थितम् ॥ नाभेर्देक्षिणतो गुल्फमध्ये सूत्रं प्रसारयेत् । छछाटमध्यं सूत्राचु हिमात्रमिति कीर्तितम् ॥ हिकासूत्रद्वयोर्भेष्ये तिमान्ननिति कीर्तितम् । श्रोणिवामोरुसंस्पृष्टं तत्स्त्रमिह संमतम्।। सूत्रगुल्फद्रयोर्मध्यमेकाङ्गुलमिति स्मृतम् । सुबाद्धि नतजान्यन्तं भानुदिङ्नन्दमात्रकम् ॥ तत्सूबाद्रामप्रधान्तं सप्ताधिकदशाङ्गुलम् । तत्सूत्राद्वामजान्वेकचत्वारिंशदशाङ्कुलम् (१) ॥ स्वाद्विणतः कुक्षिरष्टाङ्गुळ उदाहतः । स्त्राचु सब्यकुक्षिस्तु रब्यङ्गुळ इति स्पृतम् ॥ करोदिक्षिणतस्सूत्रं सप्ताधिकदशाङ्खस् । स्त्राचदामभागे तु नवमात्रमुदाहृतम् ॥ स्त्रात् वामकण्ठस्तु पञ्चाङ्गुळ उदाहतः । सूत्रात्तु दक्षकण्ठे तद्भाग इत्यमिधीयते ॥

सृत्राचु वामबाह्यन्तं त्र्यक्रुउक्षयसंयुतम् । अथवान्यप्रकारेण सूत्रपातोऽभिधीयते ॥ कनीनिकान्तं तन्मूर्ध्नः तद्वनासापुटान्ततः । नामेश्व दक्षवामान्तं स्थिताञ्चेर्गुल्फमध्यमम् ॥ स्पृष्टा यत्पतितं सूत्रं मध्यसूत्रमुदाहृतम् । सूत्राद्वाममुखं पञ्च[मा*]त्रं कण्ठं त्रिमात्रकम् ॥ बाह्वन्ते तिथिमात्रं स्यान्नवमात्रं तु कक्षगम् । मध्योदरेऽप्टमात्रं स्यात् श्रोणी विश्वाङ्गुलेन च ॥ कटिस्तिष्यद्वलेन स्यादन्यत्र बष्टिमात्रकः । नवमातं तद्द स्यात्पाष्णर्यन्तं वेदतुङ्ग[क*]न् ॥ सप्ताङ्ग्लं मुखं नेत्रं कण्ठस्त्याद्रसमात्रकम् । बाह्नन्ते तु त्रिमानं स्यात्कक्षान्ते विश्वमानकम् ॥ मुन्यङ्गलं भवेलुक्षौ श्रोण्यां स्यायुगमात्रकम् । कट्यां च वेदमात्रं स्याजानुरष्टाङ्गुळं भवेत् ॥ पादाग्रे मुखमात्रं स्यादेवं बुद्धा समाचरेत् । स्थितजानुसमं विद्याद्वतिंताङ्केस्समुच्छ्रयम् ॥ तत्पार्षणजान्वोद्धिमुखब्बन्तरं परिकीर्तितम् । श्रोणीसमुच्छ्यं वामजानोरुद्धरणं मतम् ॥ तद्रमध्यान्नामेश्व अन्तरं नवगात्रकम् । तज्जानोर्दण्डहस्तस्य मणिबन्धान्तरं मनुः॥

प्रतिमाळश्रुणानि ।

तस्मादभयहस्तस्य मणिबन्धे। रसाङ्ग्रङः । तस्य चाङ्गप्टम्ळान्तात्स्तनाक्षव्यन्तरं मतम् ॥ ततो(हो?)स्समं तलोचं स्याचद्वाह्वोर्मध्यमाखुनः । सप्तादशाङ्कुळं वियादण्डहस्तस्य को(कू ?)परम् ॥ भुजान्तं साग्निहस्तोचं सोग्निः पञ्चाङ्गुलोच्छ्यः I विस्तारः कोळकस्तस्य शिखाभिस्तिस्भिर्धुतः ॥ धृताडमस्को इस्तो कर्णोचादब्रुलोऽधिकः । साम्नि डमहकायामी भूतैस्तु मुखबिस्तृतिः॥ कोळको मध्यविस्तारः परितस्सूत्रयन्त्रितः । एकजिद्धासमायुक्तो गम्भीरध्वनिसंयुत्तः ॥ बाह्यस्त मणिबन्धान्तं चतुर्श्विशत्त्रथापरम् । अपस्मारोच्छ्यं मानुरुद्रनन्दाष्टमालकैः ॥ देवस्य वक्तमानेन स्वादपस्मारमानकम् । वक्रद्वयं समारम्य पञ्चवकावसानकम् ॥ वकार्धमानवृद्धवा तु सप्तमानमुदाहृतम् । चतुस्तालेन कर्तव्यमपस्मारो द्विजोत्तमाः! ॥ उष्णीषात्पादपर्यन्तं घडष्टांशं विभाजयेत् । उष्णीषात्केशपर्यन्तं कोलकं चेति कीर्तितम् ॥ केशान्ताद्धनुपर्यन्तमष्टभागमिति स्मृतम् । गलमधीङ्गलं प्रोक्तमध्यर्धः कर्ण उच्यते ॥

वडङ्गुळ इति प्रोक्तो हिकादिहृदयान्ततः । त्रयैव तस्मानाम्यन्तं षडङ्क्लमिति स्पृतम् ॥ तस्मातु मेड्मूडान्तं कौशिकाङ्गुड्मुख्यते । कवीयामं तु सप्तांशं जानूरसेघो द्विमात्रकः ॥ जङ्वायामस्तु सप्तांशः पादोत्सेधो द्विमात्रकः । द्विभुजध द्विनेत्रध कर्जनक्रस्वधोमुखः॥ ब्याछं वै वामइस्ते तु तस्य मूर्धा तु दक्षिणे । आवृताळ्ड्वा मङ्गी सन्यपार्धशिरोयुतः ॥ देवस्य वक्तमानेन जाह्रव्यायाम उच्यते । द्विभुजा च त्रि(द्वि?)नेत्रा च करण्डमकुटान्विता ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्ता कताबलिपुटान्विता । ऊर्बुमागादधोभागं तोयाकारेण कारयेत् ॥ गङ्गादेव्यानथा देवस्संयुक्तो वा विवर्जितः । प्रभावकाशं विस्तारो दशाधिकशताङ्ग्रह्म ॥ सप्तत्रिशच्छतायामतदण्डो भागविस्तरः । एकायदशपर्यन्तमात्रैरूनाधिकापि वा ॥ ळाङ्गुटादङ्गुटच्यो तु बाटचन्द्रस्तु सप्तथा । तद्भारपार्श्वगां देवी कल्पयेत्तद्विधानतः ॥ कुर्य्याद्भन्नीरिट (मुक्निरिटि है) वाथ भद्रकालीमधापि वा । भुजङ्गत्रास भाष्ट्यातो भुजङ्गत्रलेतस्ततः ॥

मुजङ्गनासवत्सवै विशेषः किथदिस्ति हि ।
उद्धृतस्य तळं कुर्यात्स्यितजान् र्व्वतः कमात् ॥
दिमानं वा त्रिमात्रं वा चतुर्मात्रमथापि वा ।
मुजङ्गळळितः ख्यातस्तद्भैरव इहोच्यते ॥
मुजङ्गत्रासवत्सवै विशेषस्तत्र चोच्यते ।
उद्धृतं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु वा नयेत् ॥
स पादो देहमच्यस्थ ऊर्द्धृपादतळान्वतः ।
चतुर्मुजोऽष्टहस्तो वा नानादिक्याख्नमूषितः ॥
शिळादिद्रव्यमासाय कुर्व्यादेवं नदेश्वरम् ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे षट्चत्वारिंशत्तमपटछे ॥)

नृत्तार्थोबृतवामाङ्किषातु नामिसमोव्यितम् । पादाङ्गुष्टसमो जातु जान्वङ्गुष्टसमोबृतम् ॥ प्रसार्य वामहस्तं च दण्डव दयोपरि । अभयं दक्षिणं हस्तं शेषं डमरुकान्वितम् ॥ कण्ठसीमान्तमुबृत्य यथाशोमं प्रकल्पयेत् । साग्निकं वामहस्तं तु वाह्यसीमान्तमुबृतम् ॥ पादाधस्स्थमपस्मारं सपैकीडासमन्वितम् । पुस्तुरकं करोटि च गङ्गेन्दुवकापिञ्चकम् ॥

तिस्तः पञ्चजटास्सप्त प्रसार्य कुसुमोज्वलाः । सन्ये त्वेवं तथा वामे दीप्ताग्निसदशोज्वलाः ॥ गृत्तकपमिदं वत्स ! सर्वशान्त्यर्थमुच्यते ।

(सुप्रमेदागमे चतुःखिशत्तमपटले ॥)

नृत्तमष्टाशतिषधं तत्रादी नव कव्यते ।

मानुरुद्रदशांशं वा द्वङ्गं नृत्तनतं मवेत् ॥

हिकासमानमुन्नम्य दश्वह्स्ताङ्गुळाप्रकम् ।

त स्ततळमध्ये वा मध्यमाङ्गुळिकाप्रके ॥

तन्मध्यपर्वमं वाथ विह्नं पात्रगतं तु वा ।

पात्रं विनाथवा कुर्यादपरे डमरं तथा ॥

दक्षिणे व्यन्यहस्ते स्यादमयं पूर्वमुक्तवत् ।

असये प्रकोष्ठमध्ये तु मुजङ्गवळयं न्यसेत् ॥

होळायमानं तद्वामहस्तं कुर्याद्यधोचितम् ।

स्यताङ्गिजानोर्यामाङ्गिजानुनीत्रं कळाङ्गुळम् ॥

सुविकीर्यं जटाभारं नानानागिविचित्रितम् ।

करोटिकामिर्दुर्जूर्(ध्रस्त्र १)कुसुमैश्च सुजङ्गमैः ॥

भृषितं मकुटं कुर्याद् दाक्षणेऽर्घेन्द्वशेखरम् ।

सिन्द्राळङ्गृतोत्तंसमक्षमाळावळिन्वतम् ॥

सिन्द्राळङ्गृतोत्तंसमक्षमाळावळिन्वतम् ॥

भस्मधूछितसर्वाङ्गं किंचिद्धहिसताननम् ।
यञ्चोपवीतादियुतं व्याघ्रचर्माम्बरान्वितम् ॥
दक्षिणं कुञ्चितं पादमपस्मारोपिर स्थितम् ।
चतुस्ताछेन कर्तव्यमपस्मारं प्रमाणतः ॥
शम्भोस्सव्यगतं तस्य शिरः कुर्यादघोमुखम् ।
पादौ विकीर्ण्य(र्थः) हस्ताभ्यां व्याछ्छीछामुदान्वितम् ॥
व्याछं वै वामहस्ते वा दक्षिणं मुद्रयान्वितम् ।
सस्यश्यामानिमं कुर्यादपस्मारं विशेषतः ॥
पद्मपीठमधः कुर्यात्कछाङ्गुछसमुच्छूयम् ।
तच्चतुर्गुणविस्तारं प्रमामण्डछसंयुतम् ॥
रिवमण्डछङ्कतं सु प्रभामण्डछसंयुतम् ॥
रिवमण्डछङ्कतं सु प्रभामण्डछसंयुतम् ॥
एतस्याद्ययमं नृत्तं सर्वछोकाहितावहम् ।

(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपढळे II)

चतुर्मुजं त्रिनेत्रं च सुविकीर्णजटान्वितम् । कुररीवक्ष(१)संयुक्तं वर्हिपिञ्च्छसमन्वितम् ॥ मौकेर्दक्षे तु १ष्ठुर्त्रमर्घचन्द्रसमन्वितम् । दक्षिणे तु जटाग्रे तु जाह्रवीमभिवन्दिताम् ॥

भुस्तूरपदं भुर्तुर इति दुईर इति च कारणावागमेषु बहुत्र प्रयुज्यते ।

त्रतिमारुक्षणानि ।

पत्रं तु बामकर्णे तु दक्षिणे नक्रकुण्डलम् । सर्वोभरणसंयुक्तमुपबीतसमन्वितम् ॥ व्याघाजिनाम्बरोपेतं पादिकिङ्किणिशोभितम् । जगट्य(गजप्र?)सारितं वामे दक्षिणेऽभयहस्तकम् ॥ डमरं सन्यहस्ते तु वहिर्वे वामहस्तके । वकं तु दक्षिणं पादमपस्मारोपरि स्थितम् ॥ उद्भृतं वामपादं तु पादामं दक्षिणानुगम् । **ज्ञाटमध्यं दक्षे तु हित्वा सार्वाष्टकं यवम् ॥** तस्मात्तु छम्बयेस्सूत्रं दक्षनासापुटान्तकात् । दक्षिणाङ्केसतु गुल्फस्य मध्यमादेव पातितम् ॥ तत्स्त्रकक्षयोर्मध्ये ऊरुस्स्युत्यङ्ग्रलं भवेत् । तत्सूत्रकक्षयोरन्तर्वामोरोर्वसुमात्रकम् ॥ तत्स्त्राइक्षिणे श्रीवा वडङ्गळमिति स्मृतम् । तत्स्वाद्वामके मीवा गुणाङ्गुजमुदाइतम् ॥ तत्स्त्राइक्षिणे नामेर्व्यन्तरं चाङ्गुछं भवेत् । तःसूत्रान्मेद्मूङान्ताद्वामभागमिति स्मृतम् ॥ वामा स्फिन्भिपण्डिका सूत्रात्सप्तानामङ्गुळं भवेत् । तत्सूत्राहकपादस्य जानुकं तु दशा ७७म् ॥ दक्षिणे बाहुसीमान्ताद्धिकासूत्रस्य मध्यमम् । (यबद्वयसमायुक्तं विशदङ्खुळं चेति कीर्तितम् ॥)

यबद्दयाचिकं विंशदङ्कुलं चेति कीर्तिवम् । हिकामध्यं समारम्य दोस्सीमान्तं तु वामके ॥ यबद्वयसमायुक्तं सप्तादशाङ्गुळं भवेत् । नामेर्दक्षिणके क्रिक्षितारं मागमिति स्मृतम् ॥ नाभेवीमे तु कुक्षी च तारं त्रयोदशाङ्गुलम् । वरदाग्निधरं हस्तं दोस्समं चेति कीर्तितम् ॥ शरमात्रं पावकोत्सेधं बिस्तारं तु गुणाङ्गुलम् । तिशिखाभिस्समायुक्तं कल्पयेत्तलमध्यमे ॥ बाहोश्च मणिवन्धाच चतुर्खिशदङ्गुलं भवेत् । डमरुकोपेतहस्तं तु सूचीहस्तमिति स्मृतम् ॥ तत्स्चिहस्तकस्योर्ध्वं कर्णोर्ध्वसममुच्यते । बाह्यस मणिबन्धाच चतुर्विश्चदङ्कुलं भवेत् ॥ वामाञ्जूञ्चैव जानूर्जं नामेस्तु सममुच्यते । वामाञ्चेः पार्थ्यिकाधश्च बक्राङ्केर्जानुकीपार ॥ तत्समं त्विति विद्वेयं तत्पार्थ्योजीनुकान्ततः । चतुर्खिशतिमात्रं तु ब्यन्तरं चेति कीर्तितम् ॥ मणिबन्धकजान्वोश्व ब्यन्तरं तु यवं भवेत् । दोर्मूळान्तसमं चैव अभयाग्रं प्रकीर्तितम् ॥ मणिबन्धकबाहोश्व ब्यन्तरं तु यमं भवेत् । तस्य कूर्परमध्ये तु ब्याङं तत्रैव विन्यसेत् ॥

प्रतिमाळक्षगानि ।

चूचुकं नाभिकाम् ब्रा ब्यन्तरं व यमं(वं शिभवेत् । सन्यस्य वामस्त्रस्य मध्याद्वै पार्श्वयोस्तयोः ॥ वामबाहुद्वयोर्मध्ये शार्द्वज्ञाजिनकं न्यसेत् । विवकायाममानेन अपस्मारं ततः कुरु ॥ चतुस्ताळप्रमाणेन मृतक्ष्येण कारयेत् । तस्यैव वामपार्थे त देवा कुर्यात्सळक्षणम् ॥ मुजङ्गत्रासमेवं त भिक्षाटनमथ शृणु ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे ॥)

नृत्तमृर्तिः । (२)

तदेव दक्षिणे पार्श्वे जटाग्रे जाह्नवी भवेत् । स्त्रीमानोक्ताङ्गसम्पूर्णं हृदयेऽख्राल्लिसंयुतम् ॥ एवं जाह्नविसंयुक्तं नृत्तं यत्तद्वितीयकम् ।

(अंद्यमद्भेदागमे पश्चषष्टितमपटचे ॥)

तदेव दक्षिणे पार्थे जटाप्रे जाह्नवी भवेत् । शम्भोरुवाङ्गुळेनैव शोडशाङ्गुळमुनतम् ॥ स्त्रीमानोक्ताङ्गसंपूर्णा इदयेऽङ्गिळेसंयुता । एवं जाइनिसंयुक्तं नृत्तं यत्तद् द्वितीयकम् ॥

(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविशपढळे ॥)

१. सृचिकानामिकामूलबन्तरमिति स्यात् ।

श्रतिमाळक्षणानि ।

नृत्तमूर्तिः । (३)

तदेव वामपादं तु अपस्मारोपिर स्थितम् । उद्भृतं दक्षिणं पादं वामात्तुङ्गं प्रसारयेत् ॥ शेषं प्रागिव कर्तव्यं नृत्तं...तुस्तृतीयकम् । (अंड्रामद्भेदागमे पश्चषष्टितमपटले ॥)

नृत्तमृर्तिः । (४)

सुविकीर्णजटामारं जटामकुटमण्डितम् । जटामकुट(मण्डलः?)संयुक्तं शेषं प्रथमनृत्तवत् ॥ चतुर्थं नृत्तमेतत्स्यात् सर्वप्राणिहितावहम् ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे पश्चषष्टपटले ॥)

अनुकीर्णजटाभारं जटामकुटमण्डितम् । जटामण्डलयुक्तं वा चतुर्थेऽन्यस्थादिमम् ॥

(शिल्परले द्वाविशपट**े** ॥)

नृत्तमृतिः । (५)

उष्णीषोर्धकसीमान्तं सञ्यपादं समुद्भृतम् । सुवकं वामपादं तु अपस्मारोपिर स्थितम् ॥ भुजाष्टकसमायुक्तमेतत्पञ्चममुच्यते । अभयं शूलपाशं च डमरुं दक्षिणे करे ॥

कपाछं चाग्निपातं च घण्टां हस्तिकरोपमम् । गजहस्तोपमं हस्तं प्रसार्ग्यं दक्षिणानुगम् ॥ यत्तव्यथमनृत्तस्य पूर्वसूत्रं प्रसारयेत् । पञ्चमं नृत्तमेवं स्यात्ततष्यष्टं बदाम्यहम् ॥

अंञुमद्भेदागमे पञ्चषष्टपटले ॥

डण्णीषोध्वेंकमात्रान्तं सञ्चपादं समुद्धरेत् । सवकं वामपादं तदपस्मारोपरिस्थितम् ॥ (उप) भुजाष्टकसं [आं] युक्तमेतत्पञ्चममुच्यते । अभयं श्रूष्टपाशी च डमरुं दक्षिणे करे ॥ कपाछं चाम्रिपात्रं च घण्टां१ हस्तिकरोपमम् ।

(शिल्पराने द्वाविंशपटळे ॥)

नृत्तमृतिः। (६)

दोर्भिष्योडशिमर्युक्तं वामे गौरीसमायुतम् । स्कन्दधृग्वामहस्तेन सञ्यहस्तोद्भृताङ्गिङः ॥ स्कन्दोभयकराभ्यां तु मातुस्तनकदाहृतम् २ । एवं गौरी समीक्ष्येशं भीतातिस्नेहविस्मयात् ॥

९ 'तालिप्डुकरोपम 'मिति पाठान्तरम् ॥ ९ 'इस्ताभ्यामुद्धृतं स्कंधं स्तनं तस्य प्रसारितम् 'इति पाठान्तरम् । 'निपांक्य मे 'ति शिल्परत्नगता-र्थेन समनन्तरस्थितेन भवितन्यमिति प्रतिभाति ।

अभयं डमरुं चैव वजं शूछं तथैव च ।
पाशं टक्कं तथा दण्डं नागं वै दक्षिणे करे ॥
अभयं शूछपाशं च खक्कं डमरुकं ध्यजम् ।
वेताछं सूचिहस्तं च दक्षिणेऽष्टकरं भवेत् ॥
सज्यानुगकरं डोळं वामं चैव गजोपमम् ।
अनळं मिथुनं चैव वळयं केतुरेव च ॥
घण्टा खेटकपाछं च वामपार्वेऽष्टहस्तके ।
अनळं गजहस्तामं खेटकं विस्मयं तथा ॥
घण्टा चैव कपाछं च क्षुरिका सूचिमेव च ।
वामे त्वष्टमुजं स्थातं शेषं पश्चमन्रत्तवत् ॥
पादौ पंचमन्रत्तं स्थात् यत्ततद्विधीयते ।
षष्ठमं खेवमाख्यातं सप्तमं शृणु सुवत! ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे पश्चषष्टितमपटले ॥)

दोर्भिष्यडङ्गसंयुक्तं १ वामे गौरीसमायुतम् । स्कन्दो भयात्कराम्यां तु मातुः स्तनहृदोदरात् ॥ निपीड्य वा कराम्यां तु वाममागोबृताङ्गाङ्गम् । एवं गौरी निरीक्ष्येशं मीत्मातिस्नेहविस्मयात् ॥

१ ' दोर्मिष्योडशमिर्युक्त ' मिति भवितव्यम् ।

अभयं डमरं चैव वजं शूळं तथैव च ।
पाशं टक्कं तथा दण्डं नागं वै दक्षिणे करे ॥
सजानुगकरं डोळं बामं गजकरोपमम् ।
अङ्गु(न १)ळं मिथुनं चैव वळयं केतुरेव च ॥
घण्टा चैव कपाळं च वामपार्श्वेऽष्टहस्तके ।
पादी पञ्चमनुत्तस्य विधिवत्तद्विधीयते ॥

(शिल्पराने द्वाविशपटले ॥)

नृत्तमृर्तिः । (७)

त्रिनेत्रं चाष्टहस्तं च सुविकीर्णजटायुतम् ।
कुञ्जितं वामपादं तु अपस्मारीपरि स्थितम् ॥
उद्धृतं दक्षिणं पादं चाङ्गुष्ठं चाप्रसीमगम् ।
अभयं शूळपाशं च उमरं दक्षिणे करे ॥
कपाळं चाप्तिपात्रं च तथा विस्मयहस्तकम् ।
गजहस्तोपमं हस्तं सञ्यासञ्यानुगं तथा ॥
नतमानं दशाशं स्यात् वामे गौरीसमायुतम् ।
सप्तमं नृत्तमाञ्यातं जगदार्तिविनाशनम् ॥
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे पश्चवष्टपटळे ॥)

नृत्तमूर्तिः। (८)

तदेव षड्मुजोपेतमभयं डमहं तथा ।
शूछं दक्षिणपार्श्वे तु कपाछं विस्मयं तथा ॥
गजहस्तोपमं वामे सूत्रं प्राग्वत्तदष्टमम् ।
पश्चमस्य च नृत्तस्य षष्ठमस्य च ... स्मृता ॥
नेत्रह्रयमिति ख्यातं शेषाणां तु त्रिनेत्रकम् ।
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे पश्चषष्टपटके ॥)

नृत्तम्(र्तिः। (९)

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । भगयं डमरुं सब्ये वामेऽग्निर्गजहस्तवत् ॥ भगस्मारं विना पीठे वामाङ्क्तिं कुश्चितं स्थितम् । तत्तत्पुरस्थितं पीठे सब्यपादकानिष्ठिका ॥ तत्पादं कुश्चितं युक्त्या सूत्रं युक्त्या तु छम्बयेत् । नवमं नृत्तमाख्यातं गङ्गाधरमथ शृणु ॥ (संशुमद्भेदागमे पञ्चषष्टपटले ॥)

दक्षिणामूर्तिभेदाः ।



दक्षिणामूर्तिभेदाः।

व्याख्यानदक्षिणामूर्तिः ।

स्थ वक्ष्ये विशेषेण दक्षिणामूर्तिङक्षणम् ।

स्म्बयेदक्षिणं पादं वामाञ्चेनंङकाप्रकम् ॥

सन्योर्वप्रे निघातन्यं वामपादं द्व शाययेद् ।

नतमध्यर्धमात्रं स्याचद्वर्पुजसमन्वितम् ॥

दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तं द्व ज्ञानमुद्रां द्व घारयेद् ।

दक्षिणे प्रहस्तं द्व ज्ञानमुद्रां द्व घारयेद् ।

दक्षिणे परहस्तं द्व ज्ञानमुद्रां द्व घारयेद् ।

वरदं वामहस्तं स्यादण्डहस्तमधापि वा ।

वामजान्परिष्टाचु वरदे तङ्गुष्ठकम् ॥

वामजान्परिष्टाचु दण्डं चेत्कूर्परं न्यसेत् ।

वामे तु परहस्ते तु वर्ष्वं वा व्याङमेव वा ॥

सर्वाजवकं सर्वाक्रमार्जवं स्मिटिकोपमम् ।

विकीणेमूर्घजं वापि जटामण्डङमेव वा ॥

१ 'अघोजैवक्त ' मिलार्थस्य 'अर्थेन्द्रवक्त्रसर्वोत्तमसदा रफटिकोपसस्' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

.....वद्धमूर्धिन वा जटामकुटमेव वा । चतुर्भुजिखनेतस्तु कुन्देन्द्रुधवळप्रमः ॥ श्वेतविद्वमहेमाभश्स्यामामो वा प्रकीर्तितः । व्याञ्चर्माम्बरो वापि दिव्याम्बरधरस्तु वा ॥ उत्तरीयसमोपेतस्ब्रुक्रयङ्गोपवीतकः । विकीर्णमूर्घेजो वापि जटामकुट एव वा ॥ पष्टिकाबन्धनो वापि सत्करोटिकया युतः । धुर्धूरारम्बधैर्नागपत्रैश्वन्द्रेण मण्डितः ॥ पञ्चमुदासमोपेतो गङ्गाकिङ्किणिसंयुतः । अधस्ताध्रुटवृक्षस्य शैलादुर्घ्वं श्रितः पुनः ॥ व्याप्रचर्मोपरिद्यातु स्थितो बीरासनोऽधवा । लम्बतं दक्षिणं पादं तज्जानूपरि संस्थितम् ॥ वामाञ्चिनङकं कुर्यात्सन्यहस्तं तु मुद्रया । सन्दर्शसंहयोपेतो वामहस्तस्थपुस्तकः ॥ अथवा नागसंयुक्तो वामहस्तस्समीरितः । बरदं तं विजानीयाजानुस्यमणिवन्धकः ॥ दण्डहस्तो यदा स स्यात्प्रकोष्ठं जानुसंस्थितम् । विकसत्पद्मसङ्काजस्वधस्ताद्विस्तृताङ्गुळिः॥

१ 'दण्डइस्ते यदा स स्याद्' इति पाठान्तरम्।

परहस्तद्वये चाक्षमालाञ्चालासमन्वितः ।

पद्मं वा चोत्पलं वापि व्यालं वामे तु करपयेत् ॥

कटकौ तौ प्रकर्तव्यौ प्रसन्नसमलोचनः ।

नासाप्रदृष्टियुग्वामहस्तो वा स्यासुपुस्तकः ॥

सजटामकुटा देवचू चुकास्यगलान्तकाः ।

तत्तत्कलासमोपेताश्चक्रयज्ञोपवीतिनः ॥

खुक्काद्यम्बरसंयुक्ता मस्मरुद्राक्षसंयुताः ।

कौशिकः काश्यपश्च्यामस्वितरौ पीतवर्णकौ ॥

रक्तवर्णो मरद्वाजो घूम्रामावत्रिगौतमौ ।

एषामेकद्वयं वापि त्रयं वा पार्थयोन्येसेत् ॥

व्याक्यानमृतिरेवं स्याद्वेयमृतिस्ततो मतः ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे एकप्रवाशत्तमपटले ॥)

दक्षिणामूर्तिमीशानं कुर्योद्वटतरोरघः । छम्बयेदक्षिणं पादं वामाञ्चेनेळकामकम् ॥ सममेवं विधातव्यं वामपादं तु शाययेत् । दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्ते तु ज्ञानमुद्रां तु धारयेत् ॥ दक्षिणे परहस्ते तु कारयेदक्षमाळिकाम् । वरदं वामहस्ते तु दण्डं वा परिकीर्तितम् ॥ वामजानूपरिष्टाचु दण्डं चेल्कूपरं न्यसेत् । वामे परकरे तत्र बह्वं वा मृगमेव वा ॥

प्रतिमान्द्रसुणानि ।

विकीणिमूर्धेजं वापि जटामण्डलसंयुतम् ।
जटामिर्वद्वमूर्तिर्वा जटामकुटशोमितम् ॥
ग्रुद्धस्तिरिकसङ्काशं।
वामे धुर्वूर्(धुस्तूर्ः)पुष्पं च नागं च शिरासे स्मृतम् ॥
दक्षिणेन्द्रकलायुक्तं सर्वामरणमूत्रितम् ।
सितवस्त्रोत्तरीयं च सितयज्ञोपवीतिनम् ॥
न्याप्रचर्माम्बरोपेतं त्रिनेतं क्रेशवर्जितम् ।
कद्राक्षं कण्ठमालां च इत्मालां च विधापयेत् ॥
नारदो जमदग्निश्च वसिष्ठो दक्षपार्थके ।
मारद्वाजन्न शुनकस्त्वगस्त्यो वामपार्थके ॥
वन्दितैः किन्नरावैस्तु सेवितं मक्तिसंयुतैः ।
अपस्मारोपरिष्टानु लम्बपादतलं न्यसेत् ॥
धर्मव्याख्यानमूर्तिः स्पादेवं सर्वद्यमावहम् ।
(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

दक्षेण मुद्रां प्रतिपादयन्तं सिताक्षसूत्रं च तथोर्ध्वमागे । वामे च पुस्तामखिलागमायां विश्राणमूर्ध्वेन सुधावरं च ।। सिताम्बुजस्यं सितवर्णमीशं सिताम्बरालेपनमिन्दुमौलिम् । ज्ञानं मुनिम्यः प्रतिपादयन्तं तं दक्षिणामूर्तिमुदाहरन्ति ॥ (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च द्वीपिचर्माम्बरान्वितम् ।
आइताळ्ड्वता मङ्गी शद्यर्ककुसुमान्वितम् ॥
सद(न्दं ?)शं दक्षिणं इस्तं पुस्तकं वामइस्तके ।
सन्यके चाक्षमाळां च व्याळं वै वामइस्तके ॥
पादात्रे द्विष्टिपातं तु किंचिद्रङ्गसमायुतम् ।
लिन्वतं दक्षिणं पादं तस्योर्वत्रस्य चोपिरे ॥
वामपादस्य नलकं संयुतं कारयेत्सुधीः ।
हिकामव्यं समारम्य कटके मणिवन्धकात् ॥
ब्यन्तरं त्रियवं प्रोक्तमृषिसङ्कैस्समाइतम् ।
बगस्यश्च पुलस्यश्च विश्वामितोऽङ्गिरास्तथा ॥
एवं व्याद्यानमूर्ति तु गेयमूर्ति श्रृणुष्ट्वय ।
(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

ज्ञानदक्षिणामूर्तिः ।

तदेव बीणाहीनं तु ज्ञानमुद्राभयान्वितम् ।

वामं प्रसारितं हस्तं वामजानृहकूर्परम् ॥

दक्षिणे त्वपरे चाक्षमाळा वामेऽब्जमुत्पळम् ।

शुद्धश्वेतिनिमं वणै शेषं पूर्ववदाचरेत् ॥

ज्ञानमूर्तिरिति ख्यातं सर्वकारणकारणम् ।

(अञ्चमद्भेदागमे पश्चसप्ततितमपटळे ॥)

भथवा पूर्वहस्ताभ्यां जानमुद्राभयी धृतौ । वामं प्रसारितं वाथ वामजानूर्ध्वकूपरे ॥ भपरे दक्षिणे विक्षमालामुख्यलमन्यतः । ज्ञानमूर्तिरिति ख्यातं सर्वेकारणकारणम् ॥

(शिल्परते द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

योगदक्षिणामूर्तिः ।

अन्योन्याञ्चित् विप्र! सिक्तिविपण्डाधः प्रकल्पयेत् ।

शानमुद्रां हृदि स्थाने त्वभ्यन्तरमुखं करम् ॥

वरदं वामहस्तं तु मेढ्पीठोपरि न्यसेत् ।
अपरे दक्षिणे चाक्षमाण्डाञ्जं वामहस्तके ॥
नासाप्रं तु समीक्ष्याक्षमार्जवं सूत्रदेहकौ ।
अपरे तु जटाण्डम्य ऋषिभिस्सेवितं परम् ॥
योगमूर्तिरिति ख्यातं ध्याने दुःखनिवृत्तिदम् ।
णम्बयेदक्षिणं पादं वाममुत्कुटिका(त्कटुका १)स्निम् ॥
योगपष्टिकयावध्य देहं चोत्कुटिका(त्कटुका १)स्निकम् ।
प्रसार्थ्यं वामहस्तं तु वामजान्पारे द्विज ! ॥
प्रागिवैव कृतं शेषं सोऽप्येवं योगमूर्ति वै ।
ऊद्मूर्विन समात्रित्य अन्योन्यं पादपार्थ्णिकौ ॥

योगपट्टिकयोपेतं जङ्गामध्ये द्विजोत्तम!।
प्रसार्थ्यं पूर्वहस्तौ द्वौ जान्प्पि निचापितौ ॥
अपरे दक्षिणे चाक्षमाठा वामे कमण्डलुम् ।
जटामण्डलसंयुक्तं ततश्चन्द्रशेखरम् ॥
नीलप्रीवासमायुक्तं शङ्ककुन्देन्द्रसानिमम् ।
अपरे शाययेदुक्षं नानासपीविभूषितम् ॥
इन्मा.....रहाक्षेस्तु ।
एवं त्वनेकमेदेन दक्षिणामृतिरुच्यते ॥

(अंञ्जमद्भेदागमे पश्चसप्ततितमपटछे ॥)

व्याख्यानसहितस्त्वेव सन्दर्शस्य समास्ययुक् । तत्राक्षिपातयोगेन सदाकुश्चितकोचनः ॥ प्रस्तो वामहस्तस्यायोगमूर्तिरयं नतः । अथ कुश्चितवामाञ्चिपुग्मस्फिग्गतपार्ष्णिकः ॥ उद्भृतं तस्य जान्वग्रं दण्डकूर्परकान्तयुक् । सदंस(सन्दर्शः)दृष्टिपातश्च आभङ्गं चैव पूर्ववत् ॥ नानामुगैस्तु संकार्णं नानाव्याकैस्तु संयुतः । नानामुनिगणस्सार्थं सिद्धविद्याधरेरपि ॥

१ 'अपरेचायवे युक्षो नानासर्पविभूषितः । हुन्माका कर्णमाकाध्या र्युवदृष्ठे विराजितम् ॥' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

भूतेश्व किलरेरन्यैः पुष्पवृक्षेश्व मण्डितम् ।

क्षेत्रं कुर्याचु तत्पार्थे वटवृक्षस्तु शाह्रङः ॥

फळशाखोपशाखाढ्यो नानापश्चिसमायुतः ।

तन्मूङे दक्षिणे छायानिषण्णः कू(क्र १)पया युतः ॥

रत्नोपशोमिते पीठे व्यावचर्मोत्तरछदे ।

आसीनो मुनिभिस्सम्यक् कौशिकादिभिरादरात् ॥

शिवद्विजकुङस्यादिभूतेस्तु परितिस्थितैः ।

आगमाहितचेतोभिः परमेशेन द्याक्षितैः ॥

एवं तु दक्षिणामूर्तेर्मृतिभदा उदाहृताः ।

आसीनो वा स्थितो वापि ऋषिभिस्संवृतो न वा ॥

वटवृक्षविहीनो वा मृताद्यावृत एव वा ।

भूतस्थङम्बपादो वा दक्षिणेशस्समीरितः ॥

(उत्तरकामिकागमे एकपञ्चाशत्तमपढले ॥)

भन्योन्याङ्कितलं सम्यक् स्फिन्निण्डाधः प्रकल्पयेत् । इतनमुद्रां हृदि स्थाने त्वम्यन्तरमुखं करम् ॥ वरदं वामहस्तं तु मेद्रपीठोपिर न्यसेत् । अपरे चोत्पलं चाक्षमालां पूर्ववदाचरेत् ॥ नासामं स्वं समीक्य स्वमार्जवं देहमाचरेत् । सुविकीर्णजटायुक्तं योगमृर्तिरिति स्पृतम् ॥

लम्बयेदक्षिणं पादं वाममुख्तिटि(क्कटु ?)कासनम् ।
संबद्धय योगपद्देन देहोत्कुटि(क्कटु ?)काङ्किकौ ।।
प्रसार्थ वामहस्तं तु वामजान्परि स्थितम् ।
एतच योगमृतिंस्त्याच्छेषं पूर्ववदाचरेत् ॥
करुम्लं समाश्रित्य अन्योन्याबद्धपार्थिकम् ।
योगपद्दिकयोपेतं जङ्कामच्ये विशेषतः ॥
प्रसार्थ पूर्वहस्तौ द्वौ जानूपरि निधापितौ ।
अपरे दक्षिणे वाक्षमालां वाम(मे?)कमण्डलुम् ॥
जटामण्डलसंयुक्तं करोत्र्यधेन्दुशेखरम् ।
नीलग्रीवासमायुक्तं शङ्ककुन्देन्दुसिक्तमम् ॥
योगमृतिंविशेषाल्यं शेषं प्रागिव कारयेत् ।

(शिल्परले द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

वीणाधरदक्षिणामूर्तिः ॥

तदेव वामपादेनोत्कुटि(त्कटुः)कासनसंयुतम् ।

पूर्वहस्तद्वयोर्वीणाधृतं युक्त्या द्विजोत्तमः ! ॥

होषं प्रागिव कर्तव्यमेतद्वीणाघरं भवेत् ।

(अञ्चमद्वेदागमे पञ्चसप्ततितमपटळे ॥)

कर्च्बाधोमध्यकटकी तस्यां सर्पकराबुमी । बीणा तु दक्षिणे बाग्ने(दक्षिणोर्बग्ने?)ऽदक्षिणे कटक(के?)स्थितः॥

दक्षिणे कटकं चोरुस्थितायां विनिवेशयेत् । (उत्तरकामिकागमे एकपश्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

तदेव वामपादेनोःकुटिकासनसंयुतम् । पूर्वहस्तद्वये वीणा चेत्तद्वीणाधरं स्मृतम् ॥ (शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

कटकं दक्षिणं इस्तमधोमुखं तदुच्यते । ग्रामइस्तं तु कटकमूर्व्वकं तदुच्यते ॥ तन्त्री निवेशयेद्क्कामे दक्षिणपादके । वामइस्तस्य कटके सञ्यहस्तं तथोपरि ॥ ऊठवाद्यं त्रिमात्रं तु कटकोध्वें युगाङ्गुङम् । दण्डायाममिति प्रोक्तं विस्तारं तु द्विमानकम् ॥ वा(छा?)बुवकं तु षण्मात्रमुस्तेषं तु तदर्धकम् । एतदेव विशेषं तु शेषं पूर्वोक्तवद्भवेत् ॥ दक्षिणामृतिरेषं स्याच्छृणु मन्मथनिम्रहम् । (पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

कङ्कालमूर्तिभिक्षाटनमूर्ती ।



कङ्कालमृर्तिभिक्षाटनमूर्ती ।

कङ्कालमृर्तिः। अथ कङ्कालमूर्तेस्तु लक्षणं वक्ष्यतेऽधुना । पादौ तु पादुकोपेतौ वामपादं तु सुस्थितम् ॥ गमनापेक्षया सन्यपादमीषत्समुद्धृतम् । शुद्धश्वेतनिमं वर्णं सर्वामरणमूषितम् ॥ रक्तकञ्चकबद्धाङ्गं जटामकुटमण्डितम् । धुर्धूरपुष्पनागं च वामे सब्येन्द्रशेखरम् ॥ हसितं वक्तसन्धार्व्य सुगेयगणसेवितम् । किंचित्रकाशितान्तस्त्यदशनांशुविद्यासितम् ॥ गेयशृङ्गारसंयुक्तमास्यमेवं प्रकल्पयेत् । कर्णी कुण्डलसंयुक्ती वामे शङ्कदलं तु वा ॥ पूर्वहस्तद्वयोगीमे डंक(ढका?)कसन्ये प्रहारकम् । दक्षिणं हिमं वक्षव्यातं(हरिणीवके व्यापितं?) सिंहकर्णवत् ॥ वामहस्ते तु पिञ्छं च कङ्कालास्थि च धारयेत् । तदस्थ्याकृति निर्मासं द्विपादं दिकरान्त्रितम् ॥

शतिमाळक्षणानि ।

कृष्णदयामानिमाकारमरे (मपाने!) दण्डवेशनम् । दण्डे कङ्कालपादी ही रञ्जुना बन्धयेहुधः॥ केत्रकिक्किणिनेत्राभ्यां निष्कान्तरुधिरं त वा । एतत्कङ्काङनाम्ना तु वामस्कन्धोपरि न्यसेत् ॥ अनेकभूतैर्जायाभिस्सेवितं त्वादरान्वितै: । बिलपात्रधृतं भृतं वामेऽग्रे गमनान्वितम् ॥ दर्ब्या त्वन्नं तु तत्पात्रे निधायाकृतिजायया । किश्रित्पकाशितं योनिसंयुक्तानतवाससा ॥ संभ्रान्तमनसोपेता जायास्तर्वास्त्रनेकशः । व्याधचर्माम्बरोपेतं दुकुलवसनान्वितम् ॥ दक्षिणे कटिपार्थे तु छरिकां चैव बन्धयेत् । उभयोः पार्श्वयोईस्तं नानानागविभूवितम् ॥ ऋषिमिर्देवगन्धर्वसिद्धविद्याधरादिभिः । इदयेऽडाल्सियुक्तैस्तंभान्तमनसान्वितैः ॥ व्यात्मानीतस्थमानान्तं सेवितं तैः सुपूजितम् । वीधी(थी?)स्तंमार्जयेद्वायुः पर्जन्यो जलसेचनम् ॥ पुष्पदृष्टिकृतो देवा ऋषयः स्तोत्रपाठकाः । ऋग्यज्ञस्सामाथर्वेश्व स्तुति कुर्यात्पदेपदे ॥ चर्मबन्धं च कंसं च कदम्बं सुधिरं तथा। श ध्वनिसमायुक्तं पश्चशब्दा महारवे ॥

प्रविमालक्ष्मणानि ।

तुम्बुरुनारदादेश्व गेयकर्म सलक्षणम् । छत्रं घृत्वा रविश्वन्दश्चामरान्दिब्ययोषितः ॥ (अंशुमद्भेदागमे द्विसप्ततितमपटले ॥)

पादे पादुकसंयुक्तं चतुर्देभिंस्समन्वितम् । सयज्ञसूत्रं शान्तं च गमनोन्मुखमीश्वरम् ॥ **आबद्ध**सुरिकं सौम्यं कपर्दमुकुटोज्वलम् । क्षौमाम्बरं सितं कुर्यात्सुन्दरं तं विभूषणम् ॥ सशङ्खपत्रिका वामे दक्षिणे नक्रकुण्डलम् । दक्षिणं कुञ्जितं पादं बामपादं तु सुस्थितम् ॥ समभङ्गयुतं वापि कान्तियुक्तनिजाङ्गकम् । प्रहरं दक्षिणे हस्ते ढकां वामे तु पूर्वयोः ॥ सञ्यमध्याङ्गलाग्नं तु कृष्णाजिह्वाग्रगं भवेत् । वामे करे परे पिञ्छदण्डकं कालदण्डकम् ॥ उमयोर्दण्डयोर्म्ङं स्कन्धम्ङोपारे स्थितम् । नानागणसमायुक्तं नानामृतसमाकुळम् ॥ खसन्ये भूतमूर्घस्थबलिपात्रेण संयुतम् । नानारूपधरैर्भृतैरनेकैः परिवारितम् ॥ भेरिकाकाहळाचाळ्यैगीननृत्तरवाकुलैः । योषितश्चानवयाङ्गयो मध्येद्यावश्यमोहिताः ॥

ह्मस्तभूषणवस्त्राया बाठिदानसमुन्मुखाः।

आशीर्वादान्विताः काश्चित् काश्चिदालिङ्गनोन्मुखाः॥

योषितो देववश्वास्यस्तननाम्यन्तसीमकाः ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे द्विपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

कङ्कालमूर्तिनं बक्ष्ये पादयोः पादुकान्वितम् । सुस्थितं वामपादं तु गमनापेक्षयापरम् ॥ पादमीषत्समुद्धत्य करोत्वधिकसुन्दरम् । शुद्धश्वेतनिमं चारु सर्वोमरणभूषितम् ॥ रत्नकश्चकबद्धाङ्गं जटामकुटमण्डितम् । धुर्द्वरपुष्पं नागं च वामे दक्षेन्द्वशेखरम् ॥ किंचित्रकाशितान्तस्थदशनांद्यविराजितम् । दक्षिणं हरिणीवके व्यापितं सिंहकर्णवत् ॥ वामहस्ते च दण्डं तु कङ्कालास्यि च धारयेत् । तदस्यस्यातु(स्थ्याकृतिः) निर्मासं द्विपादं द्विकरान्त्रितम् ॥ कृष्णस्यामनिमाकारमपाने दण्डवेदानम् । दण्डे कङ्काळपादी ही रञ्जना बन्धयेहुचः ॥ केतुदण्डेन नेत्राम्यां निष्कान्तं रुघिरं तु वा । एवं कङ्कालदण्डं तु वामस्कन्धोपरि न्यसेत् ॥ विष्पात्रधृतं भूतं वामे अप्रे गमनान्वितम् । दक्षिणेऽनं तु तत्पार्थे निघाय कृतजायया ॥

प्रतिसाळक्षणानि ।

किंचिय्रकाशितं योनिसंयुतानतवाससा ।
संभ्रान्तमनसोपेतं जायास्सर्वास्वनेकशः ॥
व्याव्रचर्माम्बरोपेतं दुक्ट्व्यसनान्वितम् ।
दिविणे कटिपार्श्वे तु क्षुरिकाश्चेव बन्धयेत् ॥
क्षुरिका हैमसंकाशा रूपबंधसमन्विता ।
यक्षिक्रित्रसिद्धाचैस्सेवितं पूजितं तृतम् ॥
चामरैरर्कचन्द्राम्यां वीजितं रत्नभूषितैः ।
अण्डानां सुस्थितार्थं तु सर्वलेकोपकारकम् ॥
कङ्कालमोचनार्थं तु स्यात् कङ्ककाभिधः ।
(शिल्परले द्वाविशपटले ॥)

चतुर्मुजं त्रिनेत्रं च कपर्दमकुटान्वितम् । पादे पादुकसंयुक्तं किंचित्रै गमनोन्मुखम् ॥ सर्वामरणसंयुक्तं यञ्चसूत्रोपशोभितम् । श्चञ्चं तु वामकर्णे तु दक्षिणेन च कुण्डलम् ॥ श्वौमवस्त्रघरं कुर्यादक्षिणे श्विरिकायुधम् । हमसं बागहस्ते तु प्रहरं दक्षिणे करे ॥ कङ्गालदण्डम्लं तु पिञ्लदण्डस्य मूलकम् । वामे त्वपरहस्तेन सङ्गृहीतं तु कस्पयेत् ॥ उभयोर्दण्डकात्रं तु कंसकोपरि विन्यसेत् । इच्णामुखगतं हस्तं दक्षिणेऽपरहस्तकम् ॥

नानानागसमायुक्तं किंचित्यहासिताननम् । बिल्पात्रधरं भूतदेवं वामे तु कारयेत् ॥ मिक्षादानोन्मुखस्त्रीभिमोंदितामिस्समाकुलम् । नानाभूतसमायुक्तं नानालीलासमन्वितम् ॥ ढकासंयुक्तहस्तं तु वरदं चेति कीर्तितम् । हरिणीजिह्नया हस्तस्याप्रमालेपितं कुरु ॥ कञ्कालघारिणं इस्तं कटकं चेति कीर्तितम् । कञ्चालघारिणं प्रवालेन वृद्धिमान् ॥ देवस्तनसमोचं वा कञ्चोचं वा विश्लेवतः । नारीस्संकल्पयेद्धीमानुमयोः पाइवयोरिप ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

मिक्षाटनमूर्तिः ।

भय बक्ष्ये विशेषेण भिक्षाटनमहेस्वरम् । पादौ पादुकसंयुक्तौ वामपादं तु सुस्यितम् ॥ ईषदुकृत्य सञ्यं तु पादं तु गमनोत्सुकम् । क्लाटमध्यमासञ्ये नवाष्टौ वा यवान्तरे ॥

पादौ पादुकसंग्रक्तौ पादुकारहितौ तु वा ।

सुविकीणंजटामारं जटामण्डलमेव वा ॥

वृत्तवन्धजटा वाथ नग्नरूपं नताननम् ।

ल्लाटपृष्टसंग्रुक्तं करेषृत्वे(रोत्वर्षे १)न्दुशेखरम् ॥

सर्वामरणसंग्रक्तं कटिस्त्रविवर्जितम् ।

शुद्धस्वेतिनिमं वणं नानानागविभृषितम् ॥

दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तं तु मृगस्यास्यान्तिकं मवेत् ।

वामे तु पूर्वहस्तं तु वरदं स्थात्कपालघृक् ॥

दक्षिणे परहस्ते च दमरुं च घरेड्विज! ।

वामे तु शिखिपिञ्छं च कर्तव्यं त्वतिशीतलम् ॥

सितवस्त्रोत्तरीयं च नागेन कटिवेष्टितम् ।

श्वेतयञ्जोपवीतं तु नीलकण्ठं त्रिपुण्ड्पृक् ॥

पद्मपीठोपरिष्टाच् शेषं कङ्गालक्रपवत् ।

(अञ्चमद्भेदागमे चतुस्सप्ततितमपटले ॥)

एष एव परो दवो नग्नः कङ्काळवर्जितः । विकीर्णोभयपार्श्वस्थजटाळकविभूषितः ॥ कटिदेशे प्रकर्तेन्यः फणिसूत्रेण वेष्टितः । सत्कपाळं च बरदं वामहस्तं तु कस्पयेत् ॥ दिन्यडकासमायुक्तं वामस्यमपरं करम् । शिखिपिञ्छघरं कुर्यात्सन्यस्थमपरं करम् ॥

व्यालपार्श्वस्थितः कार्यः पूर्वसन्यो सृगास्यगः । सन्यं कोणसमायुक्तमथवा परिकल्पयेत् ॥ कपाल्रहस्तपृष्ठं तु नामिद्ग्नं प्रकल्पयेत् । दमरूषं तु कर्णान्तं तद्धस्तमणिवन्धनात् ॥ कर्णान्तं बोडशैमीत्रैः शेषं कङ्काल्वद्भवेत् । मिक्षाटनो हरः प्रोक्तः पृथग्विष्णुयुत्तो न वा ॥ (उत्तरकामिकागमे द्विपञ्चाश्चनपटले ॥)

सृष्टिमूर्तेः कपाछं तु स्थितिमूर्तेः कठेवरम् । डमहकतमोपेतं भस्मसर्पेरङङ्गृतम् ॥ कण्ठे(स्कन्वे !) शूळसमायुक्तं छन्नवीरसमायुतम् । पादुकोपरि पादौ च सर्वमूतसमावृतम् ॥ एवं भिक्षाटनं वस्त ! कामनाशमथ शृणु ।

(सुप्रमेदागमे चतुर्ख्निशत्तमपटले ॥)

अथ भिक्षाटनं वक्ष्ये पादौ पादुकसंयुतौ । सुस्थितं वामपादं तु गन्तुं दक्षिणसुद्भृतम् ॥ सुविकीर्णजटाभारं जटामण्डलमेव वा । विदृथ(वृत्त ?)बन्धजटा वाथ उपानरहितं तु वा ॥ ल्लाटपष्टसंयुक्तं करोत्वर्षेन्दुशेखरम् । सर्वीभरणसंयुक्तं को(क ?)टिसूत्रविवर्जितम् ॥

त्रतिमालक्षणामि ।

शुद्धश्वेतिनिमं प्रोक्तं नानानागिनम्पितम् । दक्षिणं पूर्वहस्तं तु मृगस्यास्यान्तिकं मवेत् ॥ वामे तु पूर्वहस्तं तु वरदं तु कपाळष्टक् । दक्षिणे परहस्ते तु उमरं चर्माघटितम् ॥ वामे तु शिखिपिञ्छं तु सितवस्त्रोत्तरीयकम् । श्वेतयन्नोपवीतं तु कटौ नागेन वेष्टितम् ॥ नीळकण्ठं त्रिपुण्ड्राङ्यं पद्मपीठोपिर स्थितम् । कङ्काळमूर्तिवञ्छेषं सर्वमत्र विशेषतः ॥

(शिल्परले दाविशपटले ॥)

त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्मुजं नग्नरूपं किचित्सिनताननम् । आवृताङ्कृतामङ्गी पादे पादुकसंयुतम् ॥ दक्षिणे तु करात्रं तु हरिणास्यानुगं भवेत् । दक्षिणापरहस्तं तु जपरं पिञ्छधारिणम् । कुञ्जितं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु स्वास्तिकम् (सुस्थितम्?) ॥ समङ्गस्थानकं कुयार्द् गमनोन्मुखरूपकम् । कंपाछोपेतहस्तस्य पृष्ठं नाभिसमं भवेत् ॥ शेषं सर्वं विशेषेण कङ्काङस्योक्तवद्भवेत् । (कारणागमे एकादशपटछे ॥)

गङ्गाधरादिमूर्तयः ।



गङ्गाधरादिमूर्तयः ।

गङ्गाधरः ।

गङ्गाधरमहं बक्ष्ये संक्षेपाच्छ्णु सुनत ! ।
सुस्थितं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु कुश्चितम् ॥
दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तं तु वरं देव्याननाश्चितम् ।
वामे तु पूर्वहस्तेन देवीमालिकनं कुरु ॥
दक्षिणे परहस्तं तु जटाजाह्वविसंयुतम् ।
उच्छीधान्तं समबृत्य वामे कृष्णमृगं घृतम् ॥
देवस्य वामपादेवें तु गौरी विरहितानना ।
सुस्थितं वामपादं तु कुश्चितं दक्षिणं मवेत् ॥
प्रसायं दक्षिणं हस्तं वामहस्तं तु पुष्पधृक् ।
अथवा दक्षिणं हस्तं प्रकोष्ठं तिर्ध्यगन्तं भवेत् ॥
श्रोण्यधस्तात्त्वलं लम्ब्य वस्तं धृतमिवाकृतिः ।
मागीरथीं दक्षपार्श्वे ऋषिभिः प्राधितेश्वरम् ॥
गङ्गाधराकृतिहोंवं ततो वै त्रिपुरान्तकम् ।
(अंग्रुमद्भेदागमे वट्षष्टपटले ॥)

गङ्गाधरप्रतिष्ठां तु बक्ष्ये तह्यक्षणान्विताम् ।
चतुर्मुजिक्षिनेत्रश्च जटामकुटमण्डितः ॥
दक्षिणामयहस्तस्थोऽण्यन्यत्न कटकामुखः ।
तेन हस्तेन भृत्वैकां जटां गङ्गासमन्विताम् ॥
संस्थितस्तु प्रसन्नात्मा कृष्णापरग्रसंयुतः ।
जटायुक्तकरीचं तु कर्णस्योर्ध्वसमं भवेत् ॥
तदन्तरं तु दिमुखनाभङ्गेन समन्वितम् ।
इन्दुश्चेखरवच्छेपं कर्तव्यं मुनिपुङ्गवाः!॥
देवस्य वामभागे तु देवीं कुर्यात्सव्यक्षणाम् ।
कुर्याद् मगीरयं देवं नाम्यास्थस्यन(स्यस्तन!)सीमगम् ॥
गव्यन्तं वाष्टताव्येन विख्यित्तजटान्वितम् ।
बस्कद्धम्बरसंयुक्तं हन्यस्तककृताञ्चव्यम् ॥
दिनेत्रं च दिवाहं तमेवं गङ्गावरो भवेत् ।
(उत्तरकामिकागमे त्रिषष्टितमपटले ॥)

गङ्गावरमहं वश्ये सर्वछोकसुखावहम् । सुस्थितं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ॥ विश्विष्यं स्याज्ञटावन्धं वामे त्वीषत्रताननम् । दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्ते तु वरदं दक्षिणेन(वामेन !) तु ॥

देवीमुपाश्चितेनैव देवीमाछिङ्गण कारयेत् । दक्षिणापरहस्तेनोद्वत्योष्णीषसीमकम् ॥ स्पृशेज्यागतां गङ्गां वामेन मृगमुद्धरेत् । देवस्य वामपार्थे तु देवी विरहितानना ॥ सुस्थितं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितं दक्षिणं भवेत् । प्रसार्थ दक्षिणं हस्तं वामहस्तं तु पुष्पष्टक् ॥ सर्वामरणसंयुक्ती सर्वाङङ्कारसंयुती । भगीरथं दक्षिणे तु पार्थे मुनिवरान्वितम् ॥ (शिल्परले दाविंशपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं तिनेत्रं च कपर्दमकुटान्वितम् ।

अभयं दक्षिणं इस्तं कटकं वामहस्तकम् ॥

कपर्दमकुटं तेन गृहीतं जाह्मवीयुतम् ।

वामदक्षिणहस्तौ तु कृष्णापरश्चसंयुतम् ॥

अभयं पूर्ववत्प्रोक्तं कपर्दोपेतहस्तकम् ॥

तस्य वामे भवानीं तु कारयेङ्गक्षणान्विताम् ॥

जान्वन्तं वापि नाम्यन्तं भागीरथ्यास्तु मानकम् ।

प्रजम्बकजटोपेतसुष्णीषं जल(सुष्णीषााञ्जलि ?)हस्तकम् ॥

दिसुजं च त्रिनेत्रं च वल्कलम्बरसंयुतम् ।

एवं गङ्गाघरं प्रोक्तं चण्डेशानुप्रहं श्रृणु ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

अर्धनारीश्वरः ।

अधार्धनारीमूर्ति तु बक्येऽहं ऋणु सुनत् ।। चतुर्भुजं वा द्विमुजं द्विविधं परिकीर्त्तितम् ॥ मुस्थितं दक्षिणं पादमितरं कुञ्जितं भवेत् । वामेऽधै पार्वतीरूपं दक्षिणेऽधै महेश्वरम् ॥ अभयं पर्छुं सन्यहस्तौ तत्तु शिवांशकम् । कृषमूर्पिं च बिन्यस्तं कूर्परं वामहस्तके ।। तदन्यद्वामहस्तं तु कटकं पुष्पहस्तकम्। द्विसुजे वरदं पूर्व परहस्तं तु पुष्पधृक् ॥ शिवस्याभरणं सब्ये वामे झीमूवणं मतम् । पुंस्तनं दक्षिणे पार्श्वे वाने नारीपयोधरम् ।। अथवा कुञ्चितं सव्यं वामपादं तु सुस्थितम् । सब्यं शूलधरं इस्तं वामं पुष्पधरं करम् ॥ बरदं दक्षिणं हस्तं वृषमूर्विन तु कूर्परम् । कपाछं दक्षिणे इस्ते वामहस्तं प्रसारितम् ॥ दक्षिणे रौद्रदृष्टिस्स्यात् वामपाइवें तु शीतलम् । दुकुछं चोरुमध्यस्यं सब्यं गुल्पमन्यकम्९ ॥

 ^{&#}x27;नरदं दक्षिणं इस्तमन्योऽक्षिशिरपूर्वंक 'मिति पाठान्तरम् ।
 'सच्यं गुल्फन्तमन्यक 'मिति पाठान्तरम् ।

एवं समासतः प्रोक्तमर्धनारीश्वरं परम् । (अञ्चमद्भेदागमे एकोनसप्ततितमपटके ॥)

उमार्थं वाममागं तु इरार्धं दक्षिणं वपुः ।
सजटामकुटं दक्षं शस्यधीङ्कितमप्रजाः ! ॥
करण्डमकुटं वाममळकेन समन्वितम् ।
छळाटं दक्षिणे भागे नयनार्थेन संयुतम् ॥
पत्रं तु वामकणें स्याद्वाळिकेनापि संयुतम् ।
सनककुण्डळं सच्ये तं विना वाथ कारयेत् ॥
सच्ये टङ्काभये इस्ते उत्पळं वामगे करे ।
देव्यध्यायोदितास्तं वा दर्पणासक्तळोचनम् ॥
उमाभागं स्तनोपेतं चित्रवस्तपरिच्छदम् ।
व्याव्राजिनाम्बरं सञ्यपादं कुश्चितमिष्यते ॥
सुस्थितं वामचरणं नूपरेणाध्यळङ्कृतम् ।
वामं मरतकामं स्यादक्षिणं मणिसन्विमम् ॥
चन्द्रशेखरवच्छेषं कर्तव्यं हि सुनीश्वराः ।
(उत्तरकामिकागमे षष्टितमपटळे ॥)

दक्षिणार्घे हरं चैव वामार्घे पार्वती तथा । दक्षिणं कुव्चितं पादं वामपादमृज्ज स्थितम् ॥ हरस्य दक्षिणे हस्ते कूर्परं दृषके स्थितम् । प्रकोष्ठे शुकसंयुक्तं हरं परशुसंयुतम् ॥

वामे कटकहस्तं तु दक्षिणे त्वभयं स्पृतम् । श्यामवर्णमुखां देवीं रक्तवर्णं हरं तथा ॥ व्याव्रचर्माम्बरं देवं पार्वती क्षौमधारिणीम् ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्खिशत्तमपटळे ॥)

सर्धनारीम्बरं बक्ष्ये सुस्थितं दक्षिणाङ्कितम् ।
कुश्चितं नामपादं तु सर्वामरणम्भितम् ॥
नामार्धं पार्वतीरूपं दक्षिणार्धं महेश्वरम् ।
समयं परशुं दक्षहस्ते नामगतं सुजम् ॥
नृषस्य मूर्ष्नि वित्यस्तकूर्परं चारु सुन्दरम् ।
पुष्पधृक्तदकं त्वन्यं चतुर्भुजिनिदं स्मृतम् ॥
(शिल्परत्ने ह्राविशपटचे ॥)

अर्धनारीखरो देवः कय्यते छक्षणान्वितः । दक्षिणं पुरुषाकारं वामं योषिन्मयं वपुः ॥ त्रिक्ष्णं दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्ते च दर्पणम् । उत्पन्नं वा प्रकुर्वातं केयूरवल्यान्विते ॥ कर्णे तु दक्षिणे नागं वामे कर्णे तु कुण्डलम् । जटाभारो दक्षिणे स्यादर्धचन्द्रार्धमृषितः ॥ कुन्तलान् कवरीभारान्वामभागेन विन्यसेत् ॥ ललाटे लोचनस्यार्धं तिलकार्धं प्रकस्ययेत् ॥

विश्वालं दक्षिणं वक्षो वामं पीनपयोधरम् । द्वीपिचर्मपरीधानं दक्षिणं जवनस्थलम् ॥ वामे लम्बपरीधानं कठिस्त्रत्रयान्धितम् । वामस्य दक्षिणं पादं पद्मस्योपरि कल्पयेत् ॥ तस्यार्थं च तथा वामं नूपुरालङ्कृतं लिखेत् । (शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते करिंमस्विद् ग्रन्थे ॥)

अर्थ देवस्य नारी तु कर्तव्या ग्रुमलक्षणा ।
अर्थ तु पुरुषः कार्यस्सर्वरुक्षणभूषितः ॥
ईश्वरार्थे जटाजूटं कर्तव्यं चन्द्रभृषितम् ।
उमार्थे तिलकं कुर्यात् सीमन्तमलकं तथा ॥
भरमोद्ध्वितमर्थे तु अर्थ कुङ्कमभूषितम् ।
नागोपवीतिनं चार्थमर्थे हारविभूषितम् ॥
वामार्थे तु स्तनं कुर्यात् वनं पीनं सुवर्तुलम् ।
उमार्थे तु प्रकर्तव्यं सुवल्लेण च वेष्टितम् ॥
मेखलां दापयेत्तव वजवैद्ध्यभूषिताम् ।
कर्ष्यित्रं महेशार्थं सर्पमेखलमण्डितम् ॥
पादं च देवदेवस्य समपद्योपरि स्थितम् ।
सालक्तकं स्पृतं वाममञ्जनेन(म्मज्ञीरेणः) विभूषितम् ॥
सालक्तकं स्पृतं वाममञ्जनेन(म्मज्ञीरेणः) विभूषितम् ॥

तिश्रृजमक्षस्त्रं च मुजयोस्सन्ययोस्स्मृतम् । दर्पणं चोत्पछं कार्यं मुजयोरपसन्ययोः ॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

सवाछेन्दुजटामारमैशमधं तु दक्षिणम् ।

उमार्थं वाममागं तु सीमन्तितिङकाङकम् ॥

नयनार्षं ङङाटे तु संयुक्तं दक्षिणांशके ।
दक्षिणे कुण्डङं कर्णे वामकर्णे तु पत्रकम् ॥

कुटिङं पालिकां वामे टङ्कामयी च दक्षिणे ।

उत्पञ्चं वामहस्ते तु केयूरकटकान्वितम् ॥

उमाशे तु स्तनं कुर्यात् वह(बहाः)कारघरं तु वा ।

श्रोण्यर्थं दक्षिणे शम्मोर्व्याप्रचर्मकृताम्बरम् ॥

उमार्थं कटिस्तान्तं चित्रवस्त्रपरिन्छदम् ।

न्पुराङङ्कृतं वामे सञ्यपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ॥

आमङ्गेन तथा कुर्यात्सार्थनारीश्वरं वपुः ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटङे ॥)

हर्यर्धमृतिः ॥ अर्धनारीश्वरो द्वेवं हर्यर्थं श्रृणुत द्विजाः ! । प्राग्वत्कृत्वा महेशार्धं विष्णवर्धमितस्त्र च ॥

त्रतिमारुक्ष्तणानि ।

भुजद्वययुतं शङ्ककटकस्तत्र संमतः । पीताम्बरसमोपेतं सर्वाभरणसंयुतम् ॥ हर्यर्थमेवं ब्रह्मादिभागं चैवं समाचरेत् । (उत्तरकामिकागमे षष्टितमपटले ॥

पौताम्बरधरं विष्णुं व्याष्ट्रचर्माम्बरं हरम् । विष्णुं किरीटसंयुक्तं शङ्करं तु जटान्वितम् ॥ श्यामवर्णं हरिं चैव शङ्करं युक्तरूपिणम् । हरिरर्धमिदं प्रोक्तं मिक्षाटनमतः परम् ॥

(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्खिशत्तमपटले ॥)

अय वक्ष्य हरिहरं सुस्थितं समपादकम् । दक्षिणे त्वभयं वामे कटकं तूरुसंयुतम् ॥ परशुं दक्षिणे वामे शहुं तु परहस्तके । वाममर्थं हरिं कुर्व्याद्धरमन्यार्थमाचरेत् ॥ कमाण्ड्यामप्रवाडामसुमयोचितम् वणम् । दक्षिणे व्युमद्दिस्त्याद्वामे शीतङनेत्रकम् ॥ किचित्रकाशितोष्यीक्षं दक्षिणार्थे ड्डाटके । शिरखकसमायुक्तं तस्य डक्षणमुच्यते ॥ स्द्राङ्गुडविशाउं तु तद्भानशि गतं नम् (१) । सुदृतं चक्रवचन्तु प्रमाक्तिरथापि वा ॥

प्रतिमाख्यणानि ।

शिरश्रकस्य नालस्य विस्तारं परिकीर्तितम् ॥

चकतारित्रभागैकं चक्रादाशिरसोऽन्तरम् ।

अप्राह्नलाटपृष्टस्य शिरश्रकस्य नालकम् ॥

गुणाङ्गले तु कत्रपूर्वे चक्रनालस्थितिभेवत् ।

चक्राद् गुणांशमालम्य पुष्पमाला तु मध्यमात् ॥

सर्वेषामिप देवानां देवीनामेवमाचरेत् ।

(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

देवं हरिहरं वक्ष्ये सर्वपातकनाशनम् । दक्षिणे शङ्करस्यार्धमर्धं विश्णोश्च वामतः ॥ बालेन्दुभूषितः कार्यो जटाभारस्तु दक्षिणे । नानारत्नमयं द्रव्यं किरीटं वामभागतः ॥ दक्षिणं सर्पराजेन भूषितं कर्णमालिखेत् । मकराकारकं दिव्यं कुण्डलं वामकर्णतः ॥ बरदो दक्षिणो हस्तो दिवीयश्यूलभृत्तदा । कर्तव्यौ वाममागे तु शङ्कचक्रगदाधरौ ॥ दक्षिणे वसनं कार्यं द्वीपिचर्ममयं शुभम् । पीताम्बरमयं भव्यं जघनं सञ्यमालिखेत् ॥ वामपादः प्रकर्तव्यो नानारत्नविभूषितः । दक्षिणाक्किः प्रकर्तव्यो मुजगेन्द्रविभूषितः ॥

शीतांञ्जधवळः कार्यश्चित्रवभागो विचक्षणैः । अतसीपुष्यसंकाशो विष्णोर्मागो विरच्यते ॥ (शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते कस्मिश्चिद् प्रन्ये ॥)

कार्यं हरिहरस्यापि दक्षिणार्धं सदाशिवः । वाममर्थं ह्वीकेशस्त्रेतनीङाङ्कतिः कमात् ॥ वरित्रश्रूङचकाञ्जधारिणो बाहवः कमात् । दक्षिणे वृषभः पार्श्वे वाममागे विहक्तराट् ॥ (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

ईशार्षं पूर्वनत्प्रोक्तं विश्ववर्षे मकुटं नयेत् । नामे तु द्विभुजोपेतं केयूरकटकोज्वलम् ॥ स्यानककुण्डलं कर्णे कटकं शङ्कहस्तकम् । शर्थपीताम्बरोपेतं भूषणैर्भूषणाईकैः ॥ ऋज्वागतं तथा सर्वं चन्द्रशेखरवलुरु । हरिर्श्वमिदं प्रोक्तं सुखासनमय शृणु ॥ (पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

कल्याणसुन्दरः ।

अध वक्ष्ये विशेषेण कल्याणसुन्दरं ततः । सुस्थितं वामपादं तु दक्षिणं कुत्रितं भवेत् ॥

दक्षिणं पूर्वहस्तं तु.गौरीदक्षिणहस्तधृक् । वरदं वामहस्तं तु परहस्तद्वयोस्ततः ॥ दक्षिणे परशुं वामे धृतं कृष्णमृगं परम् । जटामकुटसंयुक्तं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥ देहं प्रवालवर्णामं देवेशस्य विशेषतः । सच्ये श्वामनिभा देवी प्राग्वन्मानादिसंयुता ॥ उत्पर्छ वामहस्ते तु धृतं दक्षिणहस्तकम् । शम्भोईस्तेन संप्राह्यं ळजाळम्बाननान्विता ॥ पार्वत्यनुगता श्रीभूस्सर्वाभरणभूषिते । हस्ताभ्यां संस्पृशेदेते गौर्यायास्त कटीं द्विज ! ॥ देवाग्रे कारयेखुण्डे होमकर्म प्रजापतिः । शम्मोर्वे स्तनसीमान्तं प्रजेशस्योदयं भवेत् ॥ चतुर्भुजं चतुर्वेषः सर्वाभरणभृषितम् । कुण्डिका चाक्षमाला च वामदक्षिणतः परे ॥ स्तुक्स्नुवी पूर्वहस्ती ही धृती वामेतरी कमात् । **उत्तरामिमुखासीनः पद्मपीठे प्रजापतिः ॥** प्रागमी देविदेवेशी देवी देवस्य दक्षिणे । दक्षिणाभिमुखो विष्णुर्हीमस्योत्तरतस्थितः॥

शम्मोर्वे नासिसीमान्तं श्रेष्ठं अ.....स्तनान्तकम् । स्यामवर्णं सममङ्गं शङ्कचकं परे करे ॥ हिरण्यकरकेणापः पूर्वहस्तद्वयोरिप । सङ्ग्रह्म वरदे हस्ते दणादुकपूर्वकम् ॥ अनादिगोत्रसम्भूतस्स शिवः परमेश्वरः । आदिगोत्रामिमां गौरीं तवैवास्माहदाम्यहम् ॥ इखुक्तवा वरदे हस्ते दणाद्रक्त्योदकं हरिः । अष्टिवेशाङोकेशास्सिद्धपक्षगणादयः ॥ ऋषयश्चेव गन्धर्वा मातरश्चान्यदेवताः । तत्तश्ङिक्तसमोपेता हृदयेऽञ्चिलसंयुताः ॥ सम्भान्तमनसोपेतास्संवीक्ष्य परितस्स्थिताः । एवं कल्याणमूर्तिस्तु अर्थनारीश्वरं ततः ॥

(अञ्चमद्भेदागमेऽहषष्टपरछे ॥)

जटामकुटसंयुक्तश्वन्द्रार्षकतशेखरः । ब्रिटक् चतुर्भुजश्वेव नवयीवनगष्टुतः ।। सममङ्गयुतो देवः स्थानकस्थः प्रकीर्तितः । सकुश्वत्सन्यसत्यादस्थितसन्येतराञ्चिकः ॥

९ 'शम्भोवैं नासिसीमान्तं श्रेष्ठायामं स्तनान्तक' मिति पाठान्तरम् । एतदनन्तरं 'ययोर्मध्येऽध्वाभाज्यं नवभात् केशवोदयम् 'इत्यादर्शन्तरे वर्तते । १ 'ववयौवनगर्वित' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

इन्द्रशेखरहस्तामपरहस्तद्वयान्वितः । जलसङ्ग्रहणे योग्यवरवामकरान्वितः ॥ स्वदक्षिणगृहीतो वा दक्षहस्तः प्रसन्नधीः । पूर्ववत्कथितं देव्या मानं विप्रोत्तमास्विह ॥ देवीदगास्यचिबुककक्षचूचुकमानता । तरेव्यपरभागस्था श्रीदेवी सर्वछक्षणै: ॥ युक्ता देविकटिस्पृष्टकराभ्यामपि संयुता । देवोचदशभागैकमागादेकादशावधि ॥ भागमानयुतः स्यामः किरीटमकुटान्यितः । प्रहीतशङ्कचकश्च हस्ताम्यां धृतयापि च ।।। तोयकुण्डिकयोपेतो विष्णुरेष उदाह्य: । तद्र्षे दक्षिणं इस्तं घारापाताय कल्पितम् ॥ हरेरुक्तप्रमाणेन ब्रह्माणमपि कारयेत् । चतुर्मुखं चतुर्वाहुं जटामकुटमण्डितम् ॥ होमोन्मुखं प्रसन्नं तं कुङ्कमक्षोदसन्निभम् । मौडीमेखल्योपेतं सोपवीतोत्तरीयकम् ॥ वामेतरकरावूष्वीं कमण्डल्वक्षधारकौ । बरामयकरौ पूर्वी स्यातां तौ दक्षिणेतरौ ॥

१ ' पुताबापि च ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

स्चिपादिकयो(स्चिपताकयो !)पेतावन्यौ तु कटकामुखौ ।

ब्रह्मरूपमिति स्थातं तथा पद्मासनस्थितम् ॥
देवस्याङ्गुलमानेन द्वाविशत्यङ्गुलो भवेत् ।
अञ्चिकुण्डस्य विष्कम्भिक्षिमेखल्युतस्य च ॥

मेखलैकाङ्गुला प्रोक्ता प्रत्येकं मुनिपुङ्गवाः!।
द्वादशाङ्गुलविस्तारदैर्थ्यो सा सप्तजिङ्गकः॥

पश्चिज्ञायुतो वाग्निः कुण्डमध्यस्थितस्वयम् ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे सष्टपश्चशत्तमपटले ॥)

भथ कल्याणम्तस्तु छक्षणं सर्वमङ्ग्रह्णम् ।

सुस्थितं वामपादं तु दक्षिणं कुञ्जितं भवेत् ॥

दक्षिणं पूर्वहस्तं तु गौरीदक्षिणहस्तपृक् ।

वरदं वामहस्तं तु परहस्तद्वये तथा ॥

दक्षिणे परशुं वामे तथा छण्णमृगं परम् ।

जटामकुटसंयुक्तं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥

देहं प्रवालवर्णामं देवेशस्य विशेषतः ।

तत्र स्यामनिभा देवी प्राग्वन्मादिन(मानादिः)संयुता ॥

सम्भोईस्तेन सङ्ग्रह्यं छण्जाभरणसंयुता ॥

शम्भोईस्तेन सङ्ग्रह्यं छण्जाभरणसंयुता ॥

१ 'स्रवपातकरोपेता ' विति पाठान्तरम् ।

पार्वतीमनुगा श्रीभृस्तर्वाभरणभूषिता । हस्ताम्यां संस्प्रशेदेवं गौरीमपि करद्वये ॥ देवामे कारयेखुण्डे तत्र होमं प्रजापतिः । शम्भोर्वे स्तनसीमान्तं प्रजेशस्योदयं तथा ॥ चतुर्भुजं चतुर्वकं सवीगरणमृषितम् । प्रागमी देविदेवेशी देवी देवस्य दक्षिणे ॥ दक्षिणामिमुखो विष्णुहोंमस्योत्तरदिक्स्थितः । शम्भोर्वे नामिसीमान्तं श्रेष्ठं स्तनतळोचतम् ॥ कन्यतं(सं?) तु तयोर्मध्ये पूर्ववन्नवधा स्मृतम् । श्यामवर्णसमायुक्तं शङ्कचकौ परे करे ॥ हिरण्यकरकेणापः पूर्वहस्तद्वयेन तु । संगृह्य वरदे हस्ते ददादुकपूर्वकम् ॥ अष्टडोकेशविधेशास्सिद्धयश्वगणादयः। ऋषयश्चेव गन्धर्वा मातरश्चान्यदेवताः ॥ तत्तच्छक्तिसमोपेता इदयाङ्गव्हिसंयुताः । संभान्तमनसोपेतास्तंबीक्ष्य परितस्स्थताः ॥ (शिल्पराने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

सचन्द्रार्धजटामौडिसौम्यं प्रथमयौवनम् । चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च हारकेयूरमृषितम् ॥

मेखलोदरवन्धं च क्षीमवस्त्रधरं श्रमम् । वासुकिः कुण्डलं काश्ची तक्षको हारपुष्करम् ॥ किं च त्रिभङ्गिकं कायं दक्षपादं तु कुञ्चितम्। वरदं वामहस्तं तु कृष्णापरश्चहस्तकम् ॥ देवस्य दक्षहस्ते तु देवीहस्तं तु संयुतम् । नास्यन्तं वापि चास्यान्तं हिकासूत्रसमं तु वा ॥ पीनोर:पीतगन्धां (पीनगण्डां) च पीनस्तनसमन्विताम् । द्विबाहुकां द्विनेत्रां च सर्वाभरणभूषिताम् ॥ दुक्छवसनां देवीं कुर्याद्वेबस्य सञ्यक्ते। देवस्यायाममानं तु विभजेद् द्वादशाङ्ग्छम् ॥ रुद्रांशं वा नवांशं वा वस्वंशं वैकहीनकम् । आयामं तद्धरेः प्रोक्तं तस्य बाह्नसमन्वितम् ॥ चिब्रकान्तं वाथ कक्षान्तं छक्ष्म्यायामं प्रकीर्तितम् । विष्णुबिम्बसमं वापि तद्वस्वंशैकहीनकम् ॥ सप्तभागैकहीनं वा रसांशैकविहीनकम् । अजायाममिदं तस्य चतुर्भागैकमागता ॥ अग्निज्वालोच्लूयं प्रोक्तं तस्यार्धं विस्तृतं भवेत् । देबीलक्षणमेवं स्याल्लक्ष्मयाश्च लक्षणं शृणु ॥ नागहस्तसमौ बाह्न केयुरकटकोज्वली । शोभनाम्बरसंपन्ना श्रोणी च बिपुछा तथा ॥

मेखका अक्षिसूत्राङ्गा उगापार्धेवगार्थता (१) । एवं छक्ष्मीस्समाद्भ्याता विष्णुरूपमथोष्यते ॥ किरीटमकुटोपेतं कटिसूत्रोदरबन्धनम् । केयूरकटकं चैव यञ्जस्त्रसमन्वितम्॥ ळम्बसूत्रसमायुक्तं पीताम्बरसमायुक्तम् । मकरंकुण्डलोपेतं श्रीवत्सं वक्षसि स्थितम् ॥ शक्कचत्रधरं कुण्डं हस्तद्वयेन धारिणम् । जळधारोन्मुखं किंचिद्रकेणैव समायुतम्॥ विष्णुरूपं समाद्भ्यातं ब्रह्मरूपमथ शृणु । चतुर्भुजं(र्भुखं?) चतुर्बाह्वं कमण्डल्यक्षधारिणम् ॥ यहस्त्रोत्तरीयं तु जटामकुटसंयुतम् । सञ्यहस्तेऽक्षमाळां च वामहस्ते कमण्डलुम् ॥ ख्रुवं दक्षिणहस्ते तु पताका वामहस्तके । अम्बुजासनकासीनं ब्रह्माणं होमसंमुखम् ॥ एवं वैवाद्यमुदिष्टमुमया सहितं श्रृण । (पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटळे ॥)

वृषवाहनमृतिः । वृषवाहनमृतेंस्तु छक्षणं वक्ष्यतेऽधुना । दक्षिणं सुस्थितं १ पादं वामपादं तु कुश्चितम् ॥

१ 'स्वस्तिक' मिति पाढान्तरम् ।

वृषस्य मस्तकोर्ध्वे तु न्यसे(स्येश)द्वै वामकूर्परम् । हिकासूत्रादधो विप्र! कला वा द्विनेवाङ्गलम् ॥ तस्मादासनसीमकं वृषस्योच्छ्यं स्यातम् । पक्षषोडशमात्रं वा नतं तस्सिहकर्णवत् ॥ वक्रदण्डायुधं तस्मिन् कल्पयेतु चलाचलम् । स्थिताङ्क्षिजानुर्श्वसीमादिकासूत्रान्तमुन्नतम् ॥ कनिष्ठिकापरीणाहमध्रं वक्रत्रयान्वितम् । छोहजं दारुजं वाथ वक्रदण्डैबमाचरेत् ॥ परहस्तद्वयोक्षेव टङ्ककणमृगं धरेत् । टक्कं दक्षिणहस्ते तु वामहस्ते मृगं धरेत् ॥ जटामकुटसंयुक्तं जटाभारं तु लिम्बतम् । जटाबन्धशिरो बापि कर्तुरिच्छावशास्त्रयेत् ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं रक्तामं रक्तवाससम् । वामपार्श्वे खु(ह्यु ?)मादेवी दक्षिणे वा विशेषतः ॥ सुस्थितं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु कुश्चितम्। उत्पर्कं दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्तं प्रसारितम् ।।

१ 'वासकोर्परसम्बद्धा तस्मावास्तनस्यासम् । द्वप्रसस्योच्छूयं ख्यातं
 पादस्याकभीताङ्गुरुम् । 'इति पाठान्तरम् ।

स्त्रीमानोक्तविधानेन उमादेवी तु कारयेत् । वृषवाहनमास्त्रातं नृत्तम्र्तिमथ शृणु ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे चतुष्पष्टपटले ॥)

वृपारुद्धप्रतिष्ठां तु वक्ष्ये तक्क्षणान्विताम् ।
चतुर्भुजिक्षिनेवस्तु जटामकुटसंयुतः ॥
परशुर्दक्षिण हस्ते वामहस्ते मृगो मवेत् ।
पूर्वदक्षिणहस्तस्तु कटको वक्षदण्डयुक् ॥
अस्य सञ्यप्रकोष्ठं तु विन्यसेद्दृश्मस्तके ।
स हस्तो हंसपक्षो वा पतकाषोमुखस्तु वा ॥
तन्मध्यमाङ्गुङाश्रेण नामिसूत्रसमं मवेत् ।
तस्यैवा दक्षिणे देवी कारयेक्षक्षणान्विताम् ॥
अय स्वदक्षिणे गौरीयुक्तो वा मूर्त्यपेक्षया ।
आयुष्वयितिरिक्तैस्त्वरङ्गस्तु विपरीतकैः ॥
संयुक्तो वा वृषारुद्धस्त्वेवं मुक्तिप्रदो भवेत् ।
पृष्ठस्यो वृषमः काय्यो देवजान्वकोच्छ्यः ॥
मेद्रान्तो नामिसीमान्तरशेषं सर्वं तु पूर्वेवत् ।
(उत्तरकामिकागमे द्विषष्टितममटले ॥)

ष्ट्रपारुद्धमयो वक्ष्ये वृषमं वृष्टतस्थितम् । उमारुद्रौ स्थितौ कत्वा कूर्परं वृषमस्तके ॥

मृगं परशुसंयुक्तं कर्तव्यं दृषवाहनम् । (सुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्खिशत्तमपटले ॥)

दक्षिणं सुस्थितं पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ।

वृषस्य मस्तकोञ्जें तु न्यस्येद्वै वामकोर्परम् ॥

तस्य दक्षिणहस्ते तु वक्रदण्डमुदाहृतम् ।

कानिष्ठाङ्गुलिपरीणाहं मध्ये वक्रत्रयान्वितम् ॥

लोहजं दारुजं वापि वक्रदण्डं प्रकल्ययेत् ।

परहस्तद्वयोश्वैव टक्कं कृष्णमृगं न्यसेत् ॥

जटामकुटयुक्तं वा जटामारं तु लम्बितम् ।

जटाबन्धशिरो वापि कर्तरिम्ना(कर्तुरिच्छाः)नुसारतः ॥

सर्वामराणसंयुक्तं रक्तामं रक्तवाससम् ।

वामपार्श्वे तु वा देवी दक्षिणे वा विशेषतः ॥

सुप्थितं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ।

उत्पन्नं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ।

(शिल्परले द्वाविशपटले ॥)

गौरीश्वरौ स्थितौ पीठे वृषमं पृष्ठतस्थितम् । त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्शुजं चैव जटामकुटसंयुतम् ॥ दिव्याम्बरघरो देवस्सर्वामरणमृषितः । परञ्जं दक्षिणे इस्ते वामे कृष्णसमन्वितम् ॥

कटकं दक्षिणे इस्तं वृषभस्यैव मस्तके । बामइस्ते प्रकोष्ठं तु स्थापितं कुरू बुद्धिमान् ॥ तस्यैव वामभागे तु देवी कुर्याद्विचक्षणः । वृषास्ट्रहमिदं प्रोक्तं त्रिपुरारिं शृणुष्वथ ॥ (पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

विचापहारमूर्तिः ।

एकवक् त्रिनयनं जटामकुटसंयुतम् ।

चतुर्वाहुं सुरक्तं समृगं परशुवारिणम् ॥

दक्षहस्ते गरं धृत्वा पानोन्मुखमदेक्षणम् ।

वरदं वामहस्ते तु सर्वां छङ्कारसंयुतम् ॥

देवस्य वामपार्श्वे तु देवीं चैव तु कारयेत् ।

श्यामां द्विनेत्रां द्विभुजां त्रिमङ्गीं

सञ्यापसञ्यस्थितकुञ्जिताञ्चिम् ॥

कण्ठे निपीड्यस्थितसव्यच्नवां

चिन्ताकुन्नामीत्र्यस्विदात्रीम् ॥

पीतवस्त्रां द्विनयनां वाञ्चितार्थफ्रम्पदां ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

अथातस्संप्रवक्ष्यामि विषापहरणेश्वरम् । चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेतं च किबिदंष्ट्रकरालनम्(क १) ॥

जटारलानिमं विद्यात् पूर्णचन्द्रनिभाक्तिम् ।
त्रिशृष्ठं गण्डिकां चैव गोकणोक्ति दक्षिणे ॥
कपाठं वामहस्ते च वामे गौरीसमायुतम् ।
वामपादं तु शयनं छम्वितं सञ्यपादकम् ॥
महोक्षस्यं महाभीमं काछकूटविषाशनम् ।
कण्ठमध्ये महाकाछमाबध्य गौरिपाणिना ॥
व्याव्रचर्माम्बर्थरं किङ्किणीमाळ्यावृतम् ।
वृश्विकामरणोपेतं सर्वाभरणमूषितम् ॥
एवं महेश्वरं ध्यात्वा प्रतिष्ठां साधकोत्तमः ।

(उत्तरकारणागमे ॥)

सदाशिवादिमूर्तयः ।



सदाशिवादिमूर्तयः ।

सदाशिवः ।

सदेशस्थापनं वश्ये तल्लक्षणपुरस्सरम् ।

इन्यैशिशादिभिः कुर्व्धारपूर्वोक्तेस्तं विशेषतः ॥

बद्धपद्मासनं श्वेतं स्थितं पत्नास्यसंयुतम् ।

पिङ्गलामजटाचूडं (ज्हं हैं) दशदोर्दण्डमण्डितम् ॥

अमयं च प्रसादं च तथा शक्तिं त्रिश्लकम् ।

खट्टाङ्गं दक्षमागस्थैर्वहन्तं करपङ्कैः ॥

मुजङ्गं चाक्षमालां च डमरुं नीलपङ्कजम् ।

बीजापूरं(बीजपूरं हैं) च वामस्थैर्वहन्तं सुप्रसन्नकम् ॥

अर्चनाध्यायसंसिद्धच्यानान्तरयुतं तु वा ।

इच्छाशानिक्रयशक्तित्रयसंकृष्ठलोचनम् ॥

शानचन्द्रकलायुक्तं कलावर्षोपलक्षितम् ॥

श्वसस्त्रादिकं कार्य्यं सुवेशः प्रतिमोदितम् ॥

एवं सदाशिवः कार्यो मनोन्मन्या समन्त्रितः ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे त्रिचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

महासदाशिवमृतिः ।

प्रसन्नपश्चविशकस्फुटाननं जटाधरं सुपञ्चसप्ततीक्षणं कपोलकुण्डलाङ्कितम् ।

शतार्थहस्तभ्वितं वराभयान्वितं सितं मुजङ्गभूषणं परं भजे महासदाशिवम् ॥

(मानसारे ॥)

ईशानाद्य: ।

ईशस्तरपुरुषाघोरवामजातक्रमेण तु ।

सितपीतकुष्णरक्ताश्चतुर्वणीः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥

पञ्चवकारसमृतास्सर्वे दशदोर्दण्डमूषिताः ।

खङ्गखेटधनुर्बाणकमण्डल्बक्षस्त्रिणः ॥

वराभयकरोपेतास्सूळपङ्कजपाणयः ।

(विष्णुधर्मोचरे ॥)

ईशानः ।

ग्रद्धस्फटिकसङ्काशो जटाचन्द्रविभूषितः । अक्षत्रिशृङहस्तश्च कपाछं वामतोऽभयम् ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

वेदाभयेष्टाङ्करापाशटङ्ककपालढकाक्षकरूलपाणिः । सित्तशुतिः पञ्चमुखोऽवतान्मामीशान ऊर्ध्वं परमप्रकाशः ॥

(शैवे कारणागमे ॥)

तत्पुरुषः ।

पीताम्बरस्तरपुरुषः पीतयद्योपवीतवान् । मातुष्टिङ्गं करे वामेऽक्षमाठा दक्षिणे तथा ॥ (ऋपमण्डने ॥)

प्रदीप्तविद्युत्कनकावभासो विद्यावराभीतिकुठारपाणिः । चतुर्भुखस्तत्पुरुषश्चिनेत्रः प्राच्यां स्थितो रक्षतु मामजस्रम् ॥ (शैवे कारणागमे ॥)

अघोर: ।

दंष्ट्रकराज्यदनं सर्पशीर्षं त्रिकोचनम् ।

रुण्डमाजाधरं देवं सर्पकुण्डकमण्डिताम् ॥

गुजङ्गकेयुरधरं सर्पहारोपवीतिनम् ।

यो वस्ते कटिस्त्रं च गळे वृश्चिकमाळिकाम् ॥

नीलोत्पळदळश्यामं अतसीपुष्पसिनमम् ।

पिङ्गाक्षं पिङ्गजटिलं शशाङ्गक्रतशेखरम् ॥

तक्षकः पुष्टिकश्चेव पादयोस्तस्य नृपुरी ।

अघोररूपकं कुर्यात्काळरूपमिवापरम् ॥

महावीर्यं महोत्साहमध्बाद्वं महाबळम् ।

त्रासयन्तं रिपोस्सङ्गं निवेशो यत्र भूतले ॥

खट्टाङ्गं च कपालं च खेटकं पाश एव च ।

वामहस्तेषु कर्तव्यित्वं शस्त्रचतुष्ट्यम् ॥

त्रिश्र्टं परशुः खङ्गो दण्डक्षैवारिमर्दनः । शस्त्राण्येतानि चत्वारि दक्षिणेषु करेषु च ॥ (रूपमण्डने)

कुठारखेटाङ्कशपाशश्चलकपालढकाक्षगुणान्दबानः । चतुर्भुखो नीलकचित्रिनेत्रः पायादघोरो दिशि दक्षिणस्याम् ॥ (शैवे कारणागमे ॥)

वामदेवः ।

रक्ताम्बरधरं देवं रक्तयज्ञोपवीतिनम् । रक्तोष्णीपं रक्तनेत्रं रक्तमाल्यानुलेपनम् ॥ जटाचन्द्रघरं कुर्योत्तिनेत्रं तुङ्गनासिकम् । वामदेवं महाबाहुं खङ्गखेटकघारिणम् ॥ सर्वाङङ्कारसंयुक्तं रक्तकुण्डङघारिणम् ।

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

वराक्षमाळामयटङ्कहस्तस्सरोजिकञ्जस्मानवर्णः । त्रिळोचनश्चारुचतुर्भुखो मां पायादुदीन्यां दिशि वामदेवः ॥ (शैवे कारणागमे ॥)

सद्योजातः ।

शुक्राम्बरघरं देवं शुक्रमाल्यानुलेपनम् । जटाभारयुतं कुर्प्योद्वालेन्द्रकृतशेखरम् ॥

त्रिलोचनं सौम्यमुखं कुण्डलम्यामलङ्कृतम् । सद्योजातं महोत्साहं वरदाभयपाणिकम् ॥ (रूपमण्डने)

कुन्देन्दुशङ्कस्फटिकावभासो वेदाक्षमाळावरदाभयाङ्कः । त्र्यक्षश्चतुर्वक उरुप्रभावस्सयोऽधिजातोऽवतु मां प्रतीच्याम् ॥ (शैवे कारणागमे॥)

महेशः ।

पद्ममूर्धं चतुर्वकं नेत्रैद्वांदशिम्युंतम् । चतुरास्यं चतुर्नासी वसुत्रोतं चतुर्गळम् ॥ ततुरेतद्विपादं हि सायुधं दशवाडुकम् । ग्रुद्धस्मिटकसङ्काशं सूर्यकोटिसमप्रमम् ॥ चन्द्राञ्चहिमशीतं च सर्वामरणभूषितम् । ग्रुद्धान्वरधरं देवं ग्रुद्धयङ्गोपवीतिनम् ॥ अभयं शूळपरशुं वकं खन्नं च दक्षिणे । खेटकाङ्कशपाशं च घण्टां वरदवामके ॥ कुर्यादेवं महेशं तु शक्तेस्तु छक्षणं शृणु । चतुर्भुजां त्रिनेत्रां च सर्वाछङ्कारसंयुताम् ॥ नितम्बतटविस्तीणां मध्यक्षामां स्तनोन्नवाम् । दक्षिणे चोत्पछोपेतां वामहस्ते स्त्रजं धरीम् ॥

बरदाभयहस्तां वै दुक्छवसनान्विताम् । करण्डमकुटोपेतामीश्वरस्य तु वामके ॥ पीठे चैकासने युक्तां तद्यभामण्डले स्थिताम् । चन्द्राकांग्निप्रतीकाशां जयन्मङ्गलकारकाम् ॥ कारयेदीश्वरीमेवं वामादीनां श्रृणुष्वहि । (सुप्रभेदायमे चतुक्तिशक्तमपटले ॥)

रुद्राः ।

चतुर्भुजाक्षिनेत्राश्च जद्रामकुटमण्डिताः ।

ग्रुक्कवस्त्रधराससर्वे शुक्कवर्णाः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥

सर्पादस्थानकारसर्वे पद्मपीठोपिर स्थिताः ।

सर्वाभरणसंयुक्ताः सर्वपुष्पैरङक्कृताः ॥

अभयं परशुं सन्ये कृष्णं वरद वामके ।

महादेवश्चितो कृदः शङ्करो नीङ्जोहितः ॥

ईश्चानो विजयो मीमो देवदेवो भवोद्भवः ।

कपाछीशस्त्र विज्ञेया कृद्मा एकादशाः (१) पराः ॥

(श्रुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

अजः ।

भय रुद्रान् प्रवत्यामि बाहुषोडशकान्वितान् । भजनामा महारुद्रो धत्ते श्र्लमथाङ्क्शम् ॥

कपालं डमहं सपै मुद्गरं च सुदर्शनम् । अक्षस्त्रमधो दक्षे तथा वामे कराष्टके ।) तर्जनीमूर्ण्वतस्तत्र खट्टाङ्गं तदधःकरे । गदां च पट्टिशं घण्टां शक्तिपरशुकुण्डिकाः ॥

एकपादः ।

एकपादाभिधो विभत् क्ष्वेडादः स्याद्वहन् शरम् । चक्रं डमरुकं शूलं मुद्ररं तदधो वरम् ॥ अक्षस्त्वमधो वामे खट्टाक्षं चोर्ध्वहस्तके । धनुर्धण्टां कपालं च कौमुदी तर्जनी वटम् ॥ परशुं चक्रमाधत्ते कमाद्वाद्वष्टके लिति । अनेकमोगसंपत्ति कुरुते यजनात्सदा ॥ (विश्वकर्मशास्त्रे ॥)

ध्यायेत्कोटिरिविप्रभं त्रिनयनं शीतांञ्चगङ्गाधरं

हस्ते टङ्कपुगं वराभयकरं पादैकयुक्तं विभुम् ।
शंभोर्दक्षिणवामकक्षमुजयोर्त्रह्मान्युताम्यां स्थितं

तत्तळ्ळ्ळ्यणमायुधैः परिवृतं हस्तदयाढ्यांजिलम् ॥

त्रह्माण्डप्रलये सुसंस्थितपदं त्रह्माण्डमध्यस्थितं

होवं लक्षणसंयुतं पुरहरं पादैकमूर्तीकृतम् ।

एकपादमिति स्थातं सुखासीनम् । रक्तवर्णः । पक्षान्तरे श्वेतवर्णोऽपि प्रसिद्धः ।

(श्रीतत्त्वनिधौ ॥)

अहिर्वुझः ।

अहिर्नुभ्रो गदां चकं चार्ति डमरमुद्ररी । श्ळाङ्कशाक्षमालाश्व दक्षोर्ध्वाघःकरैः कमात् ॥ तोमरं पष्टिशं चर्म कपालं तर्जनी घटम् । शक्ति परञ्जकं वामे दक्षवद्वारयसमिन् ॥

विरूपाक्षः ।

विरूपाक्षस्ततः खङ्गं शूलं डमस्काङ्कशौ । सर्पे चर्कं गदामक्षस्त्तं विश्रत्कराष्टके ॥ खेटं खट्टाङ्गकं शक्ति परशुं तर्जनी घटम् । घण्टाकपालकौ चेति वामोर्थ्वादिकराष्टके ॥

रेवतः ।

रेवतो दक्षिणे चापं खङ्गश्र्लं गदामहिस् । चन्नाङ्गशाक्षमालास्तु धारयन्न्पूर्णमादितः ॥ धनु(धनुः १)खेटं च खट्टाङ्गं धण्टातर्जनिकां ततः । परश्चं पष्टिशं पात्रं वामबाइ[ष्ट॰]केऽकेवत् ॥ सर्वसंपकरोत्येष (संपक्षरो क्षेष १) जायते वार्चनाद्वशस् ।

हर: 1

हराझ्यो मुद्धरं चैव डमरं शूलमङ्कशम् । गदासपीक्षसूत्राणि धारयन् दक्षिणोर्ध्वतः ॥ पिश्वं तोमरं शक्ति परशुं तर्जनी घटम् । खट्टाङ्गं पिष्टकां चेति वामोर्ध्वादिक्रमेण तु ॥

बहुरूपः ।

बहुरूपो दधइक्षे डमरं च सुदर्शनम् । सर्पं शूलाङ्कुशौ चैव कौसुदीं जपमालिकाम् ॥ घण्टाकपालखट्वाङ्गं तर्जनी कुण्डिकां धनुः । परशुं पष्टिशं चैव वामोर्ध्वादिकराष्टके ॥

5वस्वकः ।

त्र्यम्बकोऽपि दधचकं हमरं मुद्गरं शरम् । शूलाङ्कुशाहिजाय्यं च दक्षोर्घ्वादिकमेण हि ॥ गदाखट्टाङ्गपात्राणि कार्मुकं तर्जनीघटौ । परशुं पट्टिशं चैव वामोर्घ्यादिकराष्टके ॥

सुरेश्वरः ।

सुरेश्वरो हि डमर्ख चक्रं श्र्डाङ्कशावि । शरं च मुद्ररं चापं दक्षवाहृष्टके त्विति ॥ पङ्कजं परञ्जं घण्टां पट्टिशं तर्जनी धनुः । खट्टाङ्गं कारयेत्पालं वामेऽष्टकरपद्धवे ॥

जयन्तः ।

जयन्तो दशमो हदोऽध्यञ्जशं चक्रमुद्ररी । श्वाहिडमरं बाणमक्षस्त्रं यमे त्विति ॥ गदाखट्टाङ्गपरशुं कपाठं शक्तिं तर्जनीम् । घनुः कुण्डीमथोध्वीदिवामबाह्रष्टके दधत् ॥

अपराजितः ।
अथापराजितो दक्षे तोमरं खङ्गमङ्गुशम् ।
शूलाहिचक्रडमरुमक्षमालां दघत्कमात् ॥
शिक्तं खेटं गदां पात्रं तर्जनी पिष्टशं कजम् ।
धण्टामुत्तरतश्राथ धारयन्नर्धमादितः ॥
अजैकपादहिर्बुध्नो विरूपाक्षश्च रेवतः ।
हरश्च बहुरूपश्च त्र्यम्बकश्च सुरेश्वरः ॥

रुद्रा एकादश प्रोक्तां जयन्तश्वापराजितः ।

(विश्वकर्मशास्त्रे ॥)

मृत्युजयः।

कपालमालिनं खेतं शशाङ्कतशेखरम् । व्याव्रचर्मघरं मृत्युजयं नागेन्द्रमृषितम् ॥ त्रिश्लमक्षमाला च दक्षयोः करयोसस्तः । कपालं कुण्डिकां वामे योगमुद्राकरद्वयः ॥

किरणाक्षः।

चतुर्भुजो महाबाहुः कुक्कपादाक्षपाणिकः । पुस्तकाभयहस्तोऽसौ किरणाक्षस्रिङोचनः ॥

श्रीकण्ठः ।

चित्रवस्त्रघरं कुर्याचित्रयश्चोपवीतिनम् । चित्ररूपं महेशानं चित्रैश्वर्यसमन्वितम् ॥ चतुर्बाहुं चैकवक्तं सर्वाङङ्कारमृषितम् । खङ्गं धनुः शरं खेटं श्रीकण्ठं विभतं भुजैः ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

विद्येश्वराः ।

दिम्बर्णा जटिल्ह्यक्षाक्शरत्रिश्ल्घारिणः ।
पुटाञ्जलिकरास्सर्वे विद्येशाश्चैकवक्षकाः ॥
अनन्तश्च त्रिमूर्तिश्च सूक्ष्मः श्रीकण्ठ एव च ।
शिवश्शिखण्ड्येकनेत्र एकस्द्रश्च ते कमात् ॥
(विष्णुधर्मेतिरे ॥)

अनन्तेशस्तथा स्क्ष्मिशिवोत्तमश्चैकनेत्रकः ।

एकद्मिश्चित्रश्च श्रीकण्ठश्च शिखण्डिनः ॥

अप्रविचेश्वरा होते त्रिनेत्राश्च चतुर्भुजाः ।

अभयंवरदोपेताष्टङ्कशूळ्धरास्तथा ॥

रक्तकुन्दस्तथा नीळं पीतं कृष्णं च कुङ्कुमम् ।

अदणं भिन्नाञ्चनप्रस्यं क्रमादिचेशवर्णकम् ॥

जटामकुटसंयुक्ता उपवीतसमन्विताः ।

सर्वाभरणसंयुक्ताश्शान्तवकसमन्विताः ॥

विचेशाकृतिरेवं स्याद् दिक्पाळाकृतिरुच्यते ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटळे ॥)

अनन्तः ।

अनन्तश्चतुर्भुजस्तौम्यस्तर्वामरणमूषितः । जपापुष्पनिमाकारः करण्डमकुटान्वितः ॥

सितवस्त्रघरः शान्तस्त्रिनेत्रः पद्मसंस्थितः । अभयवरदोपेतो गङ्गा(टङ्कः ?)शूळथरस्युचिः ॥

त्रिमृतिः । एकरुद्रमिवात्रेव त्रिमृतिं चैव कारयेत् । (अञ्चमद्भेदागमे एकोनपश्चाशपटले ॥)

रक्तवर्णिक्षिनेत्रश्च वरदाभयहस्तकः ।
कृष्णापरञ्चसंयुक्तो जटामकुटमण्डितः ॥
कृष्णापरञ्चसंयुक्तो जटामकुटमण्डितः ॥
कृष्णापरञ्चसंयुक्ते पादेनापि समन्वितः ।
दक्षिणोत्तरयोश्चव पार्थयोरुमयोरि ॥
कृदिप्रदेशादुर्ष्वे तु ब्रह्मविष्णूर्ध्वकाययुक् ।
स्त्रीमानवत्त्रयोर्भानं ब्रह्मविष्णूर्ध्वकाययुक् ।
स्त्रीमानवत्त्रयोर्भानं ब्रह्मविष्ण्यंक्षकाययुक् ।
स्त्राञ्चलिपुटावेकपादयुक्तौ च वा मतौ ।
स्थवा शिवलिङ्गस्य पार्थयोन्तर्गतौ कृतौ ॥
सथवा तौ पृथक् स्थाप्यावेकविष्ठरमास्थितौ ।
सथवा मध्यमे लिङ्गं पृथमाल्यसंस्थितम् ॥
तस्य सन्येऽप्यसन्य च ब्रह्मविष्णू तथा मतौ ।
पृथम्धामस्थिता वैक्षधामस्था वा विमूर्तयः ॥
संस्लिष्टधामयुक्ता वा ब्रह्मविष्णुशिवा मताः ।
पूर्वास्याः पश्चिमास्या वा परिवारादिसंयुताः ॥

भिन्नप्राकारमा वापि एकप्राकारसंस्थिताः । दृत्तमूर्खादिदेवा वा स्थापनीयास्तु मध्यमे ॥ एवं डक्षणमादिष्टं प्रतिष्ठाविधिरुच्यते ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे एकषष्टितमपटछे ॥)

सुक्सः ।

सूक्मो नीळनिमस्शान्तो हेमबस्त्रघरः परः । चतुर्मुजिस्तिनेत्रस्य सर्वोमरणमृषितः ॥ अभयवरदोपेतटङ्कशूळघरस्तथा ।

श्रीकण्ठः ।

अभयवरदोपेतटङ्कभ्रूछघरः परः । रक्तवस्त्रसमायुक्तः पद्मपीठोपरि स्थितः ॥ श्रीकण्ठं होवमारूयातं नागदेवमथोच्यते ।

शिवोत्तमः ।

शिबोत्तमः श्वेतवर्णश्वतुर्दोर्मिस्समन्वितः । सर्वामरणसंयुक्तरशुक्रवासोपवीतकः ॥ नेत्रद्वयसमायुक्तः करण्डमकुटान्वितः । अभयवरदोपेतस्श्रूलपाशघरस्कुचिः ॥ पद्मपीठोपरिष्टात्तु स्थानकस्समपादकः ।

शिखण्डी।

श्चिखण्डिस्वजनामस्तु चतुर्भुजसमन्वितः ।

करण्डमकुटोपेतस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः ॥

रक्तवस्त्रधरक्शान्तस्त्वभयवरदान्वितः ।

खङ्गखेढकसंयुक्तः पद्मपीठोपरिस्थितः ॥

एकनेत्रः ।

एकनेत्रश्चतुर्वाहुर्नेत्रत्रयसमन्वितः ।

क्षौमवस्त्रघरस्थान्तोकसमप्रभः॥

जटामकुटसंयुक्तस्सर्वोभरणभूषितः ।

अभयवरदोपेतष्टङ्कशूङसमन्वितः ॥

एकस्द्रः ।

एकाक्षसद्दशं त्वेकरुदं कुर्य्याद्विशेषतः ।

(अंशुमब्रेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

मृत्यष्टकम् ।

शर्वो मीमो महादेवो हदः पशुपतिर्भवः ।

उम्र ईशान इत्यष्टी मूर्तयश्चिवसिमाः ॥

मुगाङ्कचृडामणयों जटामण्डलमण्डिताः ।

त्रिनेत्रा वरखट्टाङ्गत्रिश्ख्यरपाणयः॥

(विष्णुधर्मीत्तरे ॥)

मबरशर्वस्तथेशानपञ्चपत्पुमकस्तथा ।

रुद्रो मीमो महादेवः कीर्तितास्त्वष्टमूर्तयः ॥

चतुर्भुजािबनेत्राश्च जटामकुटघारिणः ।
अभयंबरदोपेताष्टङ्कडण्णधराससृताः ॥

सर्वाभरणसंपुक्ता रक्तश्चीमवरा इमे ।

शुक्तं स्थामं च रक्तं च कृष्णं गोश्चीरसन्निभम् ॥

काश्मीरं विदुमं नीलं भवादीनां तु वर्णकम् ।

अष्टमूर्त्याकृतिश्चेवं वस्तामाकृतिं शृष्णु ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले ॥)

शर्वः ।

शर्वश्चतुर्भुजरशान्तस्सर्वाभरणमृषितः । जटामकुटसंयुक्तनशङ्ककुन्देन्दुसन्निमः ॥ अभयवरदोपेतः सङ्गलेटकधारितः । पद्मपीठोपरिष्टाचु स्थानकश्चर्व एव हि ॥

भीमः ।

भीमश्चतुर्भुजो रौद्रस्सर्वाभरणम् षितः । जटामकुटसंयुक्तो व्यतिरिक्त(ह्यतिरक्तः)समप्रभः ॥ स्रमयं वरदं चैव शूटं पाशं च धारयेत् । सितवस्त्रधरक्षेव रौद्रदृष्टिस्सदंष्ट्रकः ॥

पशुपतिः ।

पशुपतिं शर्ववत्कत्वा स्थापयेदेशिकोत्तमः ।

भवः ।

भवश्चतुर्भुजक्शान्तो जटामकुटमण्डितः ।

अतिरक्तसमप्रद्भ्यस्सर्वोभरणभूषितः ॥

अभयवरदोपेतः शूलपाशघरो भवः I

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)



सुब्रह्मण्यमूर्तिभेदाः ।



सुब्रह्मण्यमूर्तिमेदाः ।

षण्मुखः।

अथ वक्ष्ये विशेषेण पण्युखस्य तु लक्षणम् ।
पञ्चतालोत्तमेनैव भ स्कन्दं कुर्त्याद्विशेषतः ॥
दिसुजं वा चतुर्दस्तं पद्मुजं भानुहस्तकम् ।
शक्तिवाणं च पाशं प्रसारितम् ।।
सब्ये वामे तु पिञ्छं च खेटकं कुक्कुटं तथा ।
धनुर्दण्डं हळं चैव भानुहस्तान्यतोद्धृतम् ।।
वद्भुजे खमयं खन्नं शक्तिर्दक्षिणपार्थके ।
खेटकं चाक्षमाला च कुक्कुटं वामहस्तके ॥
चतुर्भुजेऽभयं शक्तिर्दक्षिणे तु करद्वयम्(ये !) ।
कुक्कुटं चाक्षमाला च वामहस्तोद्धृतं शुभम् ॥
दिसुजे कुक्कुटं वामे शक्तिर्दक्षिणहस्तके ।
अत्रानुक्तं तु तस्तर्वमुमास्कन्दोक्तवस्कुरु ॥
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

१ उत्तमपद्मतालेनेत्यर्थः । २ 'शक्ति वाणं च खडं च चकं प्रासं प्रसारितम्' इति पाठान्तरम्। ३ 'भानुहस्तान्विते स्थितम्' इति पाठान्तरम्।

गृहस्य स्थापनं बक्ष्ये तल्लक्षणपुरस्सरम् । पुरादेर्मध्यमे बाझौ यमे वा मध्यमे तयोः ॥ नैऋते बढ्णे बायौ सोमे शर्वेऽथवा भवेत् । अन्तराळेऽथवा तेषां शिवधाम्न्येवमेव वा ॥ धन्यदेवाळयेऽप्येवमधवा पर्वतोपरि । पर्वतस्यान्तिके वापि नसुधानादिकेऽथवा ॥ राजधान्यादिके वाथ पुण्यक्षेत्रे गृहेषु वा । प्रासादमण्डपादीनां देशे पुण्यतरूष्य ।। कुमाराज्य इष्टस्त्याद्वामञ्ज्ञणञ्जीतः । अथैकादिवयस्त्रिशद्धस्तविस्तारसंयुतः ।। त्रेतायां नवहस्तोध्व विस्तारो नेष्यते हिजाः!। दिङ्न्यस्तस्कन्दरूपाट्यः केवलो वा तदालयः ॥ रदोमाविप्ररूपाट्यस्वथवा हंसकोणयुक् । गजकोणे(। ?) ऽधवा स स्यात् केवळो वा गुहाळयः ॥ एकभूम्यादिसप्तान्ततलेथिष्टतलान्वितः । शिवोक्तमार्गसङ्क्षरगर्भादेष्टकयान्वितः ॥ तद्वन्मुर्धेष्टकास्युपिप्रतिष्ठाभ्यां समायुतः । धान्नस्तंस्थापनेनाट्यः प्रागुक्तविधिना सह ॥ प्रागुक्तमण्डपायैश्व प्राकारायैश्व मण्डितः । पूर्वास्यः पश्चिमास्यो वा दक्षोत्तरमुखस्तु वा ॥

परिवारामरैर्युक्तः कथ्यन्ते ते प्रसङ्गतः । यक्षेन्द्रो राक्षसेन्द्रश्च पिशाचेन्द्रश्च भूतराट् ॥ गन्धर्वः किन्नरो दैत्यनायको दानवाधिपः । क्रमालुर्बादिशर्बान्तस्थिता एते चतुर्भुजाः ॥ वरदाभयसंयुक्ताः खङ्गखेटसमन्विताः । खङ्गखेटसमायुक्ता द्विभुजा वाष्ट्रनप्रभाः ॥ भीमरूपास्त्रशान्ता वा बद्धकेशास्त वा मताः । शकुनी पूतना चैव रेवती चार्धपूतना ॥ वक्त्रमण्डिनि शान्ता च १ एता देवाद्यमूर्तयः । षण्मुखस्त्राक्तिपाणिश्च कार्तिकेयो गुहस्ततः ॥ स्कन्दो मयूरवाइस्स्यात्सेनानीक्शक्तिहस्तवान् । एते वा मूर्तिपास्तस्य कृताञ्जलिपुटान्विताः ॥ बज्जपद्मधरास्तर्वे स्कन्दोक्ता राक्ष(क्तळक्ष्मः)संयुताः । चतुर्भुजा द्विहस्ता वा षड्डक्ट्राधैकवक्ट्रकाः ॥ एते वा परितस्त्थाप्याः कमात्पूर्वादियोगतः । इन्द्रादीन्वाष्टपीठं वा मयूरं वाग्रतो गजम् ॥ विज्ञेशं क्षेत्रपं मानं महापीठं प्रकल्पयेत् । बिंदपीठं च शर्वोक्तान्परिवारांस्तु वा न्यसेत् ॥

९ 'वकमण्डुनी शान्ता च ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

बलिपीठं (ठ१) दलेष्टिन्द्रपूर्वानमध्ये प्रहेश्वराः । द्वारपौ कल्पवेद द्वारे श्यामरक्तानिभौ कमात् ॥ दक्षवामगतौ द्वाराट् द्विभुजौ वा चतुर्भुजौ । खङ्गखेटधरौ सूचिमुदाविसमयसंयुतौ ॥ स्यामाभी रक्तवर्णी वा सितकृष्णी भय**ङ्करी** । जयाख्याविजयाख्यौ हो हारपी विकताननी ॥ ईशाने कल्पयेत्स्कन्दचण्डं वेदकरं वरम् । अभयं वज्रपद्मे च वहन्तं हिमुजं तु वा ॥ शाकल्पसंज्ञया ख्यातं तदथै पीठमेव वा । **ठक्षणं तस्य संक्षेपाच्छ्रणुष्यं द्विजसत्तमाः!** ॥ इब्पैश्चिखादिभिः कुर्याव्यतिमाळक्षणोदितैः । प्रतिमालक्षणे प्रोक्तं विश्वमानं गुहस्य तु ॥ योजनीयं द्विजा गर्भद्वारस्तम्भादिसंयुतम् । हिभुजश्व द्विनेत्रश्च सुत्रद्वण्यस्सुसुन्दरः ॥ पद्मभृक् सन्यसत्पाणिर्लम्बितेतरसत्करः । बारुरूपी प्रतिष्ठाप्यो प्रामस्यैवाभिवृद्धये ॥ द्विहस्तो यञ्जसूनाक्व्यस्सशिखस्सन्निमेखङः । कौपीनदण्डधृक्सव्यपाणिः कट्याश्रितोऽपरः ॥ स्थाप्योऽयं ज्ञानदस्स्कन्दः पर्वतेषु वनादिषु । चतुर्भुजिखनेत्रश्च कंर्णयोः पत्रपिण्डयुक् ॥

प्रतिमान्ध्रम्पानि ।

नक्रकुण्डल्युक्तो वा द्यक्षशक्तिकरद्वयः । बरदाभयसंयुक्तश्शक्तिद्वययुतो न वा ॥ शक्त्यैकया युतो वा स्यात्तयोर्रुक्षणमुख्यते । द्विनेत्रे द्विभुजे शान्ते पद्मोत्पळकरद्वये ।। इयामरक्तनिमे सञ्यवामपार्थे व्यवस्थिते । गौरीलक्षणसंयुक्ते कल्पयेत्तु शिवानने ॥ गजेति गजवहीति नाम्ना ख्याते(ते अति !)तिसुन्दरे । इत्यं लक्षणयुक् स्थाप्यः पुरे वा नगरेऽपि वा ।। वडाननञ्ज वड्बाहुरर्कश्रोत्रेक्षणान्वितः। षट्कर्णस्वर्क[क र]णों वा षड्मिमौंडिभिरान्वितः॥ सशक्तिस्साभयस्सासिस्ताक्षमाङस्तकुक्कुटः । सखेटकस्वयं स्थाप्यो वृद्धये राजधानिके ॥ रक्ताम्बरसमायुक्तो बाळचन्द्रसमप्रभः। करण्डमकुटोपेतो नेत्रत्रयसमन्त्रितः ॥ शक्ति च मुसलं खद्गं चक्तं पाशामये वहन् । दक्षिणेऽदक्षिणे वज्रं कार्मुकं खेटकं तथा ॥ मयूरं च ध्वजं चैवमञ्जूशं वरदं वहन् । सोपबीतो मयूरस्थरशक्तिद्वयसमायुतः ॥ प्रामादौ स्थापनीयोऽयं प्रासादादौ च सिद्धये । एवं पञ्चविधः स्कन्दविभागस्थानभेदतः ॥

द्वापरे स्थान बान्यत्र सर्वे सर्वत्र वा मताः । (उत्तरकामिकागमे चतुष्पष्टितमपटले ॥)

अधातसंप्रवक्ष्यामि स्कन्दस्य स्थापनं परम् ।
तस्योद्भवं समासेन शृणु पूर्वं गजानन!॥
देहत्यागेऽपि तां दृष्ट्य तथोगमहमम्यसन् ।
सती चाङ्गं पुनर्गत्वा सुता हिमवतस्तथा ॥
गिरिपार्श्वं तपः कृत्वा तत्सुता पार्वती मवेत् ।
आवयोस्सङ्गमं(ः १) तत्र देवैस्संप्रार्थितो यतः ॥
रेतो वहिस्तु संप्राद्य क्षिप्त्वा शस्वणे च तु ।
तस्माच्छरवणोभावो नाम इत्यपि कीर्तितः ॥
पट्कित्तवायां स्थपनं(स्तन्यपानात् १) पण्मुखस्वभिधीयते ।
तेनैव कार्तिकयस्तु वाळ्हीनां हि तद्भवेत्(ळानां हितक्कद् भवेत्१)॥
प्रासादं विधिवत्कृत्वा प्रतिमां तदनन्तरम् ।
शिळामृद्दाक्ळोहेर्चा नवताळेन मानयेत् ॥
दिस्तां वा चतुर्वाहुरखवाहुरथापि वा ।
दिस्तां पश्चहस्तं तु वजं शक्तिं तथापरे ॥

१ आदर्शान्तरे एतदनन्तरं 'षद्कृतिकास्तन्यपानात् षण्मुखस्त्वभिधी-यते । तेनैव कार्तिकयस्तु बाठानां हितकृद् भवेत्' इति वर्तते । न तु 'शिरि-पार्श्वे तपः कृत्वे ' स्मादिवचनानि ॥

अभयं वरदं पूर्वे चतुर्वाद्विरिति स्मृतम् ।
खङ्गखेटकम् व्ये तु पाशं पशं तथाष्टकम् ॥
आसनं स्थानकं वापि यानं वै तिविधं तथा ।
आसनं द्विगुजं प्रोक्तं स्थानकं स्याचतुर्भुजम् ॥
यानमष्टमुजं कुर्यात् स्थापनं परिवारके ।
स्कन्दं पद्मगजारूढमुपवीतसमन्वितम् ॥
दाडिमीपुष्पसङ्काशं सर्वामरणम् वितम् ।
सर्वछक्षणसंयुक्तं पूर्वोक्तेन विधानतः ॥
विद्यामेधा च सहिते शुक्रस्थामनिभे तथा ।
सर्वाछङ्कारसंयुक्ते दिभुजं पद्मधारिके ॥
(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुश्चत्वारिशक्तमपटेछे ॥)

चतुर्भुजं दिवाहं च शान्तं सिद्धिप्रदं स्पृतस् । द्विमुजक्ष चतुर्वाहुष्यद्मुजोऽष्टमुजः पुनः ॥ द्विपद्मुजः पत्र मेदा एतेषां लक्षणं शृष्णु । द्विहस्ते पत्रमेदोऽस्ति कटिवद्धामयं तु वा ॥ पद्मधृक् सक(१)वद्धं वा दण्डेन कटिवद्धकम् । शक्तिवज्रवरं वापि शक्तिकुकुटमेव च ॥ चतुर्मुजस्ससमेदं वज्रशक्तिवरामयम् । स्मयं वरदं पश्चादक्षमालाकमण्डलुम् ॥

ततो वै कुण्डि अझस्स्क् कटिबन्धामयान्वितम् । पश्चादमीतिवरदं शाक्तिकुक्कुटसंयुतम् ॥ ततो ऽभयं च शक्ति च कुक्कुटं चाक्षमालिकाम् । शक्ति कमण्डछं पश्चात् काटिबद्धाभयं तु वा ॥ पश्चात् कुक्कुटशक्तिम्यामसिखेटसमायुतम् । षड्मुजे स्वमयं खङ्गं शक्तिं दक्षिणपाणिषु ॥ खेटकं चाक्षमाटां च कुक्कुटं वामपाणिषु । भष्टबाह्रं ततो बक्ष्ये वरामीवज्रशक्तयः ॥ खङ्गखेटशरं चापं द्विषड्मुजमध ऋणु । द्विषड्भुजिति(पि ?)षड्भेदं तत्तक्केदं बदाम्यहम् ॥ सब्ये शक्तिशरं खन्नाध्वजं चैव गदाभयम् । वामे वज्रं धनुः खेटं पदां शूछं वरं पुनः ॥ शक्तिं बाणं च खङ्गं च चत्रं पाशं प्रसारितम्। सब्ये वामेऽपि चन्नं च शङ्कं वै कुक्कुटं ततः ॥ धनुर्दण्डं हलं चैव विश्वामित्रमहामुने ! । शक्तिं च मुसलं खड्गं चक्रं पाशं तथाभयम् ॥ वर्ष धनुर्ध्वजं खेटमङ्कशं वरदं तु वा । शक्तिं खड्नं ध्वजं पद्मं कुक्कुटं प्रासदण्डके ॥ बराभयधनुर्बाणं टक्क्सेतैर्युतं तु था। बकं शक्ति च दण्डं च चक्रं पाशाङ्कशं गदाम् ॥

शूछं च चक्रपद्मे च वरदामयसंयुतम् । शक्ति चर्ममसि शूङं विशिखामीतिकार्मुकम् ॥ चकं पाशं कुक्कुटं च वरदं द्वादशैः करैः । दधानं षण्मुखं शान्तं प्रतिवक्तं त्रिछोचनम् ॥ एवं विधानं बहुकमेकास्यं वाथ कल्पयेत् । कुङ्कमाभं द्वादशाक्षं सर्वोभरणभूषितम् ॥ बासनं स्थानकं वापि ध्यानकं(यानकं?) त्रिविधं स्मृतम् । आसनं द्विमुजं प्रोक्तं स्थानकं तु चतुर्भुजम् ॥ द्विषड्मुजं चाष्ट्रबाहुं षड्वाहुं ध्यान(यान?)रूपकम् । योगं भोगं च यानं च वेरं तु त्रिविधं पुनः ॥ आसनं योगबेरं स्यात् स्थानकं भोगबेरकम् । ध्या(या ?)नकं यानवेरं स्यान्नागरादिकमं तथा ॥ सालिकं द्विभुजं बेरं राजसं स्याचतुर्भुजम् । तामसं द्वादश्युजमेवं स्यादर्चनाविधौ ॥ पीतं वा रक्तवर्णं वा ज्यामवर्णमधापि वा । स्कन्दं पद्मासनस्यं वा मयूरारूढमेव वा ॥ गजेन्द्रयानकं वापि शक्त्येकासहितं तु वा । शक्ति विनापि कर्तब्यं सोपवीतं सुयौवनम् ॥ शत(छन्नः)वीरसमायुक्तं पादन्पुरसंयुतम् । पत्रकर्णयुतं कान्तं नानाकुण्डलकं तु दा ॥

मन्दिसतं बाळवेषं शोभनाङ्गं शुभेक्षणम् ।
करण्डमकुटोपेतं सर्वळक्षणसंयुतम् ॥
शिक्तद्वययुतं वापि शक्त्यैकसिहतं तु वा ।
शिक्तं विनापि कर्तव्यं योगवेरं तदीरितम् ॥
देब्योरुत्सेधमयैव शृणु कौशिक सुत्रतः! ।
कर्णान्तं वाय(बास्य १)सीमान्तं हन्वन्तं बाहुतुङ्गकम् ॥
हिक्कान्तं वा स्तनान्तं वा कल्पयेदुत्तमानि च ।
मध्यमंदशताळेन देव्यौ च परिकल्पयेत् ॥
महावल्ल्याकृतिं वक्ष्ये स्याममन्दिसिताननम् ।
स्थितं वै सन्वपादं तु वामपादं तु कृश्वितम् ॥
पद्माष्ट्रग्वामहस्तं च सव्यह्सतं प्रव्यम्वतम् ॥
देवसेनाकृतिं वक्ष्ये रक्तं मन्दिस्मताननम् ॥
स्थितं वै वामपादं तु दक्षपादं तु कृश्वितम् ॥
उत्पर्वं सन्यहस्तं च वामहस्तं प्रव्यम्वतम् ॥
त्याणं सन्यहस्तं च वामहस्तं प्रव्यम्वतम् ॥
(कुमारतन्त्रागमे चतुर्विशतितमपटले ॥)

विक्षित् षण्मुखं देवं मयूरवरवाहनम् । तहणादित्यसङ्काशं बाङभूषणभूषितम् ॥ स्थानीये खेटके बापि कुमारो लिख्यते यदा । मुजान् हादश कुर्वीत खर्वटे चतुरो मुजान् ॥

प्रामे वने द्विवाहुस्स्याछेखनीयो विचक्षणैः । (शिल्परत्ने पश्चविशापटले ॥)

स्कन्दः कुमाररूपश्शक्तिधरो बर्हिकेतुख । (बृहस्संहितायामधापश्चाशत्तमाध्याये ॥)

कुमारष्यण्मुखः कार्यक्षियखण्डकविभूषणः । रक्ताम्बरधरः कार्यो मयूरवरवाहनः ॥ कुक्कुटश्च तथा घण्टा तस्य दक्षिणहस्तयोः । पताका वैजयन्ती च शक्तिः कार्या च वामयोः ॥ (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

रक्ताम्बरसदक्(सुद्धक् १) स्तीकवाळी वाळार्कसिक्सः। शिखण्डमणिको ग्रीवमांसळः प्रियदर्शनः॥ शिक्तस्तु विळसरखङ्गचकपाशप्रसारितः। दक्षिणेऽदक्षिणे रक्तचूडखेटककार्मुकः॥ पताका पिञ्छिकामुष्टिस्तर्जनी च प्रसारिता। गुहो द्वादशवाद्धस्यात्पुरीखेटकपत्तने॥ चतुर्दोभिर्वाथ षड्दोभिरसंयुक्तं परिकल्पयेत्। सशक्तिस्सहय(साभयः १)स्सासिस्साक्षमाळस्सकुक्कुटः॥ सखेटश्च सपड्वाद्वश्चतुर्दोस्स्वस्ति(सासि १)खेटकः। सशक्तिकुक्कुटस्स्वे(स्त्वे १)कवककः कुङ्कमच्छविः॥ मयूरारोहसर्वत्र आमराह्यदिवाद्वकः(१)। वासिकावद्यमकुटस्सुन्नसण्यस्यसुन्दरः॥

प्रतिमास्रक्षणानि ।

स्कन्दस्याकृतिरेवं तु आर्थस्याकृतिरूच्यते । (पूर्वकारणागमे त्रयोदशपटले ॥)

शक्तिधरः ।

एकास्यं द्विभुजं वामे वज्रं दक्षिणजे करे । इच्छाज्ञानकियाशक्तिरूपं शक्तिघरं भजे ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

ज्ञानशक्तिसुब्रह्मण्यः ।

एकवक्तं द्विनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । श्वेतार्कपुष्पमाञ्चं च हेमरत्नकिरीटिनम् ॥ चतुर्भुजैर्वजशक्तिकुक्कुटामयधारिणम् । दिन्यगन्धानुलिसाङ्गं शुक्रयश्लोपवीतिनम् ॥ शिवशक्तिश्लानयोगं शानशक्तिस्वरूपकम् । श्वेतवर्णः ॥

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

स्कन्दः ।

कल्पहुमं प्रणमतां कमछारुणामं स्कन्दं भुजद्वयमनामयमेकवक्त्म् । काल्यायनीसुतमहं कटिबद्धदाम१-कौपीनदण्डधरदक्षिणहस्तमीडे ॥

(कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

१ 'बामहस्तं च ' इति श्रीतत्वनिधिपाठः । 'बाम 'मिति मानसारपाठः ।

स्कन्द्सुब्रह्मण्यः ।

चतुर्भुजं द्विनेत्रं च श्वेतपद्मासनस्थितम् । कुक्कुटामयवज्ञाणि दघतं वरदं करे ॥ किंचित्केशशिखावद्यपुष्पमाळाभिरावृतम् । मेखळाम्बरसंबीतं रत्नभूषणभूषितम् ॥ धूम्रवर्णप्रमं स्कन्दं प्रभामण्डळमण्डितम् । स्कन्दरूपमिदं प्रोक्तम्॥ धूम्रवर्णः । (श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

सेनापतिः ।

नौम्यादित्यप्रदीसं द्विदशनयनकं वण्मुखं मन्दहासं वामाङ्गे सुस्थितायास्सरसिरुहधृतालिङ्गितायाः प्रियायाः । उत्तुङ्गोरुस्तनामे विहित १करतलभीतिखंटा १दिशूल-हादिन्युद्दीप्तशक्तीष्वसनवन(१)गदाकुक्कुटाञ्जेषुहस्तम् ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

एकवक्त्रं द्विनयनं शङ्खचक्रवराभयान् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं दिव्यगन्धानुष्ठेपनम् ॥ श्यामवर्णं प्रमुं चैव शुक्लयशोपवीतिनम् । सुस्मितं चारवदनं देवसेनापतिं भजे ॥ श्यामवर्णः ।

(श्रीतलिनधी ॥)

१ 'करतकोऽभीती 'ति मानसारपाठः । १ 'खेटासिश्र्ह्यायादीप्तादी-।सँशाकिः स हरतु दुरितं कुक्कुटाञ्जस्य युक्ता ' इति मानसारपाठः ।

सुब्रह्मण्यः ।

सिन्द्रारुणमिन्दुकान्तिवदनं केयूरहारादिमि-दिंन्यैराभरणैर्विभूषिततनुं स्वर्गादिसीस्यप्रदम् । अम्भोजामयशक्तिकुक्कुटघरं रक्ताङ्गरागांशुकं सुब्रह्मण्यमुपास्महे प्रणमतां भीतिप्रणाशोचतम् ॥

अन्पन्न

एक्तवकं द्विदोर्दण्डं कटिबद्धाभयान्त्रितम् । तरुणारुणसङ्काशं सुब्रह्मण्यमुपास्महे ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

गजवाह्नः ।

एकाननं दिनयनं वरकुक्कुटी च वामद्वये निशितशक्त्यभयद्वयं च ।

विभ्राणमीश्वरसुतं तपनायुतामं नित्यं नमामि गजवाहनमिष्टसिद्धसै ॥

(कुमारतन्त्रे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

श्र्यणभवः १।

शक्तिं घण्टां ध्वजसरसिजे कुक्कुटं पाशदण्डी

टब्कं बाणं वरदमभयं कार्मुकं चोद्रहन्तम् ।

पीतं सीम्यं द्विदशनयनं देवसङ्घरपास्यं

सद्भिः पूज्यं शरवणभवं षण्मुखं भावयामि ॥

(कुमारतन्त्वागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

मानसारे खेटकुपाणगोरधिकतया, पादास्थाने प्रासस्य च वर्णनमस्ति ।

षड्मुजं चैकवदनं बालसूर्यसमप्रमम् । सर्वामरणसंयुक्तं सिंहस्यं दघतं भजे ॥ त्रिनेत्रं मसितोब्र्लं पुष्पबाणेक्षुकार्मुकम् । खन्नं खेटं च वज्रं च कुक्कुटध्यजधारिणम् ॥ शरजन्म समाख्यातं ॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

कार्तिकेयः ।

वरदकुिशखेटं वामहस्तत्रये च

दघतमभयशक्तिं खङ्गमन्यसूये च ।

तरुणरिवसमाभं साधुिमः पूज्यमानं

कमळ्यदनषट्कं कार्तिकेयं नमामि ॥

(कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितिपपटळे ॥)

त्रिनेत्रं दशहस्तं च मस्तके विल्वधारिणम् । शक्तिं शूळं तथा चक्रमङ्कशाभयमन्यके ॥ बरदं तोमरं पाशं शङ्कं वज्रं च बामके । मयूरवाहनारूढं सर्वामरणमृषितम् ॥ बाळसूर्यप्रतीकाशं कार्तिकेयं शिवात्मजम् । रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधी ॥)

कुमार: ।

सञ्बद्धये निश्चितशक्त्य।सिमादधानं वामद्वयेऽभिमतकुक्कुटखेटकं लाम् ।

बह्डीपति विद्युधकोचनपूर्णचन्द्रं कल्याणदाननिरतं कल्ये कुमारम् ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं चैकवक्तं करण्डमकुटान्वितम् । शक्तिं चाभयदं दक्षे सब्ये वरदवज्ञके ॥ पद्मपुष्पं धरं कण्ठे देवं बाळस्वरूपकम् । रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधी ॥)

वण्मुखः ।

वन्दे तिन्द्रकान्ति शरविषिनमवं श्रीमयूराधिरूढं षड्वकं देवसैन्यं मधुरिपुतनयावद्वमं हादशाक्षम् । शक्तिं वाणं कृपाणं व्यजनिप च गदां चाभयं सव्यहस्ते चापं वज्रं सरोजं कटकमि वरं शूल्यन्यैर्दधानम् ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

शक्ति शरं च खड्नं च चक्रं पाशाभयौ तथा । कुक्कुटं च धनुः खेटं शङ्कं र घत्ते हळं वरम् ॥

१ हरितकुक्कुटखेटकं चे 'ति मानसारपाठः । २ मानसारे शङ्खहळ-योस्स्थाने कुलिशाङ्ख्यारेः पाठः दश्यते ।

मयूरबाह्नोपेतं सर्वेळक्षणसंयुतम् । जया च विजया चैव वामदक्षिणपार्श्वयोः ॥ सर्वोळक्कारसंयुक्तं सर्वोभरणमृषितम् । षण्मुखं चेति विख्यातं.....॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ)

तारकारिः ।

बरदमङ्कराध्वजे च कटकौ चापवजन मभयपाशचकखङ्गमुसल्झित्तमन्बहम् । द्विदशपाणिमिर्दधानमरुणकोटिसन्निमं भजत तारकारिमत्र भवविनाशकारणम् ॥

(कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

एकवर्क् तिनयनं गजप्रष्ठोपरि स्थितम् । पण्मुखं चामयं खङ्गं शक्ति वामेतरे दधम् ॥ खेटकं चाक्षमाळां च कुक्कुटं वामहस्तके । तारकारि भजे ख्यातम्....॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतस्वनिधौ ॥)

९ 'गजाम्बया च बस्स्या चे'ति मानसारपाठः ।

सेनानीः ।

अभयमसिरथाङ्गं १ चाङ्करां शक्तिश्र्ः

बरदकुलिशपाशं पद्मदण्डौ गदां च ।

दघतमुभयपक्षद्वादशायामहस्तै
द्विदशक्रमलनेत्रं देवसेनान्यमीडे ॥

ब्रह्मशास्ता ।

वामे करे च युगले करकुण्डिके च

सक्येऽश्रासूत्रममयं दंधतं विशाखम् ।

वल्ल्या युतं बनजलोचनमेकवर्भः

वन्दामहे वनजलंभवशासितारम् ॥

वहीकस्याणसुन्दरः । इस्तद्दन्द्वेऽक्षमाळाममयमि धृतं कुण्डिकां श्रीणिवन्धं सभ्ये वामे निवण्णस्त्रुवधृतविधिना हूयमानेन युक्तम् । सर्वाळ्द्वारयुक्तं जळकळशधृता विष्णुना चारुणामं बळ्ळीकस्याणम्तिं सकळसुरगणैस्स्तूयमानं प्रपदे ॥

बाळ्स्वामी । पद्मसञ्यकटिसंयुतवामं पद्मकान्तिनिभमेकमुखं च । बाळ्ट्रद्धिकरमध्यरसुनुं बाळमुन्नतमुजं प्रणतोऽस्मि ॥

भानसारे 'असिरयाक्षश्र्र्ङपाशानां स्थाने वरदोभयशक्तिचापाः'
 पठ्यन्ते ॥

अन्यच,

एकवक्तुं द्विनयनं पद्मद्वयकरद्वयम् । प्रियप्रियकरं वन्दे बाङरूपं रविप्रमम् ॥

कौष्यभेता । अभयशितकपाणी १ शक्तिबाणी च सब्ये बरदकुल्शिचापं खेटकं चान्यहस्ते ।

दघतममरसेनानायकं चाष्टवाहुं कमल्बदनषट्कं कौब्बभेचारमीडें॥

(कुनारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

चतुर्मुजं त्रिनेत्रं च स्थितं सिंहासनीपरि । वरदामयसंयुक्तपुष्पवाणेक्षुकार्मुकम् ॥ मयूरवाहनारूढं नमस्ये रक्षणोन्मुखम् । त्रीव्यमेदकरवृन्दं कीव्यमेदिस्वरूपकम् ॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतःवानिषौ ॥)

शिखिवाहः।

विद्वमप्रभमेकमुखं विभुं वजशक्तिवरदाभयपाणिम् । देवळोकरिपुन्नमविन्नदं नौमिर रुद्रभवं शिखिवाहम्॥ दाढिमीपुष्पसंकाशं गुझामं कुङ्कमाकृतिम्। षज्वक्तसहितं देवं द्वादशाक्ष्मं सुयौवनम्॥

भसिषराक्ष 'मिति मानसारपाठः । २ 'युग्मशिषिशिखिवाह्मै
गुहम् 'इति मानसारपाठः ।

प्रतिमास्थ्यणानि ।

चतुर्भुजमुदाराङ्गं यद्मस्त्रेण संयुतम् ।
वरदामयसंयुक्तं कमण्डल्वक्षघारिणम् ॥
नक्षकुण्डल्वसंपुक्तं करण्डमकुटोज्वलम् ।
हारकेय्रकटककटिस्त्रैर्विम्षितम् ॥
रत्नविद्रुमम्पाढवं नव(ल्लनः)वीरसमायुतम् ।
पादन्पुरसंयुक्तं सर्वाभरणम्षितम् ॥
सर्वलक्षणसंयुक्तं कुमारं शङ्करात्मजम् ।
महावलीदेवसेनायुक्तं सुरगणिवयम् ॥
इत्थं रूपं यजेनित्यं सर्वलोकहितावहम् ।
चतुर्भुजं वाल्वेषं स्कन्दं कनकसप्रभम् ॥
शक्तिकुकुटहस्तं च वरदाभयसंयुतम् ।
विद्रुमनिम द्विदशहस्त रविनेत्र शक्तिशरखङ्गमभयध्वजगदां च ।
वामकरचापकुलिशान्जवरद्युल्खेटचरसव्यकर वण्मुख! नमस्ते ॥

भवुकं शिखिवाहनं त्रिनयनं रक्ताम्बरालकृतं शार्क्तं चर्म च खङ्गशूलिविशिखामीति धनुश्चककम् । पाशं कुनकुटमङ्कुशं च वरदं दोर्मिर्दधानं तथा ध्यायदीप्सितसिद्धिदं शशिवरं स्कन्दं सुराराधितम् ॥ लोकालोकान्धकारप्रतिहतकिरणैर्मानुकोटिप्रकाशं भूमिन्यस्तैककोटीध्वसनमपि शरं लम्बमानोध्वकायम् । हस्ताम्यां चेतराभ्यां धृतमथ कुलिशं शक्तिमम्भोरुहाक्षं सर्वालङ्कारयुक्तं मजत सुरपुरीपालकं बाहुलेयम् ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं चैकवकं तिनेत्रमभयं वरम् । पाशाङ्क्षशदधं चैव व्वालाकेशशिखण्डकम् ॥ इन्द्रनील्रयारुढं रक्तोत्पलसमप्रभम् । चतुर्दशादिभवनं शिखिवाहनमाचरेत् ॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

अग्निजातसुत्रहाण्यः ।

द्विमुखं चाष्टवाहुं च खेतं वा स्थामकन्धरम् । स्रुवाक्षमाळां खङ्गं च स्वस्तिकं दक्षिणे करे ॥ कुक्कुटं खेटकं क्ष्रमाञ्यपात्रं तु वामके । अग्निहोत्रविधि देवमग्निजातस्वरूपकम् ॥ नीळवर्णः । (१)

सौरभेयसुत्रह्मण्यः ।

चतुर्वक्ताष्टनयनं भुजाष्टकमलासनम् । कुञ्चितं वामपादं च सुस्थितं दक्षिणं पदम् ॥ शक्खुत्पले पुष्पवाणमभयं दक्षिणे करे । वजं चेक्षुधनुरश्लं वरदं वामके दधम् ॥ पद्मपुष्पनिमं चैव सीरमेयस्वरूपकम् । पाटलवर्णः ।

गाङ्गेयसम्बद्धाण्यः ।

एकवकं त्रिनयनं दाखिमीकुसुमप्रमम् । करण्डमकुटीपेतं कुक्कुटष्वजधारिणम् ॥ नीकोत्परूधरं वन्दे मकरारूढमव्ययम् । परश्चं पूर्णकुन्मं च सव्यहस्ते तु धारिणम् ॥ अरणि कुक्कुटं वामे गान्नेयसमरूपकम् । पाटलवर्णः ।

गृहसुत्रद्वाण्यः ।

चतुर्भुजं तिनेतं च हेमरलिकरीटिनम् । शूळं वज्रं घरं सब्ये वराभयकमन्यके ॥ श्वेतवस्त्रघरं देवं सर्वेषां रक्षणोन्मुखम् । जायया वामपार्श्वे तु कल्याणोत्सववित्रहम् ॥ पादाम्बुजं हृदि ध्यात्वा गुहरूपं समाश्रये । स्यामवर्णः ।

वदाचारिसुब्रह्मण्यः ।

हिनेत्रं हिमुजं चैव बाल्स्य्घरं प्रमुम् । दक्षमागे दण्डहस्तं वज्जवामोरुहस्तकम् ॥ सञ्यापसञ्यपादं तु स्थितं वा कुञ्जितं तु वा । शिखायज्ञोपवीताळ्यं मौक्षीकौपीनसंयुतम् ॥

मेखळोपरिवड्याणं रक्तपद्मोपरि स्थितम् । दिव्यरूपधरं देवं त्रसचारिणमाश्रये ॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

देशिकसुत्रहाण्यः ।

षड्मुजं चैकवदनं करण्डमकुटान्वितम् । श्वक्तिहस्तद्वयं चैव जपमाळाघरं शुभम् ॥ मयूरवाहनारूढं वराभयकराम्बुजम् । इत्येवं विधिवद् ध्यायेन्छिवदेवस्य देशिकम् ॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

सुत्रहाण्यद्वारपाछकी ।

सुदेहसुमुखी विप्री गुहस्य द्वारपाळकी ।
एकवक्की द्विबाहू च गदाभयकरी समृती ॥
चतुर्भुजी चेत्तस्योष्ट्रें वज्रशक्तिघरी तथा ।
रक्तस्यामळवर्णाळ्यो सर्वामरणमृषितौ ॥
सुदंष्ट्री स्मितवक्की च करण्डमकुटोञ्चळी ।
दक्षिणे तु सुदेहं च सुगुखं च तथोत्तरे ॥

(कुमारतन्त्रागमे पञ्चमपठछे ॥)

सुमिलः ।

सुमित्रस्थापनं वक्ष्ये शृणु कौशिक सुन्त ! । उक्त्वैव जननं पूर्वे(वै !) प्रतिष्ठां च ततः परम् ॥ वसिष्ठगोत्रः स्वर्णाक्षपुत्रः काशीपुरे वसन् । त्रिजन्मसु पुरा स्कन्दं समभ्यर्च्य यथाविधि ॥ सुमित्र इति सेनान्या प्रोक्तः प्रीतेन देवछः । सुन्नहाण्यस्य सामीय्ये गाणपत्यमवाप्तवान् ॥ उत्तमंनवतालेन सुमित्रं कारयेद् बुवः । दिनेत्रं द्विमुजं रक्तं सुबक्तं च सुयौवनम् ॥ दक्षिणे शक्तिहस्तं च वामं च कटिबन्धनम् । अलकं ज्योतिसंयुक्तं दंष्ट्रिणं रुचिराननम् ॥ करण्डमकुटं वापि जटामकुटमेव वा । हस्ती मुकुछवद् बद्धी दक्षिणं शक्तिसंयुतम् ॥ सर्वीभरणसंयुक्तमासनं स्थानकं तु वा । यञ्जोपनीतसंयुक्तं पद्मपीठोपरि स्थितम् ॥ इत्थं रूपं सुमित्रस्य गुहेन विहितं पुरा । (कमारतन्त्रागमे द्विचलारिंशचमपटले ॥)

नन्द्याद्यः ।



नन्द्यादयः ।

नन्दी ।

नन्दी कार्यस्तिनेत्रस्तु चतुर्वाहुर्महामुजः । सिन्द्रारुणसङ्काशो व्याव्यचर्मपरिच्छदः ॥ त्रिश्च्छिभिन्दिपाडौ च करयोस्तस्य कारयेत् । शिरोगतं तृतीयं तु तर्जयन्तं तथापरम् ॥ आङोकयानं कर्तव्यं द्रादागामिनं जनम् । (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

विभाणं परश्चं पृगं करतले ईशप्रमाणाङालि भस्मोद्गितपाण्डुरं शशिकलागंगाकपद्गिक्वलं । परियायत्रिपुरान्तकं प्रथमतः श्रेष्ठं गणैर्वन्दितं ब्रह्मेन्द्राच्युतपूजिताङ्गिकमलं श्रीनन्दिकेशं भजे ॥

चण्डेशः ।

चण्डेशस्थापनं वक्ष्ये तल्लक्षणपुरस्सरम् । परस्वतन्त्रमेदेन द्विविधं तच संमतम् ॥ पुरादौ मध्यमे वाष्टदिक्षु चण्डेश्वराख्यः । धामेशानेऽथ सौम्ये वा सोमेशेन्द्रान्तरेऽथवा ॥

अन्तमण्डलदेशे १ उन्तर्हारायां बेष्टशालके । अथैकादित्रयस्त्रिशद्धस्तविस्तारसंयुतः ॥ धामळक्षणसंसिद्धधामेनापि समन्वितः । एकादिसप्तभूम्यन्तं भूमिभागसमन्वितः ॥ धामोक्ताकारसंयुक्तो दिक्षु चण्डेश्वरान्धितः । इष्टदेवान्वितो वा स्यात्केवलो वा वृषान्वितः ॥ प्रागुक्तविधिनानीतगर्भाचेष्टकया युतः । मूर्धेष्टकासमायुक्तः स्यूपिस्थापनसंयुतः ॥ दक्षिणद्वारसंयुक्तः पराङ्गश्चेन्मुनीश्वराः!। स्वतन्त्रस्थापने दक्षपूर्वपश्चिमदिङ्मुखः ॥ दिब्न्यस्तामर्विन्यस्तमध्यकुम्भयुतेन च । धामसंस्थापनेनाढ्यः प्रागुक्तविधिना सह ॥ प्रागुक्तगर्भमानाचं सर्वमत प्रयोज्यताम् । प्राकारमञ्डपोपेतः परितः परिवारयुक् ॥ रुद्रभक्तस्ततो रुद्रचण्डश्रण्डप एव च । महाबळस्तथाविर्थ(बीर्य १)ष्टक्कपाणीशसेवकौ २ ॥ रुद्रकोपज इत्यष्टमूर्तयः परिवारगाः । एते श्वेता महाकायाः कताङ्गिष्पुटान्विताः ॥

१ 'अन्तर्मण्डलदशे ' इति पाठान्तरम् । २ 'महाबलास्तथा विशा'
 इति पाठान्तरम् ।

सटङ्कास्तद्विहीना वा वीराचासनसंस्थिताः । क्रत्तिवासोऽन्विता वाथ चण्डरूपधरास्तु वा II इन्द्राचा वा तदर्भं(र्थं है)तु पीठं वा पूर्वतो हुष: । बिटिपीठादिपीठान्तं पूर्ववत्करूपयेत्तु वा ॥ द्वारस्थी द्वारपी कार्यी द्विकरी दण्डधारकी । चण्डानुगश्चण्डभूत्यौ १(भृत्यो १) नेष्टौ वा देशिकाग्रजाः ! ॥ द्रव्यैक्शिलादिभिः कार्यः पूर्वबल्लक्षणान्वितः । मध्येन दश्तताळेन दशताळाधमेन वा ॥ प्रतिमालक्षणप्रोक्तमानेनायादिसंयुतः १। बद्धपद्मासनश्रुण्डनायो दुर्दर्शभीषणः ॥ व्याख्यक्रोपबीती च मुखोद्गीर्णमहानलः । कराळकज्ज्ञाभासो जटिलबन्द्रशेखरः॥ चतुर्वकश्चतुर्वोद्धश्वाक्षमालात्रिश्चवान् । दक्कं कमण्डलं वामे भा<u>न</u>रक्तार्कलोचनः ॥ अथवा शङ्खवर्णामश्चतुर्बोहुक्षिछोचनः । चन्द्रार्थमण्डितः कृत्तिवासा वीरासनस्थितः ॥ पिनाकामोधबाणाभ्यां व्यवपाणितल्ह्यः । वराभयप्रदानाभ्यामन्यत्र परिमण्डितः ॥

 ^{&#}x27;चण्डमृत्यी 'इति पाठान्तरम् । २ 'मानेनायदिसंयुतः ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

अथवा द्विभुजस्शुक्रवस्त्ररुयक्षोऽज्ञनप्रभः। जटामकुटयुक्तो वा तुल्सीकृतमूर्थजः(?) ॥ स्थानको वासनस्थो वा शयितासब्यपात्तलः । सळम्बसन्यपादस्तु वामहस्तभु(स्तु ई)जानुगः ॥ वरहस्तोऽथवा स स्यादितरष्टङ्कसंयुतः । वामेतरकरष्टङ्कयुक्तोऽञ्जलिपुटोऽथवा ॥ शङ्करेक्षणसंपन्नरशोकनम्नशिरास्तु वा । उरकुटासनयुक शान्तो जटिलष्टङ्क'वृक्कर: ॥ एवं वा चण्डनाथस्त कार्यस्विद्यसनान्धितः । अथवाभयटङ्काभ्यां पाशशृङद्वयेन तु ॥ चतुर्भुजस्तु वा कार्यशाङ्कराज्ञानुपालकः। विशेषसिंह्छे देशे कश्चिदत्राभिषीयते ॥ केताया(कृतेऽय १)मष्टहस्तस्त्याचेतायां १ वह्भुजो मतः । द्वापरे च चतुईस्तः कछौ तु द्विकरो मतः ॥ अन्यदेशे तु सर्वत्र विभागो नायमीरितः । भथवा चण्डनाधस्तु देव्या तु सहितो न वा ॥ सा देवी श्यामला इस्तद्वयाखिलविभूपिता । धर्मनीत्याख्यया ख्याता धृतनीङोत्पङा वरा ॥

१ 'कृतयामि 'ति पाठान्तरम् ।

एवमापाच बेरं तु मनुभिस्स्थापनं नयेत् ।

(उत्तरकानिकागमे पञ्चषष्टितमपटले ॥)

अथातस्संप्रवक्ष्यामि चण्डेशस्थापनं परम् । उद्भवं प्रथमं तस्य द्वितीयं स्थापनं ऋमात् ॥ रुद्रस्यैव तु रुद्रांशं तत्सवै चण्डनामतः । गणेशावरणे स्थित्वा दशांशेनायुतेन तु ॥ प्रचण्डादिविंनिष्कान्ता पञ्चमुर्तिर्विधानतः । प्रचण्डचण्डः प्रथमं ततो विकान्तचण्डकः ॥ तृतीयो विभुचण्डस्तु वीरचण्डश्चतुर्धेकः । एवं वै पञ्चचण्डेशाः पञ्चनहासमुद्भवाः ॥ कृतयुगाधिपसं तु प्रचण्डमिद्मुच्यते । विकान्तचण्डनामा तु त्रेतायामधिपस्स्मृतः ॥ द्वापरे चाचिपत्यं हि विमुक्षण्डेश उच्यते । कडौ तु बीरचण्डेशस्वा(स्याः)धिपत्यं प्रकीर्तितम् ॥ एवं [वै*] पञ्जभेदेन चण्डनाम विधीयते । व्याख्यस्यैश्वदिरमागे विमानं पूर्ववत्क्रमात् ॥ त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं वापि दिनेत्रं हिमुजं तु वा । भीमं जटासमायुक्तं सर्वाभरणमूषितम् ॥

अभयं शान्तदेहं(१) च पाशं वै परशुं तथा । हिभुजं यदि कर्तुं चेच्छान्त(१)टङ्कयुतं तथा ॥ शुक्रयज्ञोपवीतं च शुक्राम्बरघरं तथा । स्थानकं चासनं प्रोक्तं पूर्वोक्तविधिना ततः ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे ससचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

चण्डक्ष चण्डेश्वरो रक्तश्वतिमश्रव्य विस्तरः । दिवाहुस्सजटाज्द्रशेखरः कर्णकुण्डलः ॥ धृतयञ्जोपवीतश्च श्रुक्ताम्बरघरश्जुचिः । सर्वभूषणसंभूष्यष्टक्कपाणिरयापि वा ॥ अर्धचन्द्रासनासीनः पुष्पमालावलम्बितः । चण्डेशस्याकृतिद्धेवं क्षेत्रपालाकृति शृणु ॥ (पूर्वकारणागमे त्रयोदशपटले ॥)

शिवभक्ताः ।

वक्ष्यामि शिवभक्तानां प्रतिष्ठां भोगमोक्षदाम् । ब्राह्मणा क्षत्रिया वैश्याश्च्यूद्मा वा ह्यन्तराङ्जाः ॥ स्त्रियो वा गुरवश्चेषामभिषिक्तो नृपोऽथवा । शिवभक्तिसमोपेता जीवन्तो वा मृतास्तु वा ॥ तेषां प्रतिकृतिं कृत्वा प्रतिष्ठाप्य समर्चयेत् । स्वप्रधानं पराङ्गं च द्विविषं स्थापनं मतम् ॥

प्रामादौ वा नदीतीरे पुष्करिण्यास्तटेऽपि वा । वने चोपवने वापि पर्वते वा मनोरमे ॥ स्यानेऽन्यत्र च कर्तव्यं स्वप्रधानस्य मन्दिरम् । देवाळयान्तस्साळादौ तत्र कल्पितमन्दिरे ॥ परिवारसमोपेतं स्वप्रधानं प्रकीर्तितम् । देवालयादौ सर्वत्र मालिकामण्डपादिषु ॥ परिवारिबहीनं यत्कल्पितं त्वक्रमिष्यते । तदर्थं शिवलिङ्गं वा प्रतिमा वा शिवस्य तु ॥ स्कन्दनन्यादिरूपं वा मृतप्रतिकृति तु वा । कुर्यादायादिसंयुक्तं शिलाबैरुक्तवस्तुभिः ॥ रीळं छोहं तथा वार्धी मृन्मयं मणिजं तु वा । वर्षचित्रमधाभासं पटादिपरिकल्पितम् ॥ छिङ्गं चेत्तिह्यानोक्त्या प्रतिमा च तथैव च । तदुक्ततास्रभेदेन । कर्तव्यं स्याद् द्विजोत्तमाः ! ॥ मृतप्रतिकृतिं चोक्तामष्टताळेन कारयेत् । भासीनं स्थानकं वापि वाहनारू उमेव वा ॥ आसने स्थानके वाथ पद्मसिंहासनं तु वा । अधस्तात्करुपयेद्विद्वानुमयं वा विधीयताम् ॥

१ ' तद्रकतालभेदेने 'ति पाठान्तरम् ।

यथेष्टासनयुक्तं वा समाश्रं वा यथाश्रकम् ।

स्रासनोन्मानिक्स्तारायामं तद्वदलंकतिम् ॥

प्रतिमोक्तप्रकारेण प्रागुक्तविधिना नयेत् ।

शिखी वा बद्वकेशी वा मुण्डितो जटिलोऽथवा ॥

श्रमिषिक्तो नृपश्रेषु किरीटमकुटान्वितः ।

यथेष्टायुध्युक्तो वा नमस्कारयुतोऽथवा ॥

सर्वलक्षणसंपनस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः ।

गायका नृज्युक्ता वा पूजका वा यथेष्टकाः ॥

स्रियश्रेत्तस्यानुरूपेण भूषणैरुपभूषिताः ।

एवं लक्षणमाख्यातं प्रतिष्ठादं निगयते ॥

(उत्तरकामिकागमे पट्षष्टितमपटछे ॥)

आर्थ्यः ।

आर्थ्यश्चतुर्भुजश्ञान्तिश्चितः । हिरण्यसदशप्रस्यो दुकुळवसनान्वितः ॥ अभयवरदोपेतः खङ्गखेटकवारितः । सुस्थितः पद्मपीठे तु आर्थ्यमेवं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

१ क्रियश्रेदिखर्धमावर्धान्तरे नास्ति ।

अधातस्तंप्रवक्ष्यामि शास्तुस्थापनमुत्तमम् । शास्ता सर्वस्य छोकस्य तस्माच्छास्तेति चोच्यते ॥ समुद्रमथने काळे परिगृह्यामृतं तथा । हरिर्वभूव स्त्रीरूपा मोहिनानाम नामतः ॥ तां मोहिनीमहं दृष्टा संगतोऽस्मि कदाचन । जातस्तदा महाशास्ता मेध्याहाम्रवतीश्वराः ॥ द्विनेत्रं द्विभुजं द्वत्वा सर्वाभरणभृषितम् । श्यामवर्णयुतं तेषां शुक्रयद्वोपनीतिनम् ॥ श्वानकुक्कुटमेषाँचैः ऋडिन्तं सर्वसिद्धिदम् । मदनावर्णनीदेवी १ (व्यी?) पीतीरस(नोरस!)समन्विती(ते!) ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्ती(क्ते ?) पार्श्वयोविन्यसेत्ततः । वामे दमनकं? न्यस्वा तद्वेषं विकृतं स्मृतम् ॥ हिंभुजं दक्षिणे हस्ते चक्रदण्डमधेश्वरम् । फलपळ्वहस्तं च कुञ्जिताञ्चिकरद्वयम् ॥ भूताकारं बृहकुक्षि नीलालकविभृषितम् । शास्तुश्च छक्षणं प्रोक्तं स्थापनं शृणु तत्वतः ॥

(सुप्रमेदागमे विपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

९ 'पनकापर्णिनी देव्यै 'इति पाठान्तरम् । २ 'बामधे मनकं न्यस्ता ' ते पाठान्तरम् ।

मोहिनीतनयस्थान्तो द्विबाह्रस्थामसिनमः ।
पीठाङम्बितशायितौ वामविक्षणपादकौ ॥
वामाङ्किजानुकोर्ब्वे तु वामहस्तं स्थितं कुढ ।
मण्डङीभृतदण्डाम्रो वन्नदण्डधरो युवा ॥
स्निग्धनीङाञ्जनाकीर्णकुन्दङीभृतभृष्यजः(न्तर्ङीमृतमूर्धजः!) ।
गजबाहनकेतुस्स्याद्विङासी सिवङासिनी ॥
नीङ्केताश्वष्टपमवाहनो वा चतुर्मुजः ।
रक्तन्दुष्वजो वापि सर्वत्र परिकीर्तितः ॥
श्वानी योगासनासीनो वेदाष्यायी पवित्रकः ।
सोमयासोपबीतस्यान्न्यूनावीरासनास्थितः ॥
ङीङाविगीतभावी स्यात्सुर(ख !)भावी सुखासनः ।
वामोरूपरि विन्यस्त(स्ता !)वामपादतङेक्षणः ॥
आर्यस्याक्वतिरेवं तु शक्रस्याक्वतिरुव्यते ।
(पूर्वकारणागमे त्रयोदशपटले ॥)

क्षेत्रपालः ।

त्रिविषः क्षेत्रपाटस्तु साखिको राजसस्तमः । श्वेतं रक्तमयो कृष्णं साखिकादिगुणं मवेत् ॥ द्विमुजं वा चतुर्बोह्न ज्ञान्तं साखिकमुख्यते । षड्बाह्न चोप्रवदनमुत्रं स्यादाजसं स्मृतम् ॥

तामसं चाष्टवाहुं च एते वै समपादकाः ।
स्थानकं पद्मपीठे तु मदपीठे तु वा यथा ॥

ग्रूटं दक्षिणहस्ते तु कपालमितरे धृतम् ।

ग्रिमुनं ग्लेवमाण्यातं चतुईस्तमथोच्यते ॥

परहस्ते तु सन्ये तु खड्गं घण्टां तदन्यके ।

अथवा पूर्वहस्ते तु अभयं वरदान्वितौ ॥

पूर्ववत्परहस्तौ ह्रौ घण्टां वा वामहस्तके ।

सात्विकं ग्लेवमाण्यातं राजसं शृणु सुनत ! ॥

ग्रूटं खड्गं च घण्टां च दक्षिणे [तु॰] करत्वये ।

श्रेटं खड्गं च घण्टां च दक्षिणे [तु॰] करत्वये ।

श्रेटं खड्गं च घण्टां च दक्षिणे [तु॰] करत्वये ।

श्रेटं राजसवत्व्यातं रक्तकेशोर्ध्वमण्डलम् ।

शेवं राजसवत्व्यातं रक्तकेशोर्ध्वमण्डलम् ॥

उम्रदृष्टिसमायुक्तं नानानागविभूषितम् ।

त्रिनेत्रं नन्नरूपं च क्षेत्रपालं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥

(अंञ्जमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

भधातसंप्रवस्यामि क्षेत्रेशस्य विधिक्रमम् । ईश्वरस्यायुत्तश्चिन क्ष(क्षे १)त्रपाळोद्भवं तथा ॥ प्रामादावैशदिग्मागे ठोकरक्षार्थकारणम् । प्रासादं प्रतिमां तत्र पूर्वोक्तविधिना तथा ॥

द्वारं तु पश्चिमे मुख्यं दक्षिणे मध्यमं स्मृतम् ।
कन्यसं चेन्द्रदिग्द्वारं प्रतिमालक्षणं ततः ॥
चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं वा षद्मुजं चाष्ट्वस्तकम् ।
सुद्यं भैरवाकारं कृष्णवर्णं दिगम्बरम् ॥
सर्पयद्योपवीतं च तिरोमालकरोटिकम् ।
कर्ष्यकेशं सुद्याक्षं नागाभरणभृषितम् ॥
त्रिश्लं दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्ते कपालकम् ।
खन्नं च दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्ते तु खेटकम् ॥
एवं चतुर्भुजं विद्धि षद्मुजं च ततः शृणु ।
नागं च दक्षिणे पाणौ तोमरं वामहस्तके ॥
प्रागुक्तायुषसंयुक्तं षद्मुजं विदि क्षितिकार् ।
शूलं डमरखद्वाङ्गं दक्षिणे वामहस्तके ॥
एवमष्टमुजं प्रोक्तं षद्मुजायुषसन्तिभम् ।

(सुप्रमेदागमे पद्माशत्तमपटले ॥)

रक्तोप्रेक्ष्णः कालमेषवर्णो वापि महावली । द्विबाहुर्वा चतुर्बाहुरष्टबाहुरथापि वा ॥ कपालशूलो दिमुजो चण्टापाशसमायुतः । चतुर्बाहुः कमाक्षेत्रपालो वामे च दक्षिणे ॥

अग्निटङ्की च खट्ट्वाङ्गं भयमष्टभुजे कमात् । रक्तपद्मासनारूढः श्यामवर्णोग्ररूपकः ॥ विस्तोर्ज्ञो(र्ज्व १) रक्तकेशः क्वश्चितभूसविश्रमः । नम्नरूप(पः १)शिरोमाळाभूषितस्तीक्ष्णदंष्ट्रकः ॥ (पूर्वकारणागमे त्रयोदशपटळे ॥)

मद्या ।

चतुर्भुजश्चतुर्वको हरितालसमप्रमः ।
जटामकुटसंयुक्तः पिङ्गाक्षरसर्वभूषणः ॥
कृष्णाजिनोत्तरीयश्च यञ्चसूत्रसमन्वितः ।
कुक्ष्मक्ष्यरस्थान्तः कटिस्त्रसमन्वितः ॥
शुक्रमक्ष्यरस्थान्तः कटिस्त्रसमन्वितः ॥
शुक्रमक्ष्यानुलेपश्च कर्णकुण्डलमण्डितः ।
दक्षिणे चाक्षमाला च क्वं चैव तु धारयेत् ॥
कमण्डलुकुश(शं १) वामे दक्षिणे स्नुक्सुवौ तलः (१) ।
आज्यस्थाली कुशांचैव(श्वेव १) वामहस्ते तु धारयेत् ॥
अभयवरदोपेतौ पूर्वहस्तौ द्विजोत्तम ! ।
आसने तूमयाङ्गिश्च शाययेत्तु ततः परम् ॥
मेद्रमूलोपरिष्टात्तु वामहस्तोष्विवक्षकम् ।
सन्यहस्तं च तस्योष्वे तदन्यास्यं च कारयेत् ॥

दक्षिणे चाक्षमाळां च वामहस्ते कमण्डस्य । सरस्वती दक्षमागे साविती वामभागके ॥ आसीनो वा स्थितो वापि पद्मपीठोपरि स्थितः ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपव्याशपटले ॥)

चतर्मुखं चतुर्वाहं कमण्डस्यक्षघारिणम् । रक्तवर्णजटायुक्तं कत्वा ब्रह्माणमुञ्चलम् ॥ सावित्रीं वामपार्थे तु सर्वालङ्कारसंयुताम् । एवं चतुर्मुखं कुर्याजगत्मृष्टिकरं ग्रुमम् ॥ (सुप्रमेदागमे चतुर्ख्विशत्तमपटले ॥)

िखेचतुर्मुखं देवं चतुर्वाहुं शुमेक्षणम् ।

रत्नकुण्डलसंयुक्तं लम्बक् चींपरि स्थितम् ॥

कृष्णाजिनधरं गीरं शुक्ताम्बरिशाजितम् ।
दिक्षणं वरदं हस्तं तत्रान्यांशुम (न्यंसुवः) धारिणम् ॥

कमण्डलुधरं वामं तथान्यं संयुतं द्यु (सुः)चा ।

विश्राणं चतुरो वेदान् पुरतकास्य विन्यसेत् ॥

वामे पार्वे तु सावित्री दक्षिणे तु सरस्वतीम् ।

आज्यस्थाली पुरोभागे महिषीक्ष (महर्षीकः । समन्ततः ॥

हंसारूढं डिखेकापि कचित्र कमडासनम् । स्रष्टारं सर्वेडोकानां ब्रह्माणं परिकल्पयेत् ॥ (शिल्परले पञ्चविंशपटडे ॥)

ह्रहा कमण्डलुकरश्चतुर्मुखः पङ्कजासनस्थश्च । (बृहत्संहितायामद्यापञ्चाशत्त्रमाध्याये ॥)

त्रसाणं कारयेदिद्वान् देवं सौम्यं चतुर्भुजम् ।
बद्धपद्मासनं तुष्टं तथा कृष्णाजिनाम्बरम् ॥
जटाधरं चतुर्वाहं सप्तहंसरथस्थितम् ।
वामे न्यस्तेतरकरं तस्यैकं दोर्थुगं मवेत् ॥
एत(कः)स्मिन् दक्षिणे पाणावक्षमाळा तथा क्षमा ।
कमण्डळुं द्वितीये च सर्वाभरणधारिणम् ॥
सर्वळक्षणयुक्तस्य शान्तिस्थ्यस्य पार्थिव ! ।
पद्मपत्रदळात्रामं ध्यानसंगीळितेक्षणम् ॥
भर्मायां कारयेदेवं चित्रे वा वास्तुकर्मणि ।
(विष्णुपुराणे ॥)

पद्मपतासनस्थश्च ब्रह्मा कार्यश्चतुर्मुखः । सावित्री तस्य कर्तव्या वामोत्सङ्गगता तथा ॥ (आदिस्यपुराणे ॥)

प्रतिमासक्षमानि ।

श्चग्वेदादि प्रभेदेन कतादियुगभेदतः । विप्रादिवर्णभेदेन चतुर्वश्चं चतुर्भुजं ॥ दक्षिणाधः करात्स्रष्टा जपमाटां तथा सुचम् । पुस्तं कमण्डलुं घत्ते सकूचेःकमलासनः ॥ अक्षस्त्रं पुस्तकं च धत्ते पदां कमण्डलुम् । चतुर्वस्त्रा तु सावित्री श्रोत्रियाणां गृहे हिता ॥ (स्त्यमण्डने ॥)

जिटेलाः श्मश्रुलाः शान्ता आसीना ध्यानतत्पराः । कमण्डल्वक्षसूत्राम्यां संयुक्ता ऋषयस्स्यृताः ॥ विश्वकर्मा चतुर्वाद्वरक्षमालां च पुस्तकम् । कं वा(बुं?) कमण्डलुं घत्ते तिनेत्रो इंसवाहनः ॥ आग्नेय्यां तु गणेशस्स्यान्मातुस्थानं च दक्षिणे । नैऋत्ये तु सहस्ताक्षं वारुण्यां जलशायिनम् ॥ वायव्ये पार्वतीरुद्रौ प्रहांक्षेवोत्तरे न्यसेत् । ऐशान्ये कमलादेवीं प्राच्यां तु घरणीघरम् ॥ इति त्रक्षायतनम् ।

महाप्रतीहाराः । महाणोऽष्टौ प्रतीहारान् कथविष्याम्यनुक्रमात् । पु(प !)हषाकारगम्भीराः सकूर्वो मकुटोज्वलाः ॥

पद्मं सुक्पुस्तकं दण्डं सत्यो वामेऽय दक्षिणे ।

सञ्यापसञ्चे करके शेषं प्राग्वत्सधर्मकः ॥

अक्षं पद्मागमौ दण्डं करैर्धत्ते प्रियोद्धवः ।

दण्डागमसुक्फलकैर्यञ्चः स्यादायुषैः श्रुमैः ॥

अक्षस्त्रगदाखेटदण्डैविंजयनामकः ।

भघोहस्तापसञ्येन खेटकं यज्ञभद्रकः ॥

अक्षः पाशाङ्कशौ दण्डो भवे स्यात्सार्वकामिकः I

दण्डाङ्कशपाशपद्मैर्विभवस्सर्वशान्तिदः॥

इति नसप्रतीहाराः।

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

दिक्पालाः ।



दिक्पालाः ।

इन्द्रः ।

श्यामवर्ण(ण) दिहस्तं च रक्ताम्बरघरं श्रुमम् ।
किरीटमकुटोपेतं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥
शक्तिदीक्षणहस्ते तु वागहस्तेऽङ्कृशं घृतम् ।
विशालोदरग्रीवं च वामे शचीसमन्वितम् ॥
दिनेलं सौम्यवदनं सिंहासनोपिर स्थितम् ।
आसीनं वा प्रकर्तव्यं गजारूढमधापि वा ॥
इन्द्रमेवं समाख्यातमिश्वन्यौ च प्रवक्ष्यते ।
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

इन्द्रमैन्द्रे तु मतिमास्थिन्द्रो वज्राङ्क्षशोधरात् । श्यामाङ्गं तु गजारूढमप्सरोगणसंयुतम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचस्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

सुरराजं प्रवक्ष्येऽहमैरावतसमाश्रितम् । किरीटकुण्डलघरं भुजद्वयसमन्वितम् ॥

१ 'वजाङ्क्षो दथत्' इति पाठान्तरम्।

कुिशं दक्षिणे पाणौ वामहस्ते तथोत्पलम् । दिव्यरत्निभूषाद्धां दिव्यचीनांशुकैर्युतम् ॥ चित्रचामरधारिण्यौ क्षियौ पार्थे प्रकल्पयेत् । सिंहासनस्थमथवा लिखेद् गन्धर्वसंयुतम् ॥ इन्द्राणी वामतस्तस्य लिखेदुत्पलधारिणीम् । दिव्यश्वक्वारसंयुक्तामिन्द्रवक्कावलोकिनीम् ॥ (शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते कर्सिश्चिद् प्रन्ये ॥)

ग्रुक्कश्चतुर्विषाणो द्विपो महेन्द्रस्य वज्रपाणित्वं च । तिर्यग्डडाटसंस्थं तृतीयमपि छोचनं चिह्नम् ॥ (बृह्त्संहितायामद्यापश्चाशत्त्वमाध्याये ॥)

चतुर्दन्ते गजे सक्तः श्वेतः कार्यस्सुरेश्वरः । वामोत्सङ्गगता कार्यो तस्य मार्या शची नृप! ॥ नीळवस्ना सुवर्णामा सर्वाभरणवांस्तथा । तिर्यग्ळ्डाटकस्तार्थ्यः (स्थाक्षः ?) कर्तव्यश्व विभूषितः ॥ शक्रश्वतुर्भुजः कार्यो द्विभुजा च तथा शशी (ची ?) । पद्माङ्कशौ च कर्तव्यौ वामदक्षिणहस्तयोः ॥ वामं शचीपृष्ठगतं द्वितीयं वज्रसंयुतम् । वामे शच्याः करे कार्यो रम्या सन्तानमञ्जरी ॥

प्रतिबारुक्षणानि ।

दक्षिणं पृष्ठविन्यस्तं देवराजस्य कारयेत् । (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

वज्रपाणिर्महावीरिस्सिहस्कन्घोऽवलीलधृक् । ललाटोरस्स्थलायामपीवरोहर्महोदरः ॥ प्रसन्तवदनस्थ्यामवर्णो रक्ताम्बरस्सुखी । किरीटकुण्डली हारकेयूरादिविभूषितः ॥ पृथुशिरोगजारूढो देवराजस्थचीपितः । शक्रस्याकृतिरेवं तु चण्डेशस्याकृति शृणु ॥ (पूर्वकारणागमे त्रयोदशपटले ॥)

वरं वराङ्क्षुशौ चैव कुण्डी धत्ते करैस्तु यः । गजारूढः सहस्राक्ष इन्द्रः पूर्वेदिशाधिपः ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)

वहिः।
वन्मीह विह्नरूपं तु रक्तवर्णं चतुर्मुजम् ।
वरदाभयहस्तं च.....॥
शक्तिस्त्यादपरे वामे विद्वणे तु सुचं घरम् ।
एकाननं त्रिनेत्रं च रक्तकेशोर्ध्वमेव च ॥
विद्वरूपं समाख्यातमेवं धामनि विन्यसेत् ।
(सुप्रभेदागमे एकचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

कृत्वा चामिमजारूढं रक्तामं रक्तलेचनम् । शिखामिरूर्व्वगामिश्व युक्ति(कं है)शक्तिसुवं धरम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

वहेस्त्वरूपं वह्यामि शुद्धकाञ्चनसुप्रभम् ।
धर्भचन्द्रासनगतं रक्तवस्त्रविराजितम् ॥
छोहितं वा प्रकुर्वीत बालार्कसमतेजसम् ।
युक्तं यशोपवितेन लम्बकूर्चेन शोमितम् ॥
मेषपृष्ठस्थितं देवं मुजद्धयसमन्वितम् ।
दक्षिणे चाक्षस्त्रं स्यात् करे वामे कमण्डलः ॥
स्वाहादेवी कृता पार्श्वे कुङ्कुमेन विलेपिता ।
अरुणेरम्बरैभेन्या लेख्या मात्र (१) विभूषिता ॥
कुण्डस्थो वा प्रकर्तव्यो इत्यवाहो विचक्षणैः ।
ज्वालामिस्सप्तशीर्षेण शोममानो महाचुतिः ॥
(शिल्परनसंयोजिते करिमाश्चिद् प्रन्थे)

रक्तं जटाधरं बहिं कारयेढ्स्रवाससम् । ज्वाळामाळाकुळं सौम्यं त्रिनेत्रं श्मश्रुधारिणम् ॥ चतुर्वाहं चतुर्देष्ट्रं देवेशं वायुसारथिम् । चतुर्मिश्व शुकैर्युक्ते सूमाचिह्नरथे स्थितम् ॥

वामोत्सङ्गगता स्वाहा शकस्येव शची भवेत् । रानपात्रकरा देवी बहेर्दक्षिणहस्तयोः ॥ व्यानित्रशूले कर्तन्ये त्वक्षमास्यं च वामके । (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

अर्धचन्द्रासनासीनो ब्रह्मरूपो हुताशनः ।
प्रज्वल्यकाञ्चनज्योतिः पिङ्गलः पिङ्गलोचनः ॥
हेमकूर्चाप्रसदशस्यरूपं च शिरोरुहम् ।
तरुणादित्यसंकाशं तदस्तमुपवीतकम् ॥
लक्षमाला च शक्तिश्च दक्षिणेऽदक्षिणेऽपि च ।
ल्वालामालाङ्गलं तीवं पार्श्वस्थान्य(स्थं हां १)शुमण्डलम् ॥
मेषारूढं च कुण्डस्थो योगपद्देन वेष्टितम् ।
दक्षिणे तु स्थिता स्वाहा रत्नकुण्डलमण्डिता ॥
अग्नेराकृतिरेवं स्याच्छृणु वैवस्वताकृतिम् ।
(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले ॥)

बरदः शक्तिहस्तश्च समृणालकमण्डलुः । ज्वालापुञ्जनिभो देवो मेषारूढो हुताशनः ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)

वैवस्वतः ।

द्विमुजः कृष्णवर्णस्तु खन्नखेटकथारिणी । कराटदंष्ट्रवदनो रक्तमाल्यानुळेपनः ॥

रक्तवस्त्रधरोप्रथ किरीटमकुटान्वितः ।

दीप्ताग्निसदशाक्षश्च महामहिषवाहनः॥

यमस्थेवं हि पार्श्वस्थौ तमिस्त्रौ चोप्रवक्त्रकौ ।

चित्रगुप्तः कालिश्रेव द्वारपार्श्वे तु संस्थितौ ॥

कृष्णश्यामनिमौ तौ च रक्तवस्त्रसिता(धरा?) हुमौ ।

पीठपार्श्वस्थितौ मृत्युसहितादु(संहितौ व्यु १)व्रतेजसौ ॥

नीळ्ळोहितसङ्काशौ ह्रौ चामरधृते स्त्रियौ ।

पुरतः संस्थितौ विप्रौ धर्माधर्म समाह्यौ ।।

यमस्सिहासनासीनो महिषारोहितस्तु वा ।

यमञ्क्षणमाद्भ्यातं रोहिणीळक्षणं ऋणु ॥

(अंग्रुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपत्राशपटले ॥)

यमं सुदण्डहस्तं तु महिषासनसंस्थितम् । कराळं काळवर्णं च फळपळ्ळवपाणिनम् ॥

(सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमपढले ॥)

पितृराजं प्रवक्ष्यामि नीलाञ्जनसमच्छविम् । दण्डं पाशं चनुर्दोभ्यौ प्रदीप्ताप्रिविलोचनम् ॥ महामहिषमारूढं सिंहासनमथापि वा । मृत्युना चित्रगुप्तेन पार्श्वयोस्पशोमितम् ॥

१ 'थर्मेशर्म समाद्वया ' विदि पाठान्तरम् ।

कराळैः किंकरैश्वैव सुरासुरगणैस्तथा । धर्मिभिः पापिभिश्वैव सेव्यमानं निरन्तरम् ॥ (शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते कस्मिश्चिद् प्रन्थे ॥)

सजलाम्बुदसच्छायस्तप्तचामीकराम्बरः ।
महिषस्यश्च कर्तव्यस्सर्वीभरणवान् यमः ॥
नीलोत्पलामां धूमोणी(धूमोणी?) वामोत्सङ्गे च कारयेत् ।
धूमोणी(धूमोणी?) द्विमुजा कार्या यमः कार्यश्चतुर्मुजः ॥
दण्डखङ्गानुभी कार्यी यमदक्षिणहस्तयोः ।
ज्वाला त्रिशूला कर्तव्या लक्षमाला च वामके ॥
दण्डोपारे मुखं कार्य ज्वालामालाविभूषणम् ।
धूमोणी(धूमोणी?)दक्षिणो हस्तो यमपृष्ठगतो भवेत् ॥
धामे तस्याः करे कार्यं मातुल्जङ्गं सुदर्शनम् ।
पार्थे तु दक्षिणे तस्य चित्रगुतं तु कारयेत् ॥
धापीच्यवेषं स्वाकारं द्विमुजं सौम्यदर्शनम् ।
दक्षिणे लेखनी तस्य वामे पत्रं तु कारयेत् ॥
वामे पाशधरः कार्यः कार्थः कालो विकटदर्शनः ।
(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

दण्डपाणिर्महादीतः कालाञ्जनसमच्छविः । महामहिषिकारूढो दीताग्निसमलोचनः ॥ (पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले ॥)

केखंनी पुस्तकं धत्ते कुक्कुटं दण्डमेव च । महामहिषमारूडो यमः कृष्णाङ्ग ईरितः ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

निर्ऋति:।

निर्ऋतिनीं छ्वर्णस्तु द्विमुजश्च महातनुः ।

खङ्गं दक्षिणहस्तेन वामहस्तेन खेटकम् ॥

पीत्तबस्त्रधरं रौद्रं कराङ्गस्यं च दंष्ट्रिणम् ।

सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं नानापुष्पैरङङ्कृतम् ॥

दुक्ङ्वसनास्सर्वाः पीनोङ्जधनस्तनाः ।

मध्यक्षामातिसौन्याश्च किञ्चित्प्रहसिताननाः ॥

नानागन्धानुङिसाङ्गा मद्रपौठोपिर स्थिताः ।

सममङ्गरमायुक्तास्सतसङ्ख्याप्सरास्स्मृताः ॥

धप्सरैश्च समायुक्तो निर्ऋतिश्च विशेषतः ।

निर्ऋतिस्वेवमाख्यातं वरुणस्वथ वस्यते ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटङे ॥)

खङ्गखेटकसंयुक्तं निर्ऋतिश्यामवर्णकम् । कराछं विश्वताकारं सिंहारूढं द्विनेत्रकम् ॥ (सुप्रमेदागमे अष्टचलारिंशचमपटछे ॥)

राक्षसं संप्रवश्यामि नैर्ऋते स्थितम् । नरयानसमारूढं रक्षि(क्षो !)भिर्वद्वभिश्चितम् ॥ काळमेघसमाभासं खङ्गखेटकधारिणम् । पीतवस्त्रपरीधानं स्वर्णभूषाविभूषितम् ॥ (शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते कस्मिश्चिद् प्रन्ये ॥)

विरूपाक्षो विदृत्ता(इता ?)स्यः प्राञ्च(प्रांशु ?)दंष्ट्रोञ्बळाननः ।
कर्ष्वकेशी खरस्यश्च द्विवाहुर्मीषणाननः ॥
कर्णेन कृष्णरक्ताङ्गः कृष्णान्वरधरस्तथा ।
सर्वामरणवान् दंष्ट्रासङ्घेर्दण्डधरस्तथा ॥
भायीश्चतस्तः कर्तव्या देवी च निर्कातिस्तथा ।
कृष्णाङ्गी कृष्णवदना पाश्चस्ता द्व वामतः ॥
(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

राक्षसेशो विशालाक्षः पीतवस्त्रश्चासनः । निर्ऋतिस्मुस्थितासीनः खङ्गहस्तो महोज्वलः ॥ निर्ऋतेराकृतिर्द्धेवं वरुणस्याकृतिं शृणु । (पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले ॥)

खङ्गं च खेटकं हस्तैः कर्त्तिकां वैरिमस्तकम् । दंष्ट्राकराज्वदनं श्वानारूढश्व राक्षसः ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)

वरणः।

वरणश्जुक्षवर्णस्तु हिसुजः पाशहस्तकः ।
सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तः करण्डमकुटान्वितः ॥
पीतवस्त्रधरश्शान्तो महाबलसमन्वितः ।
यत्रसूत्रसमायुक्तो मकरस्थानकासनः ॥
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

वरुणं पाश्रहस्तं तु शुक्कवर्णसमप्रमम् । अन्यहस्तेन वरदं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचरवारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

सप्तहंसे रथे कार्यो वहणी यादसां पतिः ।
स्निग्धवैदूर्यसंकाशः श्वेतान्वरथरस्तथा ॥
किचिद्यन्वज्ञठरो मुक्ताहारविभूषितः ।
सर्वाभरणवान् राजन्! महादेवश्वतुर्भुजः ॥
वामभागगतं केतुं मकरं तस्य कारयेत् ।
छत्रं तु सुसितं मूर्णिन मार्या सर्वाङ्गसुन्दरी ॥
वामोत्सङ्गगता कार्या मध्ये तु द्विभुजा नृप! ।
उत्पन्नं कारयेद्वामे दक्षिणे(णं?) देवपृष्ठगम् ॥
पद्मपाशौ करे कार्यो देवदक्षिणहस्तयोः ।
शङ्कं च रत्नपातं च वामयोस्तस्य कारयेत् ॥

भागे तु दक्षिणे गङ्गा मकरस्था सचामरा ।
देवी पद्मकरा कार्या चन्द्रगौरी वरानना ॥
वामे तु यसुना कार्या क्र्मेसंस्था सचामरा ।
नीलोत्पलकरा सौम्या नीलनीरजसन्निमा ॥
(विष्णुधमोत्तरे ॥)

शङ्ककुन्देन्दुधवछः पाशहस्तो महाबछः । केयूरकुण्डळी हारी पीतवासास्मुशोभनः ॥ बासीनो वा स्थितो वापि मकरे वरुणस्स्मृतः । (पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्देशपटले ॥)

वरं पाशौ व्यङं कुण्डी हस्तैर्विश्वस्क्रमाच यः । नकारुढः स कर्त्तव्यो वरुणः पश्चिमात्रितः ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)

बायुः ।

दिशुजस्तु महीबीर्ब्यस्तामाक्षो घूमसनिमः ।
ध्वजं वै दक्षिणे हस्ते बामहस्ते तु दण्डधृक् ॥
कुश्चितभूयुतो वायुः श्वेतान्वरविभूषितः ।
नानाभरणसंयुक्तः केशाड्यः केशैस्तु सुविकीर्णकः ॥
सिंहासनोपरिष्टाचु शीप्रयात्रोस्युकः स्थितः ।
बायुरेवं समाख्यातो स्वलक्षणसुन्यते ॥
(अंशुमब्रेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

अनिलं धूमवर्णं तु मृगारूढं धवं (धृत ?)ध्वजम् । सब्येऽङ्कुशधरं स्थामं चात्मानं विधिवद् गतम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टाच्त्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

समीरणं प्रवश्यामि स्वहरिणवाहनम् । पीताम्बरघरं देवं चित्ररत्नविभूषितम् ॥ वरदं दक्षिणं हस्तं वामहस्तं पताक्षयम् (याः) । विभाणं कुण्डलोपेतं किरीटवरधारिणम् ॥ (शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते करिंमश्चिद् प्रन्ये ॥)

वायुरम्बरवर्णस्तु तदाकाराम्बरो मवेत् ।
काष्ठपृरितचकस्तु द्विभुजो रूपसंयुतः ॥
गमनेच्छुन्धिवा मार्या तस्य कार्या च वामतः ।
कार्यो गृहीतचकाङ्कः कराभ्या पवनो द्विजः ॥
तथैव देवी कर्तव्या शिवा परमसुन्दरी ।
व्यादृतास्यस्तथा कार्यो देवो व्याकुलमूर्वजः ॥
(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

कुधितभूर्युवा वायुस्तामद्दग् घूमसनिभः । श्रञ्जुशेन करो वीर्यश्चम्बराम्बरसंयुतः ॥ मृगारूढो विधातव्यस्सर्वामरणमूषितः । एवं सदागतिस्सर्वव्यापकोऽयं समीरणः ॥ (पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्देशपटले ॥)

वरं ध्वजं पताका च कमण्डङुकरैर्दधत् । मृगारूढो हरिद्धर्म्म(र्णः !) पवनो वायुदिक्पतिः ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)

घनदः ।

धनदस्तवंथक्षेशस्तवंभरणमृषितः ।
तत्तकाञ्चनसङ्काशो इस्तद्वयसमन्वितः ॥
वरदामयहस्तव्य गदां वै वामइस्तके ।
करण्डमकुटोपेतस्तितवासोत्तरीयकः ॥
दक्षमागे शङ्किनिधर्वामे पद्मनिधिस्तथा ।
धनदस्य तु वामे तु देवी कुर्व्यात्सळ्खणाम् ॥
पद्मपीठोपरिष्टात्तु द्विनेत्रो मेषवाहनः ।
रक्ताम्यरघरस्तीम्यरशङ्कपद्मनिधिर्युतः ॥
शङ्कपद्मनिधी द्वौ च भूताकारी महावळी ।
आसीनौ पद्मपीठे तु पद्महस्तौ द्विजोत्तम ! ॥
करण्डमकुटोपेतौ सितावासोत्तरीयकौ ।
धनदं क्षेत्रमाख्यातं प्राग्वद्भद्भांख करपयेत् ॥
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटळे ॥)

यक्षेशं तु गदाहस्तं श्यामरूपं भयावहम् । द्विबाह्यं रक्तवस्त्राट्यं रक्ताक्षं रक्तपाणिनम् ॥ (सुप्रमेदागमे अष्टचस्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

हरमितं प्रवश्यामि द्रव्यहारविभूषितम् । किरीटकुण्डल्युतं श्वेताम्बरविराजितम् ॥ नरयुक्तविमानस्यं गदापाणि वरप्रदम् । महोदरं महाबाह्रं गौरवर्णं मनोहरम् ॥ अष्टभिर्निधिभिर्युक्तं द्रविणव्यप्रपाणिमिः । समन्ताद् गुडाकैर्युक्तं चित्रकर्मणि लेखयेत् ॥ (शिल्यरन्नसंयोजिते कर्सिमिखद् प्रन्थे ॥)

कर्तव्यः पद्मपत्रामो वरदो नरवाहनः ।
चामीकरामो वरदस्सर्वामरणभूषितः ॥
छम्बोदरश्चतुर्बाहुर्वामपिङ्गळ्ळोचनः ।
आपीच्यवेषः कवची हारमारी मनोहरः ॥
दे च दंष्ट्रे मुखे तस्य कर्तव्ये इमश्रुधारिणः ।
वामेन विभवा कार्या मौलिस्तस्यारिमर्दन ! ॥
वामोत्सङ्गगता कार्या वृद्धिर्देवी वरप्रदा ।
देवपृष्टगतं पाणि द्विभुजायास्तु दक्षिणम् ॥
रत्नपात्रधरं कुर्याद्वामं रिपुनियूदन ! ।
गदाशक्ती च कर्तव्ये तस्य दक्षिणहस्तयोः ॥
सिंहार्कळक्षणं केतुं शिविकामपि पादयोः (!) ।
शङ्खपद्मनिधी कार्यो सक्रपौ निविसंस्थितौ ॥

प्रतिमाञ्सणानि ।

शङ्खपद्माङालिकान्तं वदनं तस्य पार्श्वयोः (१) । (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

मकुटी कुण्डली हारी केयूरी नरवाहनः । यक्षराजः कुनेरोऽयं तप्तकाञ्चनसन्त्रिमः ॥ शङ्खपद्मनिधीयुक्तो गदाहस्तो निधीश्वरः । (पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले ॥)

गदानिधीबीजपूरकमण्डलुधरः करैः । गजारूढः प्रकर्त्तव्यः सौम्पयो (१)नरवाहनः ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

ईशः ।

ईशो वै द्विमुजश्शान्तस्सर्वामरणमूषितः । जटामकुटसंयुक्तश्शुक्षवस्त्रयुतिः स्थितः ॥ शुक्रपशोपवीतश्च शुक्रपशोपिर स्थितः । शूछं दक्षिणहस्ते तु कपाछं वामहस्तके ॥ ईशानमेवमाख्यातं ततो वै भास्कराकृतिः । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपश्चाशपटले ॥)

ईशानं तु चतुर्बाहुं त्रिनेत्रं तु जटाधरम् । श्रृङपाणि दृषारूढं वरदाभयपाणिनम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे श्रष्टचरवारिंशचमपटले ॥)

ईशानं संप्रवक्ष्यामि शारदेन्दुसमप्रमम् । शुभं वृषभमारुढं बालेन्दुकृतशेखरम् ॥ जटामण्डलमृषाक्षं लोचनत्रयमृषितम् । त्रिश्लपाणि बरदं व्याध्चर्माम्बरावृतम् ॥ मणिकुण्डलभूषाद्यं नागयज्ञोपवीतिनम् । किखेदेवंविधं देवं चित्रकं चित्रकोविदः ॥

(शिल्परलसंयोजिते करिंमश्चिद् प्रन्थे ॥)

ष्ट्रपारुद्धो महाराजो धवलः पिङ्गलेक्षणः । त्रिशूलपाणिरीशानस्त्रिनेत्रो लोकशङ्करः ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटछे ॥)

वरं तथा त्रिशुङं च भागेद्र(१)बीजप्रकम् । विभाणो वृषभारूढ ईशानो धवळयुतिः ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

अश्विन्यादिमूर्त्त्यन्तराणि ।



अश्विन्यादिमूर्त्त्यन्तराणि ।

अश्विनीदेवते ।

एकसिंद्दासनासीनाविधान्यावश्वरूपिणौ ।
दाडिमीपुष्पसङ्काशानुभयी सोपवीतिनौ ।।
फुछरक्तोत्पठाक्षौ च पीतस्त्रग्वस्त्रधारिणौ ।
नासत्योदस्त्रनामोक्त जटामकुटवारिणौ ॥
करद्रयसमायुक्तौ श्रीमृषणिवमूषितौ ।
स्रमयं दक्षिणं हस्तं पुस्तकं वामहस्तके ॥
छंम्बतं दक्षिणं पादं वाममुत्कुटि(क्कटुई)कासनम् ।
देवानां भिषजावेतौ तौ चिकित्साविधायिनौ ॥
तयोश्व पार्श्वयोविद्र ! दक्षिणेडदक्षिणे क्रमात् ।
मृतसङ्गीविनी चैव संज्ञितौ(१) चामरोद्भृतौ ॥
पृष्ठे विशव्यकरणी द्वे स्वियोपेतिपङ्ग्छौ(१) ।
वामे धन्वन्तरिश्वेव आत्रेयश्व तथैव च ॥
पीतरक्तिनभावेतौ विधेयौ कृष्णवाससौ ।
खङ्गखेटकहस्तौ तौ सर्वाभरणभूषितौ ॥

९ 'नासखदस्रनामाना 'विति पाठान्तरम् ।

प्रविमाळक्षणानि ।

अश्वनाविति विख्यातौ विद्धः पूर्ववदेव हि । (अंग्रुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपश्चाशपटके ॥)

नासत्यक्षेव दस्रक्ष अश्विनौ तौ प्रकीर्तितौ । शुक्कवस्त्रवरोष्णीषौ पुस्तकाभयपाणिनौ ॥ सोत्तरीयौ सुरूपौ च शुक्कहेमनिमौ तथा । (सुप्रमेदागमे अष्टचलारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

एकसिंहासनासीनावश्विनावश्वरूपिणी । दाडिमीपुष्पसङ्काशावुमी तौ सोपबीतकौ ॥ फुछरक्तोत्पडाक्षौ च पीतस्रम्बस्त्रघारिणौ । करद्वयसमायुक्तौ श्रीभूषणविभूषितौ ॥ अभयं दक्षिणे इस्ते वरदं वामहस्तके । छम्बितं दक्षिणं पादं वाममुख्कुटि(स्कटुंश)कासनम् ॥ (शिल्परले पश्चविंशपटडे ॥)

पद्मपत्मसवर्णाभी पद्मपत्मसमाम्बरी ।

हिमुजी देवभिषजी कर्तव्यी देहसंयुती ॥

सर्वाभरणसंपन्नी विशेषात्राख्छोचनी ।

सर्वाभरणसंपन्नी विशेषात्राख्छोचनी ।

सर्वारोषधयः कार्या दिव्या दक्षिणहस्तयोः ॥

वामयोः पुस्तके कार्ये दर्शनीये तथा चृप ! ।

एकस्य दक्षिणे पार्थे वामे चाःयस्य यादव ! ॥

प्रतिमाख्क्षणानि ।

नारीयुगं प्रकर्तव्यं सुरूपं चारुदर्शनम् ।
तयोश्च नामनी प्रोक्ते रूपसंपत्त्रधाकृतिः ॥
मधूकपुष्पसंकाशा रूपसंपत्प्रकीर्तिता ।
आकृतिः कथिता छोके शरकाण्डनिमा तथा ॥
रत्नभाण्डकरे कार्ये चन्द्रशुक्तम्बरे तथा ।
(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

उमयोस्(यौ ०॰ यां?)सोपवीतौ तौ चूडामकुटघारिणौ। फुहरक्तोत्पडाक्षौ च पीतस्त्रक्शुक्रवस्त्रकौ॥ अभिन्याकृतिरेवं तु सूर्योकृति शृणुष्वध । (पूर्वकारणागमे त्रयोदशपटडे॥)

वसवः।

धरो ध्रुवश्च सोमश्च आपस्त्वनल एव च । आनेलः प्रख्यपञ्चेव प्रमावश्च तथैव च ॥ वसवश्चाष्टकास्त्वेते रक्तवर्णा द्विबाहवः । पीताम्बरधरास्तवें आसीनो वा स्थितोऽपि वा ॥ खङ्गखेटकहस्तास्ते सर्वाभरणभूषिताः । करण्डमञ्जटोपेता रौद्रास्तवें प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ (अंड्यमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

प्रतिमारुक्षणानि ।

धरो ध्रुवस्तथा सोमस्सावित्रस्विनिकोऽनकः । प्रत्युषश्च प्रभावश्च सुदंष्ट्रा भीमरूपकाः ॥ खङ्गखेटकहस्तास्तु कुञ्चितश्रूसुकोचनाः । सर्वोभरणसंयुक्ताश्चित्रवस्त्रधरास्तथा ॥ रक्तवस्त्रधराः पीताः प्रोक्ता वैवस्वतास्त्रिह । (सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचत्वारिशत्तमपटके ॥)

वयातस्संप्रवद्यामि वसुरूपाणि ते जय! ।
पद्माक्षमालिके तस्य दक्षवामकरद्वये ॥
सारिशक्ती दघानोऽयं धराख्यो वसुरादिमः ।
मालां पुष्करबीजोत्थां चक्रं शक्तिं कमण्डलुम् ॥
दक्षाधरादितिक्येन(!) यस्य स्यस्स ध्रुवो मतः ।
मुक्ताफलकृता माला पङ्कजं शक्तिरहुद्धाः ॥
स वसुः कीर्तितो वत्स! सोमनामिति वै बुधैः ।
सव्यवामोर्ध्वगौ यस्य करौ स्तरशक्तिसंयुतौ ॥
सीराङ्कशान्वितौ चाधः स मवेदापसंद्रकः ।
बक्षमालोपवीत्यूर्ष्वे सृणिशक्तिकरावधः ॥
यस्य स्तरसोऽनिलाख्यस्त्याच्छुभदः पत्रमो वसुः ।
सुवाक्षमालिके दक्षे वामे शक्तिकपालभृत् ॥
सव्योर्ष्वीदिकमादोऽसौ मलाख्यस्तु वसुरस्मृतः ।
खद्वा(द्वा!)ङ्कश्चिष्रस्तव्ये शक्तिखेटकरोऽन्यतः ॥

प्रतिमाळक्षणानि ।

प्रत्यूषाख्यो वसुश्वायं सतमः परिकीर्तितः । सन्ये दण्डकपाछोऽसौ वामे तु सृणिशक्तिकः ॥ शुभदः कीर्तितश्चायं प्रभासो वसुरष्टमः । एते सर्वे समाख्याता नवकाञ्चनसन्तिमाः ॥ धरो ध्रुवश्च सोमस्स्या(श्वाः)पश्चैवानिकोऽनकः । प्रत्यूषश्च प्रभासश्च वसबोऽष्टी प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ (विश्वकर्मशास्त्रे ॥)

धरो घूमश्र सोमश्र आपश्चैवानिकोऽनकः । प्रत्यूषश्च प्रभावश्च वसवश्चाष्ट एव च ॥ द्विमुजाश्च द्विनेत्राश्च असिखेटकसंयुताः । रक्तवर्णी इमे सर्वे पीतवस्नसमन्विताः ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तास्तिनग्धकुन्तकमूर्वजाः । वस्नामाकृतिद्वेवमस्त्रम्र्योकृति शृणु ॥ (पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटके ॥)

नागदेवः । त्रिनेतं चतुर्भुजं सौम्यं रक्तामं सितवाससम् । अभयवरदोपेतं परहस्ते तु नागधृक् ॥ करण्डमकुटोपेतं नागं पष्टकणान्वितम् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं पद्मपीठोपरि ।धितम् ॥ (अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपष्टाशपटले ॥)

प्रतिमालक्ष्मणानि ।

नागाः ।

नागानां वदयते रूपं नाभेरूप्वं नराकृतिः । सर्पाकारमधोमागं मस्तके भोगमण्डलम् ॥ एकं फणात्रयं वापि पश्च वा सप्त वा नव । द्विजिद्धास्ते विधातव्याः खङ्गचर्मकरैर्युताः ॥ (शिल्परस्ने पश्चविंशाध्याये ॥)

श्वेतदेहश्च कर्तव्यस्स्फुरन्मौक्तिकसिन्नमः ।
रक्ताङ्गस्त्वस्तिकोपेतस्तुतेजास्तश्चको महान् ॥
कृष्णः कार्कोटकः कण्ठे शुक्लरेखात्रयान्वितः ।
रक्तपद्मनिमः पद्मः शिरदशुक्रस्तविद्धमः ॥
शङ्कवर्णो महापद्मो मस्तके कृष्णशुळ्धृक् ।
हेमामदशङ्खपाळस्त्यात् सितरेखाधरो गळे ॥
कृष्णिको रक्तदेहस्तु चन्द्रार्धकृतमस्तकः ।
हिजिहा बाहुबस्सप्तफणामणिसमन्विताः ॥
अक्षस्त्रधरास्सर्वे कृण्डिकापुन्छसंयुताः ।
एकमोगास्त्रिमोगा वा हेत्जातास्सुतादयः ॥

साध्याः ।

(मय: 11)

साध्याः पद्मासनगताः कमण्डल्वक्षस्त्रिणः । धर्मपुत्रा महात्मानो द्वादशामरपूजिताः ॥ (ब्रह्माण्डपुराणे ॥)

प्रतिमालक्षणानि ।

असुराः ।

किरीटकुण्डलोपेतास्तीक्ष्णदंष्ट्र भयानकाः ।

नानाशस्त्रधराः काक्षा दैत्यास्तुरगणाद्विषः II

दानबा विक्रताकारा भुकुटीकुटिलाननाः ।

करिमेन(!) च कुब्जेन मण्डितारशस्त्रपाणयः ॥

दंष्ट्राकराच्यदना भुक्कटीकुटिलेक्षणाः ।

नानारूपा महाकाया नानाशस्त्रधरास्तथा ॥

(शिल्परले पञ्चविशाध्याये II)

अप्सरसः । 🗸

रम्भा च बिपुळा चैव उर्वशी च तिळोत्तमा ।

मध्यक्षामसमायुक्ताः पीनोरुजघनंस्तनाः ॥

(सुप्रमेदागमे अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले II)

दुःभूळवंसंनास्सर्वाः पीनोरुजघनस्तनाः ।

मध्ये श्लीवादिवर्णाय(?)तिसीम्याश्च किंचिःप्रहसिताननाः ॥

नानाङङ्कारसंयुक्ता भद्रपीठोपरि स्थिताः ।

समभङ्गसमायुक्तास्सप्तसङ्खवाप्सरो(१) स्मृताः ॥

(शिल्परत्ने पञ्जविश्वपटले ॥)

पिशाचाः ।

उठार्वकृशकायास्ते चर्मास्थिस्नायुविग्रहाः ।

ह्रस्वकीर्णशिरोजास्स्यः विशाचाश्चित्रकर्माणे ॥

प्रतिमालक्षणानि ।

वेताळाः ।

ईहक्ता(शा!) एव वेताला दीर्घदेहाः क्रशोदराः । कपोलैः पूर्वजैर्युक्ता लेखनीया मनीपिभिः ॥

(शिरपरने पश्चविशाध्याये ॥)

वितरः ।

पितरः पीतवर्णाभाः बृद्धास्ते केशवन्धिताः ।

यज्ञसूत्रसमायुक्ता द्विमुजाः श्वेतवाससः ॥

नानाभरणसंयुक्ता भस्पोद्ध्छितविप्रहाः ।

सितदन्तसमायुक्ताः सौम्पद्दनपातनान्बिताः ॥

फलके भद्रपीठे वा पितरस्तु महात्मनः(१) ।

वामजानूपरिन्यस्तवामहस्तसमन्विताः ॥

स्ची दक्षिणहस्ते तु पितरस्रय उच्यते(१) ।

पितरस्तु समाख्याताः शृणु वैवस्वतं ततः ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटछे ॥)

पिता पितामही चैव(हश्चेव ?) प्रापितामह एव च ।

पितरस्त्व्यमानास्तु तेषां वै छक्षणं शृणु ॥

सुंददा पीतक(व १)णीस्तु छत्रदण्डधरास्तथा ।

शुक्रवंद्धैः परिष्ठनाः कीर्तिताः पितरस्रयः ॥

(सुप्रमेदागमे अष्टचलारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

प्रतिमाळझगानि ।

पितरः पीतवर्णीमा दिसुजाः श्वेतवाससः । यद्मसूत्रसमायुक्तास्सौम्यद्यवदनान्विताः ॥

फडके मद्रपीठे वा त्रपस्तु सहिताननाः(सनाः !) ।

(शिल्परले पश्चविश्वपटले ॥)

कुशपद्मविष्टरस्थाः पितरः पिण्डपात्रिणः ।

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

सप्तर्षयः ।

ऋषयः पीतवणीस्तु नानावणीन्विताम्बराः ।

इद्धाश्च द्विभुजाश्शान्ता जटामकुटमण्डिताः ॥

चित्रुका हृदयान्ताश्च उपवीतसमन्त्रिताः ।

मस्मना च त्रिपुण्ड्रास्यास्स्यानका वासनास्तु वा ॥

दण्डं दक्षिणहस्ते तु छत्रं वामकरे धृतम् ।

छत्रदण्डं विना वापि सन्यं वै ज्ञानमुद्रिका ॥

वामजानूपरिन्यस्तवामहस्तसमन्त्रिताः ।

मनुस्वगस्य इत्युक्तो वसिष्ठो गौतमस्तथा ॥

शङ्गिरास्स्याद्विश्वामित्रः भरद्वाज इति स्मृताः ।

एते वै सत्त ऋषयः कीर्तिताश्च विशेषतः ॥

(अंशुमब्रेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

प्रतिमाळसुणानि ।

मृगुस्चैन वसिष्ठस्य पुळस्यः पुळहः कतुः ।
काश्यपः कौशिकस्चैन अङ्गिरा मुनयस्विमे ॥
सुनव्कका जटायुक्तास्सुमुखा दंशहस्तकाः ।
कट्या च मण्डिताकाराश्च्यक्रवस्त्रधराश्चामाः ॥
पिङ्गळाखे सुनेत्रास्य पत्नयस्सस कीर्तिताः ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टाचलारिशचमपटछे ॥)

सगस्यश्च पुरुस्यश्च विश्वामित्रः पराश्चरः । जमदाव्रिश्च वास्मीकी सनस्कुमारश्च सत्त च ॥ शुक्कवस्त्रधरास्सर्वे शुक्कयज्ञोपवीतकाः । शुक्कवस्त्रोचरीयाश्च जटावस्करुसंयुताः ॥ कमण्डस्वश्चहस्ताश्च दीर्घश्मश्रुसमन्विताः । ऋषीणामाकृतिः प्रोक्ता अश्विन्याकृतिकृष्यते ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे श्रयोदशपटले ॥)

कौशिकः ।

अगस्यवस्कौशिकं च स्थापयेस्थापकोत्तमः।

स्गः।

स्गुः शुक्रनिमस्शान्तरशुक्रवस्त्रघा । करण्डमकुटोपेतो इस्तद्वयसमन्वितः ॥

प्रतिमालश्चणानि ।

भभयवरदोपेतस्सर्वाभरणभृषितः । स्थानकं वासनं वापि पद्मपीठे मृगुरुखुचिः ॥

सरुद्रणाः ।

मरुद्रणा धूमवर्णा द्विमुजात्मन्तसुन्दराः ।

केशभारसमायुक्तास्सर्वाभरणभूषिताः ॥

दुक्छवसनास्सर्वे नानापुष्पैरङङ्कृताः ।

अभयबरदोपेता टङ्कश्र्डसमन्यिताः ॥

स्थानकाः पद्मपीठे तु शुक्रवस्त्रघरारशुभाः ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटके ॥)





Abhaya-hasta 108, 109, 110, 111, 116, 118, 121, 122, 124, 125, 129, 134, 135, 136, 173, 177, 199, 200, 214, 224, 247, 254, 256, 257, 265, 266, 269, 281, 284, 287, 316, 317, 324, 328, 335, 344, 355, 356, 365, 366, 369, 374, 378, 389, 381, 384, 387, 391, 397, 398, 402, 403, 406, 407, 422, 424, 425, 426, 427, 429, 438, 434, 435, 436, 437 to 444, 446, 447, 449, 455, 460, 466, 468, 489, 496, 497, 504, 509, 511, 512, 520, 523, 535, 538, 544, 645, 556, 575 Abhaya-mudrā 63, 237 Ābhira 76 Abhaya-mudrā 63, 237 Ābhira 181 Adhikāranandin 455, 460 Ādhya linga 90, 95 Ādisakti 362, 363, 364	PAGE	PAGE
115, 118, 121, 122, 124, 125, 129, 134, 135, 136, 173, 177, 199, 200, 214, 224, 247, 254, 256, 257, 265, 266, 269, 281, 284, 287, 316, 317, 324, 328, 335, 344, 355, 356, 365, 366, 369, 374, 378, 391, 397, 398, 402, 403, 406, 407, 422, 424, 425, 426, 427, 429, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437 to 444, 446, 447, 449, 455, 460, 460, 466, 468, 489, 496, 497, 504, 509, 511, 512, 520, 523, 535, 538, 544, 645, 228, 259, 260, 265, 267 Abhira	Abhaya-hasta 108, 109, 110, 111,	Adhikaranandin 455, 460
129, 134, 135, 136, 173, 177, 199, 200, 214, 224, 247, 254, 256, 257, 265, 266, 269, 281, 284, 287, 316, 317, 324, 328, 335, 344, 355, 356, 365, 366, 369, 374, 378, 391, 397, 398, 402, 403, 406, 407, 422, 424, 425, 426, 427, 429, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437 to 444, 446, 447, 449, 455, 460, 460, 466, 468, 489, 496, 497, 504, 509, 511, 512, 520, 523, 535, 538, 544, 645, 228, 259, 260, 265, 267 Abhira		4 (- 1 - 2 mm
199, 200, 214, 224, 247, 254, 256, 257, 265, 266, 269, 281, 284, 287, 316, 317, 324, 328, 335, 344, 355, 356, 365, 366, 369, 374, 378, 379, 380, 381, 384, 387, 391, 397, 398, 402, 403, 406, 407, 422, 424, 425, 426, 427, 429, 438, 434, 435, 436, 437 to 444, 446, 447, 449, 455, 460, 466, 468, 489, 496, 497, 504, 509, 511, 512, 520, 523, 535, 538, 544, 645, 556, 575 Abhaya-mudrā 63, 237 Ābhira 76 Abhira 34, 35, 259, 260, 265, 267 Ābhira 29 Abhaya-midrā (same as Sthāyara linga) 75, 79, 80, 86 Āchāryas 15, 473, 479, 582 Achātana Prapanīcba 289 Ādapur 477 Adhama (class of images) Āditf 423 f.n., 550 Āditya 55, 517, 541, 550 Ādapur 17, 312, 428, 432, 464 Āditya 55, 517, 541, 550 Ādapur 17, 312, 428, 432, 464 Ādapur 17, 19, 19, 19, 19, 20, 384, 465, 465, 465, 465, 465, 465, 465, 46		
256, 257, 265, 266, 269, 281, 284, 287, 316, 317, 324, 328, 335, 344, 355, 356, 365, 366, 369, 374, 378, 379, 380, 381, 384, 387, 391, 397, 398, 402, 403, 406, 407, 422, 424, 425, 426, 427, 429, 438, 434, 435, 436, 437 to 444, 446, 447, 449, 455, 460, 466, 468, 489, 496, 497, 504, 509, 511, 512, 520, 523, 535, 538, 544, 645, 556, 575 Abhaya-mudrā 63, 237 Ābhichārika 76 Abhinavaguptāchārya 34, 35, 228, 259, 269, 260, 265, 267 Ābhira 29 Abhaya-midrā (same as Sthāyara linga) 75, 79, 80, 86 Āchala-linga (same as Sthāyara linga) 75, 79, 80, 86 Āchāryas 15, 473, 479, 582 Achātana Prapanīcha 389 Ādapur 477 Adhama (class of imagee)		Adisesha 235, 236, 506
284, 287, 316, 317, 324, 328, 335, 344, 355, 356, 365, 366, 369, 374, 378, 379, 380, 381, 384, 387, 391, 397, 398, 402, 426, 427, 429, 438, 434, 435, 436, 437 to 444, 446, 447, 449, 455, 460, 466, 468, 489, 497, 504, 509, 511, 512, 520, 523, 535, 538, 544, 645, 556, 575 Abhira	255, 257, 265, 266, 269, 281,	
335, 844, 855, 356, 365, 366, 369, 874, 878, 379, 380, 381, 384, 387, 891, 397, 398, 402, 403, 406, 407, 422, 424, 425, 426, 427, 429, 438, 434, 435, 436, 437 to 444, 446, 447, 449, 455, 460, 466, 468, 489, 497, 504, 509, 511, 512, 520, 523, 535, 538, 544, 645, 556, 575 Āgamāntā or Suddha Saiva 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 17, 31 Abhaya-mudrā 63, 237 Āgama 155, 158, 252, 279, 338, 382, 383, 390, 421, 428, 432, 465, 467 /m. 474, 498, 507, 509, 519, 520, 523, 535, 538, 544, 645, 528, 590, 535, 543, 545, 549, 563, 567, 569 Abhaya-mudrā 63, 237 Āgaram Sēttūr 123 Abhira 76 Agastys 276, 423 f.m., 567 Abhira 76 Agastys 276, 423 f.m., 567 Abhira 78 366 f.n., 368 f.m., 375, 376, 377, 383, 404 Abhira 181 Aghōrafivāchārya 36, 327 Ābhira 181 Aghōrafivāchārya 378, 382, 404 Abhayar linga 75, 79, 80, 86 Aghōrafivāchārya 5, 6, 62, 498 Achāryae 15, 473, 479, 532 Aghōrafivāchārya 5, 6, 62, 498 Achāryae 15, 473, 479, 532 Agni 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 54, 55, 165, 165, 166, 173, 174, 180, 184, 200, 224, 229, 254, 262, 274, 281, 283, Ādapur 477 477 48, 222, 244, 281, 283, 283, 283, 284, 282, 284, 282, 284, 282, 284, 283, 284, 282, 284, 282, 284, 283, 284, 284, 284, 284, 284, 284, 284, 284	284, 287, 316, 317, 324, 328,	
369, 874, 878, 879, 880, 381, 384, 387, 891, 397, 398, 402, 403, 406, 407, 422, 424, 425, 426, 427, 429, 438, 434, 435, 436, 437 to 444, 446, 447, 496, 497, 504, 509, 511, 512, 520, 523, 535, 538, 544, 645, 566, 575 Abhaya-mudrā 63, 237 Ābhichārika 76 Abhinavaguptāchārya 34, 35, 228, 259, 260, 265, 267 Ābhira 29 Abharatīpa 181 Achala-linga (same as Sthāvara linga) 75, 79, 80, 86 Āchāryas 15, 473, 479, 582 Achātana Prapanīcha 289 Ādaņur 477 Adhama (class of imagee) 17 Āgamāntān or Śuddha Śaiva 17 Āgamāntāns 7, 8, 9, 12, 17, 31 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 17, 31 Āgamāntāns 7, 8, 9 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 17, 31 Āgamāntāns 7, 8, 9 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 17, 31 Āgamāntāns 7, 8, 9 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 17, 31 Āgamāntāns 7, 8, 9 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 17, 31 Āgamāntāns 7, 8, 9 467, 7, 8, 9, 12, 17, 31 Āgamāntāns 7, 8, 9 Āgamantāns 155, 158, 252, 279, 338, 382, 383, 390, 421, 428, 432, 465, 467, 569 Āgamāntāns 7, 8, 9 Āgamāntāns		Admitthen
403, 406, 407, 422, 424, 425, 426, 427, 429, 438, 434, 435, 449, 455, 460, 466, 468, 489, 496, 497, 504, 509, 511, 512, 520, 523, 535, 538, 544, 545, 556, 575 Abhaya-mudrá 63, 237 Ābhira 76 Abhiravaguptāehārya 34, 35, 223, 259, 269, 260, 265, 267 Ābhira 29 Abhaya-midra (same as Stharasa or Sandala Saiva 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 17, 31 Āgamāntins 7, 8, 9 Ā	369, 874, 378, 379, 380, 381,	Agachehamayams 17
403, 406, 407, 422, 424, 425, 426, 427, 429, 438, 434, 435, 436, 437 to 444, 446, 447, 449, 455, 460, 466, 468, 489, 496, 497, 504, 509, 511, 512, 520, 523, 535, 538, 544, 645, 554, 524, 528, 530, 535, 543, 545, 566, 575 Abhaya-mudrā 63, 237 Ābhichārika 76 Abhinavaguptāchārya 34, 35, 223, 259, 260, 265, 267 Ābhīra 29 Abhrarūpa 181 Achala-linga (same as Stbāyara linga) 75, 79, 80, 86 Āchāryas 15, 473, 479, 582 Achētana Prapaūcba 289 Ādaņur 477 Adhama (class of images) 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 17, 31 Āgamāntīns 7, 8, 9 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 17, 31 Āgamāntīns 7, 8, 9 Āgamāntīn	384, 387, 891, 397, 398, 402,	Agamanta or Suddha Saiva
426, 427, 429, 438, 434, 435, 436, 437 to 444, 446, 447, 449, 455, 460, 466, 468, 489, 496, 497, 504, 509, 511, 512, 520, 523, 535, 538, 544, 545, 556, 575 Abhaya-mudrā 63, 237 Ābhichārika 76 Abhinavaguptāchārya 34, 35, 228, 259, 260, 265, 267 Ābhīra 29 Abhaya-mudrā 63, 237 Ābhira 29 Abhaya-mudrā 63, 237 Ābhira 29 Abhaya-mudrā 63, 237 Ābhira 29 Abhaya-mudrā 14, 45, 46, 42, 42, 43, 54, 567 Agastys 276, 423 f.n., 567 Agastys 276, 423 f.n., 567 Aghōra 40, 64, 97, 198, 199, 366 f.n., 368 f.n., 375, 376, 377, 378, 382, 404 Aghōramūrti 197, 199, 200, 384, Aghōrasīvāchārya 5, 6, 62, 498 Achāryas 15, 473, 479, 582 Achētana Prapaūcha 289 Adhāryas (class of images)	403, 406, 407, 422, 424, 425,	
436, 437 to 444, 446, 447, 449, 455, 460, 466, 468, 489, 496, 497, 504, 509, 511, 512, 520, 523, 535, 538, 544, 545, 556, 575 Abhaya-mudrá 63, 237 Ābhichārika 76 Abhinavaguptāchārya 34, 85, 228, 259, 260, 265, 267 Ābhira 29 Abhaya-midrá 181 Achala-linga (same as Sthāyara linga) 75, 79, 80, 86 Āohāryas 15, 473, 479, 532 Achātana Prapancha 289 Ādaņur 477 Adhama (class of images) Āgamas 155, 158, 252, 279, 338, 382, 383, 390, 421, 428, 432, 465, 467 f.m. 474, 428, 507, 509, 519, 524, 528, 530, 535, 543, 545, 549, 563, 567, 569 Achāryas 276, 423 f.m., 567 Agastys 276, 423 f.m., 567 Aghōra 40, 64, 97, 198, 199, 366 f.m., 368 f.m., 375, 376, 377, 378, 382, 404 Aghōrastivāchārya 5, 6, 62, 498 Agni 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 54, 55, 165, 166, 173, 174, 180, 184, 200, 224, 229, 254, 262, 274, 281, 283,	426, 427, 429, 438, 434, 435,	
449, 455, 460, 466, 468, 489, 496, 497, 504, 509, 511, 512, 520, 523, 535, 538, 544, 545, 556, 575 Abhaya-mudrá 63, 237 Ābhichārika 76 Abhinavaguptāchārya 34, 85, 228, 259, 260, 265, 267 Ābhira 29 Abhaya-midrá 63, 287 Ābhira 29 Abhaya-midrá 63, 287 Ābhira 29 Abhaya-midrá 63, 287 Ābhira 29 Abhaya-midrá 197, 198, 199, 378, 382, 404 Abhaya-midrá 197, 199, 200, 384, 366 f.m., 368 f.m., 375, 376, 377, 378, 382, 404 Agastys 276, 428 f.m., 567 Aghöra-midrá 197, 199, 200, 384, 366 f.m., 368 f.m., 375, 376, 377, 378, 382, 404 Aghöra-midrá 197, 199, 200, 384, 366 f.m., 368 f.m., 375, 376, 377, 378, 382, 404 Aghöra-midrá 197, 199, 200, 384, 366 f.m., 368 f.m., 375, 376, 377, 378, 382, 404 Aghöra-stramūrti 197, 199, 200, 384, 366 f.m., 368 f.m., 375, 376, 377, 378, 382, 404 Aghöra-stramūrti 197, 199, 200, 384, 360, 361, 361, 361, 361, 361, 361, 361, 361	436, 437 to 444, 446, 447,	Agamas 155, 158, 252, 279, 338,
496, 497, 504, 509, 511, 512, 520, 523, 535, 538, 544, 645, 556, 575 Abhaya-mudrā 63, 237 Ābhichārika 76 Abhinavaguptāchārya 34, 35, 223, 259, 260, 265, 267 Ābhīra 29 Abhaya-mudrā 181 Achala-linga (same as Sthāvara linga) 75, 79, 80, 86 Āchāryas 15, 473, 479, 582 Achāryas 15, 473, 479, 582 Adagur 477 Adagur	449, 455, 460, 466, 468, 489,	
Abhaya-mudrā 63, 237 Abhichārika 76 Abhinavaguptāchārya 34, 35, 223, 259, 260, 265, 267 Abhira 29 Abhrarūpa 181 Achala-linga (same as Stbāvara linga) 75, 79, 80, 86 Achāryas 15, 473, 479, 582 Achētana Prapancha 289 Adhama (class of images) 549, 563, 567, 569 Agaram Sēttūr 123 Agastys 276, 423 f.n., 567 Aghōra 40, 64, 97, 198, 199, 366 f.n., 368 f.n., 375, 376, 377, 378, 382, 404 Aghōramūrti 197, 199, 200, 384, Aghōrasivāchārya 5, 6, 62, 498 Aghōrasivāchārya 5, 6, 62, 498 Aghōrasteramūrti 199 Agni 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 54, 55, 165, 166, 173, 174, 180, 184, 200, 224, 229, 254, 262, 274, 281, 283,	496, 497, 504, 509, 511, 512,	
Abhaya-mudrā 63, 237 Agaram Sēttūr 123 Abhichūrika 76 Abhinavaguptāchārya 34, 35, 223, 259, 260, 265, 267 Abhīra 29 Abhrarūpa 181 Achala-linga (same as Sthāyara linga) 75, 79, 80, 86 Āchāryas 15, 473, 479, 582 Achētana Prapaūcha 289 Adbama (class of images) Agaram Sēttūr 123 Agastys 276, 423 f.m., 567 Aghōra 40, 64, 97, 198, 199, 366 f.m., 368 f.m., 375, 376, 377, 378, 382, 404 Aghōramūrti 197, 199, 200, 384, Aghōrasīvāchūrya 5, 6, 62, 498 Aghōrāstramūrti 199 Agni 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 54, 55, 165, 166, 173, 174, 180, 184, 200, 224, 229, 254, 262, 274, 281, 283,	520, 523, 535, 538, 544, 545,	524, 528, 530, 535, 543, 545,
Abhiraka 76 Agastys 276, 423 f.m., 567 Abhiraka 34, 85, 223, 259, 260, 265, 267 Ābhīra 29 376, 382, 404 Abhrarāpa 181 Aghōramūrti 197, 199, 200, 384, Achala-linga (same as Shāryas 15, 473, 479, 582 Achāryas 16, 473, 479, 582 Achāryas 16, 473, 479, 582 Achāryas 17, 474, 475, 54, 55, 165, 166, 173, 174, 180, 184, 200, 224, 229, 254, 262, 274, 281, 283,	556, 575	549, 563, 567, 569
Abhiraka 76 Agastys 276, 423 f.m., 567 Abhiraka 34, 85, 223, 259, 260, 265, 267 Ābhīra 29 376, 382, 404 Abhrarāpa 181 Aghōramūrti 197, 199, 200, 384, Achala-linga (same as Shāryas 15, 473, 479, 582 Achāryas 16, 473, 479, 582 Achāryas 16, 473, 479, 582 Achāryas 17, 474, 475, 54, 55, 165, 166, 173, 174, 180, 184, 200, 224, 229, 254, 262, 274, 281, 283,	Abhaya-mudra 63, 237	Agaram Sēttūr 123
Abhinavaguptāchārya 34, 85, 228, 259, 260, 265, 267 228, 259, 260, 265, 267 268 268, 269, 260, 265, 267 366 f.m., 368 f.m., 375, 376, 377, 378, 382, 404 278, 268 278, 268 288	Ābbichārika 76	Agastys 276, 423 f.n., 567
Abhīra 29 378, 382, 404 Abhrarūpa 181 Aghōramūrti 197, 199, 200, 384, Achala-linga (same as 385, 387 Stbāvara linga 75, 79, 80, 86 Aghōrašivāchārya 5, 6, 62, 498 Achāryas 15, 473, 479, 582 Aghōrašivāchārya 5, 6, 62, 498 Achētana Prapancha 289 Agni 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 54, 55, 165, 165, 166, 173, 174, 180, 184, 200, 204, 224, 229, 254, 262, 274, 281, 283,	Abhinavaguptāchārya 34, 35,	
Abhrarūpa 181 Aghöramūrti 197, 199, 200, 384, Achala-linga (same as 385, 387 Sthāvara linga) 75, 79, 80, 86 Āchāryas 15, 473, 479, 582 Aghörašivāchārya 5, 6, 62, 498 Aghörastramūrti 199 Achētana Prapancha 289 Agni 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 54, 55, 165, 166, 173, 174, 180, 184, 200, Adhama (class of images) 224, 229, 254, 262, 274, 281, 283,	228, 259, 260, 265, 267	366 f.n., 368 f.n., 375, 376, 377,
Achala-linga (same as Sthavara linga) 75, 79, 80, 86 Aghöraśivāchārya 5, 6, 62, 498 Āchāryas 15, 473, 479, 582 Aghöraśivāchārya 5, 6, 62, 498 Achētana Prapaneba 289 Agni 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 54, 55, 165, 165, 166, 173, 174, 180, 184, 200, 224, 229, 254, 262, 274, 281, 283,	Abhira 29	378, 382, 404
Sthavara linga) 75, 79, 80, 86 Aghörasivächärya 5, 6, 62, 498 Ächäryas 15, 473, 479, 582 Aghörastramürti 199 Achötana Prapaücha 289 Agni 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 54, 55, 165, 166, 173, 174, 180, 184, 200, 224, 229, 254, 262, 274, 281, 283,	Abhrarūpa 181	Aghöraműrti 197, 199, 200, 384,
Achāryas 15, 473, 479, 582 Aghōrastramūrti 199 Achētana Prapaūcha 289 Agni 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 54, 55, 165, 165, 166, 173, 174, 180, 184, 200, 224, 229, 254, 262, 274, 281, 283,	Achala-linga (same as	385, 387
Achētana Prapancha 289 Agni 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 54, 55, 165, Ādapur 477 166, 173, 174, 180, 184, 200, Adhama (class of images) 224, 229, 254, 262, 274, 281, 283,	Sthavara linga) 75, 79, 80, 86	Aghörasiváchűrya 5, 6, 62, 498
Achētana Prapancha 289 Agni 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 54, 55, 165, Ādapur 477 166, 173, 174, 180, 184, 200, Adhama (class of images) 224, 229, 254, 262, 274, 281, 283,	Acharyas 15, 473, 479, 532	Aghörastramürti 199
Adhama (class of images) 224, 229, 254, 262, 274, 281, 283,	Achētana Prapancha 239	
Adhama (class of images) 224, 229, 254, 262, 274, 281, 283,	Ādaņur 477	166, 173, 174, 180, 184, 200,
	Adhama (class of images)	224, 229, 254, 262, 274, 281, 283,
		287, 866, 416, 418, 419, 420, 481,
Adhama-dasa-tala 208 442, 497, 515, 516, 521, 522,	Adbama-daéa-téla 208	442, 497, 515, 516, 521, 522,
Adhama-dasa-talavidhi 465 523, 524, 529, 565, 574, 575	Adhama-dasa-tālavidhi 465	523, 524, 529, 565, 574, 575
Adhārachakra 24 Agnibhū 429, 430 Adharma 526 Agni-jāta-Subrahmanya 440, 441	Ādhārachakra 24	
Adharma 526 Agni-jūta-Subrahmanya 440, 441	Adharma 526	Agni-jata-Subrahmanya 440, 441

		1	EDAS		E	PAGE
Agnipātra		***	256	Āļvārs		473
Agnipurāna			558	Amarakośa 7 f.n. 85 f.n. 2	33.	
Agnishvātta			568	Amarasimba	100	7
Agrahāra		428	f.n.			176
Ahalyā			517	Amarēśa		395
Ahańkāra		894.	404	Ambásamudram		473
Ahirbudhnya	387.	388,	389	Ambikā		f.n.
Aibola	135, 448,			Amōgha		466
Aindra			394	7 / 1		408
Airāvata	517.		520	Āmrātaks		395
Aitarēya-brā			166	Amrita 356, 486, 487, 54		
Aitibāsio	***************************************		560			561
Aja	387.		2007070	Amrita-ghata		279
Ajitāgama	2000		f.m			156
Ajōgandha			f.n.	Amritésvara		152
Ајувра	60	100	563			117.
Ajya-pātra	100	441	442	125, 151, 152, 159, 166, 20		
Ajya-sthāli	FB000		504	226, 227, 258, 258, 276		990
Ākāéa	241, 375,			303, 315, 323, 343, 367 /.		900
Akrita	100		394	397, 398, 405, 406, 407		400
Akciti			546	489, 499, 519, 536, 544		
	09, 115, 124,			The second secon		570
	78, 180, 200,			Amenmat (son of Assmañjas		
	88, 284, 285,					
324, 332, 3	36, 342, 348,	376	378	Anidhya linga		366
	82, 384, 385,			A 31		90
	26, 429, 438,			Anala 85 f.s. 50	-	14
	65, 504, 505,			- Jun 91		
	510, 511, 512,					f.n.
0001 0001	524, 527,			Ānandakumārasvāmi, Dr.	1,	245
Akshara	024, 021,		248			
	yeshthadevi)		527	Anandānubhava		
Alapallava	,,,,			T1 (5-1)		60
Alexandria			32			582
Alidhesana	171	270,		A		
	andrasekhari			Amentan		191
			124	A F 6.34.		897
Alla-ud-din	Khilii		f.38.	Ananima		893
		01	7 -15.	Adasuya		501
			. 6	1		

	PAGE	ĺ	PAGE
Anātha	898	Apsarasas 60, 190, 2	33, 528, 549,
Avätmakamõksha	91		559, 561, 568
Āņava	245	Ārādbyas	38
Anchita	267, 268	Arapis	58, 442, 522
Andhakssura	192, 193	Arddhaohandra	27, 260
Andhakāsura-vadha-n		Arddha-chandrākāra	
Anga	473, 474	varttana)	93, 94
Angara	565	Arddha-chandrasana	
Angirasa 276, 418, 5		Arddhaka (-Andhak	
	567	Arddhanāriávaramūrt	
Angula, a measure 2		117, 321, 322, 32	
290, 307, 342, 5		326, 327, 328, 33	
Angur	124, 188		33, 370, 383
Angushthamätra	393	Ardha-chitra (or)	
Anila	552, 553	bbāsa	474
Añjali-hasta 111, 1	Company of the Compan	Ardhamatra	248
182, 186, 191, 207, 2			564
216, 226, 227, 253	255. 269.	Arivāttāyaņār	476
282, 289, 305, 31		Arjuna	58, 517
320, 328, 339, 346		Arks	225, 226
399, 408, 422, 451		Ārsha (linga)	79, 80, 86
	69, 475, 508	Arupāchalēsvara ten	
Anugraba	288, 289	Tiruvannamalai	81 f.m.
Anugrahamūrti 145,		Arunas	438
Auuloma	487	Arundhati	419
Дра	559, 553	Aruvattu-művar	473
Apāna	543, 558	Arya and Anarya-	
Aparājita 387, 390		dáyas 8, 232, 298, 5	
Apāra-śakti	15		486, 487, 490
Apāratanuh	458	Āryadēša	
Apasmārapurusha 6		Aryadesa Asamañjasa	6
186, 168, 224, 225		Asamanjasa Asama	288
253, 254, 256, 25		Asana	
274, 277, 281, 9		Asani	1990 900
Āpichyavāsha	527, 536		40
		Ashța-dik-pālas	135, 158, 389,
Apparsvāmigal Appayya-Díkshita	480	Ashtaműrtísvaras	423 f.n.
	9, 60		45, 405
Appūdiyadigaļ	476	Ashța-tăla measure	317, 474

	PAGE	1	PAGE
Ashtāvara (vakra ?)	423 f.m.	Bādāmi	268, 327, 334
Ashtottara-sata-linga	95, 96	Badari	49
Asikni	550		173
Asitānga	28, 180	10 10 00 TO 10 00 00 00 00 00	185
Aśrama 49, 457, 450	The second secon		40
Asthira	181	Bahurupa	387, 388, 389
Aśuddha bhuyanas	392	Baindavapuras	393
Asuddbs tatvas	394_		415
Asura (linga)	79, 80	Balapramathani	398, 403
Asuras 145, 147, 149	, 164, 165,	Balayikarani	393, 403
166, 171, 189, 210,		Baligāmi	401
216, 234, 237, 337,	417, 486,	Bālasvāmin	432, 439
517, 526, 549	9, 559, 560	Băņa 115, 156, 16	9, 171, 178, 186,
Aśva	541	187, 198, 199,	200, 216, 304,
Aśvini-dēvatās 54	1, 543, 545		391, 397, 496,
Aśvins 541, 542, 543	8, 544, 545		438, 447, 466,
Atharvanavida 39,	40, 57, 568	12NI 12M	492, 496
Atharvasirasopanishad	4, 19	Bāṇa (lingas)	79, 80
Atibhanga	169	Banerji, D.R.,	64, 65
Atiriktänga	181	Barhishad	563
Atma-tatvas	396 f.m.	Basava	32
Ātma-vidyā	278	Bauddha Bödhisat	va 490
Ātrēya	544	Beal	518
Atri 276, 277	7, 501, 565	Belgaum District	382
Attabasa	83 f.n. 395	Bellary	135, 188
Auma	394	Bölür	218, 219
Aurņavābba	541	Bengal	244, 415
Avaidika	3, 9, 31	Bhadra	84 f.n.
Avarana	422		8, 186, 227, 395
Avatāras	190, 501	Bhadrakarpa	84 f.n., 395
Avidya	245, 566	Bhadrapitha 129,	282, 288, 520,
Avimukta	395		8, 562, 563, 578
Ävűr	281	Bhadrasana	136, 137, 212
Ayudhapurushas	367	Bhadravața	84 f.n.
Ayyanar	485	Bhaga	62
Ayyanöru	33	Bhagisana	25
Badabā	542	Bhāgavata-purāņa	61 f.n. 185, 315,
Badabāmukha	. 85 f.m.	Company of the Control of the	459

PAGE	PAGE
Bhagavatí 192	Bhōgabēras 425
Bhagiratha 314, 315, 816, 317,	Bhrigu 52, 276, 423 f.n. 565, 566,
318, 319, 320	567
Bhairava 27, 28, 84 f.s. 115, 176,	Bhringi 133, 135, 136, 138, 153,
177, 178, 179, 180, 182, 234,	227, 322, 328, 328, 423 f.m.
265, 295, 296, 297, 307, 328,	Bhrūna 297, 298, 300, 301
394, 395, 498	Bhrūņaghna 301
Bhairava linga 79 f.m.	Bhū 428 f.m.
Bhakta 243, 250, 471, 473, 474,	Bhujanga-lalita 227
475, 479, 481	Bhujangatrāsa 227, 228, 252, 257
Bháradvája 276, 277, 567	Bhujangavalaya 224
Bharana 176	
Bharata-Nātya-śāstras 228, 228,	Bhūmikampa 180
258, 260, 267	
Bharatayarsha 1	Bhū-sparšamudra (pose) 280
Bhāratī 423 f.n.	Bhūtagaņas 305, 463
Bhasmakāya84 f.n.	Bhūtarat 421
Bhattas 35	Bhütas 287, 291, 296, 305, 489,
Bhautiki (same as Lökadharmiņī)	536
15, 16	
Bhavs 40, 44, 46, 51, 875, 898,	Bhuvanas 392, 392 f.m., 593, 394,
894, 408, 407	395, 396 f.m.
Bhayabhūti 50	Bhuvana Sariras 392
Bhavishyatpurana 431	Bhuvanēšvara 234
Bhavodbhava 386	Bijšpūr Dt 507
Bhayahara 181	Bijjana or Bijjala of the
Bhēla 566	Kalachúri dynasty 32
Bhikshāṭanamūrti 44, 117, 302,	Bilāspār 345, 531
303, 306, 307, 308, 309, 369	Bilva (tree) 436
Bhima 40, 46, 85 f.m., \$75, \$86,	Bindu 371
894, 403, 406, 407, 582	Bombay Presidency 138, 192, 415,
Bhimēsvara 395	507
Bhindi 459	Bodhisatvas 64, 368, f.n.
Bhindipāla 181	Brahmā 28, 43, 45, 46, 47, 54,
Bhishana 176, 180, 181	57, 105, 106, 107, 108, 110,
Bhishms 28	111, 138, 153, 164, 165, 171,
Bhita 4, 63	174, 175, 176, 184, 185, 201.
Bhōga 396	210, 283, 287, 238, 251, 266,

PAGE	PAGE
280, 281, 295, 296, 297, 301,	Buddha 30, 140, 279, 467 f.n., 488
302, 307, 317, 321, 322, 336,	Buddhi 394, 404
339, 341, 342, 345, 346, 364,	Budha 875
370, 375, 382, 383, 385, 386,	Burgess, Dr., 469
394, 399, 400, 401, 404, 416,	Calcutta 179
417, 423, 423, f.m., 439, 440,	Cave temples 192, 346, 352, 383
449, 457, 501-512, 524, 583,	Central Provinces 345, 531
534, 585, 554, 564, 565	Ceylon 467 f.m., 535, 537
Brahmabhäga79, 87, 88, 89, 90, 99	Chaitanya 14
Brahmachāri-Subrahmanya 440,	Chakra 109, 111, 115, 138, 146,
449	153, 169, 173, 183, 199, 209,
Brahmahatyā 199, 296, 301	210, 211, 212, 333, 334, 843,
Brāhmanas 150, 157, 165, 169,	388, 389, 390, 399, 427, 429,
그렇게 되었다. 이 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	485, 487, 488, 489, 447, 588, 558
300, 301, 337, 338, 339, 418,	Chakradānamūrti 210
419, 420, 428 f.m., 449, 450,	CD -1 -1 - 204
473, 475, 476, 487, 490, 526,	Chakshus 394 Chala-linga 75, 76, 77 Chalalera 178, 886
563	Chālukya 178, 386
Brahmanda 201	Chālukya-Hōysala 188, 401, 509
Brahmanda-Purana 565	510
Brahma-mimāmsā-bhāshya 404	Chamara 139, 179, 511, 519, 526,
Brahmarakshasa 181	580, 531, 544
Brahma-randbra 15	Chanda 28, 180
Brahmarshis 566	Obandama 464
Brahma-sasta 432, 439	Chandanuga 465
Brahma siraschehbödakaműrti	Chandabhritya 465
176	Chandesa 84 f.n., 207, 208, 209, 475
Brahma-sütras (same as Pērévasüt-	Chandesanugrabamurti 145, 205,
ras), 86, 87	209, 370, 463
Brihadisvara (temple) 5, 451	Chandesvara 145, 207, 208, 209,
Bribaspati 428 f.m. Bribaspatisava 185	461, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467
Bribaspatisava 185	468, 469
Brshat-Pratyabhijna-vimareani	Chandra 28, 184, 305, 428 f.m.
34	Chandrajnānāgama 368 f.n.
Bribst-Sambita 519	Chandrakslä 109
Brinda 188, 190	Chandraśākharamūrti 28, 107,
Budbuda-sadriéa (éirôvarttana)	113, 117, 119, 120, 121, 125,
93	

Page
Dadhichamabarishi 183, 517
Daityanāyaka 421
Daityas 431, 563
Daityasēnā 417
Daivata (linga), same as Daivika
linga 79, 80, 83, 86
Daksha 48, 49, 50, 51, 182, 183
184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 337,
418, 459, 501, 550, 554
Daksha Prajapati 188, 423 f.m.,
446, 459
Dakshasamsthita 181
Dakshayani or Sati 147, 554
Dakshins 181, 277, 565
Daksbinakēdārēšvara 401
Daksbipāmūrti 117, 146, 271, 273,
274, 275, 277, 278, 279, 282,
284, 285, 287, 288, 289, 290,
291, 370
Dakshināmurti-Upanishad. 277
Dākiņis 156, 198
Damanaka 489
Damarn 35, 115, 116, 124, 135,
137, 151, 154, 155, 156, 177,
180, 192, 193, 194, 198, 199,
201, 224, 237, 252, 254, 256,
257, 261, 263, 265, 266, 306,
307, 345, 356, 381, 382, 388,
389, 390, 497, 574, 575
Dames 558
Dānavāri 85 f.n.
Dānavādhipa 421
Danavas 356, 417, 563
Danda 115, 173, 198, 274, 284,
335, 377, 400, 425, 427, 436,
489, 443, 444, 507, 526, 527,

Dandaka 1 Dhakka 504, 3 Dhanus 156, 168, 169, 173, 18 Dhanus 156, 168, 169, 173, 18 198, 200, 216, 376, 388, 38 390, 391, 426, 427, 429, 43 436, 437, 438, 447, 466, 49 Dara 504 Dara 544 Dafavatara Cave 193 Dafavatara Cave 193 Dafabhuja-Aghöramürti 200 Dāsamārga 13, 16 Dattātrēya 501 Dāha-labdha-aṅgula 342 Deogarh 278 Dāha-labdha-aṅgula 342 Dharma-sāstras 297, 299, 30 281, 305, 318, 319, 322, 328, 337, 349, 356, 430, 445, 446, 448, 486, 526, 559, 560 Dhatura 278
Dandi 84 f.s. Dhakka 304, 3 Danta 136, 137, 152 Dhanus 156, 168, 169, 173, 18 Dhanyantari 544 198, 200, 216, 376, 388, 38 Dāruja (linga) 76, 77 390, 391, 426, 427, 429, 43 Dāruvana 302 436, 437, 438, 447, 466, 49 Dasra 544 Dhammilla 33 Dašāvatāra 161, 170, 218 Dhārā 552, 53 Dašābhuja-Aghōramūrti 200 Dharāllinga 95, 96, 3 Dāsamārga 13, 16 Dharma 276, 278, 279, 288, 40 488, 525, 526, 543, 550, 56 Dāsamārga 342 Dharmarāja 56 Dēha-labdha-aṅgula 342 Dharmarāja 56 Dēva 139, 140, 184, 189, 277, 280, 281, 305, 318, 319, 322, 328, 337, 349, 356, 430, 445, 446, 448, 486, 526, 559, 560 Dharmis 56 Dharmis 56 Dharmis 56 Dharmis 56 Dharmis 56 Dharmarāja 56 Dharmarāja 56 Dharmis 56 Dharmis <
Danta 136, 137, 152 Dhaous 156, 168, 169, 173, 18 Dhanyantari 544 198, 200, 216, 376, 388, 38 Dāruja (linga) 76, 77 390, 391, 426, 427, 429, 43 Dāruyana 303 436, 437, 438, 447, 466, 49 Dasra 544 Dhammilla 33 Daśavatāra 161, 170, 218 Dhārā 552, 53 Daśabhuja-Aghōramūrti 200 Dharāspāla 16 Dāsamārga 13, 16 Dharma 276, 278, 279, 288, 40 Dattātrēya 501 Dharmanāja 56 Dēha-labdha-aṅgula 342 Dharmarāja 56 Dēva 139, 140, 184, 189, 277, 280, 281, 305, 318, 319, 322, 328, 337, 349, 356, 430, 445, 446, 448, 486, 526, 559, 560 Dharmis 36 Dharmis 56 Dharmis 56 Dharmar 36 Dharmis 36 Dharmar-śāstras 297, 299, 30 36 36 Dharmar 37 36 36 Dharmar 37 36 36 Dharmar 37<
Dhanvantari 544 198, 200, 216, 376, 388, 38 Dāruja (linga) 76, 77 390, 391, 426, 427, 429, 43 Dāruyana 309 436, 437, 438, 447, 466, 49 Dasra 544 Dharmailla 33 Daśāvatāra Cave 193 Dhārālinga 95, 96, 9 Dašabhuja-Aghöramūrti 200 Dharāpāla 16 Dattātrēya 501 Dharma 276, 278, 279, 288, 40 Dēha-labdha-aṅgula 342 Dharmarāja 46 Dēva 189, 140, 184, 189, 277, 280, 281, 305, 318, 319, 322, 328, 337, 349, 356, 430, 445, 446, 448, 486, 526, 559, 560 Dharmis 33 Dharmarājaratha 35 Dharma-sāstras 297, 299, 30 Dharmarājaratha 35 Dharma-sāstras 297, 299, 30 36 Dharma-sāstras 29
Dāruja (linga) 76, 77 390, 391, 426, 427, 429, 43 Dārāsūram 154, 155 436, 437, 438, 447, 466, 49 Dāruvana 303 544 Dasra 544 Dhammilla 33 Dašāvatāra 161, 170, 218 Dhārā 552, 55 Dašābhuja-Aghōramūrti 200 Dhārāllinga 95, 96, 3 Dāsamārga 13, 16 Dharma 276, 278, 279, 288, 40 Dāha-labdha-angula 342 Dharmarāja 55 Dēva 139, 140, 184, 189, 277, 280, 281, 305, 318, 319, 322, 328, 337, 349, 356, 430, 445, 446, 448, 486, 526, 559, 560 Dharmis 35 Dharmis 36 Dharmis 36 Dharmis 36 Dharmis 36
Dārāsūram 154, 155 436, 437, 438, 447, 466, 49 Dāruvana 309 42 Dasra 544 Dhammilla 32 Dašāvatāra 161, 170, 218 Dhārā 552, 53 Dašabhuja-Aghōramūrti 200 Dhārālinga 95, 96, 9 Dāsamārga 13, 16 Dharma 276, 278, 279, 288, 40 Dāha-labdha-angula 342 Dharmanīti 46 Dēva 139, 140, 184, 189, 277, 280, 281, 305, 318, 319, 322, 328, 337, 349, 356, 430, 445, 446, 448, 486, 526, 559, 560 Dharmis 33 Dharmarāja 53 Dharmarāja 53 Dharmarāja 33 Dharmarāja 53 Dharmarāja 33 Dharmarāja 53 Dharmarāja 33 Dharmarāja 33 Dharmarāja 33 Dharmarāja 33 Dharmarāja 33 Dharmarāja 33 Dharmarāja 33 Dharmarāja 33 Dharmarāja 34 34 Dharmarāja <
Dāruvana 309 43 Dasra 544 Dhammilla 33 Dašāvatāra 161, 170, 218 Dhārā 552, 53 Dašāvatāra Cave 193 Dhārāllīga 95, 96, 3 Dašamārga 13, 16 Dharma 276, 278, 279, 288, 40 Dāha-labdha-aṅgula 501 488, 525, 526, 543, 550, 56 Dāha-labdha-aṅgula 278 Dharmarāja 53 Dēva 139, 140, 184, 189, 277, 280, 281, 305, 318, 319, 322, 328, 337, 349, 356, 430, 445, 446, 448, 486, 526, 559, 560 Dharmis 33 Dharmarāja 53 Dharmarāja 53 Dharmarāja 53 36 Dharmarāja 36 37 Dharmarāja
Dasra 544 Dhammilla 33 Daśāvatāra 161, 170, 218 Dhārā 552, 53 Daśabhuja-Aghōramūrti 200 Dharāllinga 95, 96, 3 Dāsamārga 13, 16 Dharma 276, 278, 279, 288, 40 Dāha-labdha-aṅgula 30 Dharma 276, 278, 279, 288, 40 Dēha-labdha-aṅgula 30 Dharmarāja 46 Dēwa 189, 140, 184, 189, 277, 280, 281, 305, 318, 319, 322, 328, 337, 349, 356, 430, 445, 446, 448, 486, 526, 559, 560 Dharmis 33 Dharmarāja 53 Dharmarāja 53 36 Dharmarāja 53 36 Dharmarāja 53 36 Dharmarāja 36 37 36 36 Dharmarāja 36 37 36 36 Dharmarāja 36 36 36 36 Dharmarāja 36
Daśāvatāra 161, 170, 218 Dhārā 552, 53 Daśabhuja-Aghöramūrti 200 Dhārālinga 95, 96, 9 Dāsamārga 13, 16 Dharāpāla 16 Dātatātrēya 501 Dharma 276, 278, 279, 288, 40 Dēha-labdha-aṅgula 342 Dharmanāja 46 Dēsāka-Suhrahmanya 440, 443 Dharmarāja 55 Dēva 189, 140, 184, 189, 277, 280, 281, 305, 318, 319, 322, 328, 337, 349, 356, 430, 445, 446, 448, 486, 526, 559, 560 Dharmis 55 Dharmis 55 Dharmis 55 Dharmis 55 Dharmis 55
Daśāvatāra Cave 193 Dhārāllāga 95, 96, 96, 96 Daśabhuja-Aghöramūrti 200 Dharāpāla 16 Dašamārga 13, 16 Dharma 276, 278, 279, 288, 40 488, 525, 526, 543, 550, 56 50 Dēha-labdha-aṅgula 278 Dharmarāja 46 Dēwa 189, 140, 184, 189, 277, 280, 281, 305, 318, 319, 322, 328, 337, 349, 356, 430, 445, 446, 448, 486, 526, 559, 560 Dharmis 30 Dharmis 27 Dharmis
Daśabhuja-Aghöraműrti 200 Dharāpāla 16 Dāsamārga 13, 16 Dharma 276, 278, 279, 288, 40 Dātlātrēya 601 488, 525, 526, 543, 550, 56 Dēha-labdha-ańgula 278 Dōáška-Suhrabmanya 440, 443 Dharmarāja Dēva 139, 140, 184, 189, 277, 280, 281, 305, 318, 319, 322, 328, 337, 349, 356, 430, 445, 446, 448, 486, 526, 559, 560 Dharmis Dharmis 52 Dharmis 52 Dharmis 52
Dāsamārga 13, 16 Dharma 276, 278, 279, 288, 40 Dātiātrēya 501 488, 525, 526, 543, 550, 58 Dēha-labdha-angula 278 Dharmanīti 46 Dēsāka-Suhrabmanya 440, 443 Dharmarāja 55 Dēva 13, 16 Dharmanīti 46 Dharmarāja 55 Dharmarāja 35 Dēva 13, 140, 184, 189, 277, 280, 278, 278, 279, 288, 40 Dharmarāja 55 Dharmarāja 35 Dharmarāja 35 Dharmarāja 35 Dharmarāja 35 Dharmarāja 35 Dharmarāja 35 Dharmarāja 35 Dharmarāja 35 Dharmarāja 35 35 Dharmarāja 35 36 Dharmarāja 35 36 Dharmarāja 35 36 Dharmarāja 35 36 Dharmarāja 36 36 Dharmarāja 36 36 Dharmarāja 36 36
Datiātrēya 501 488, 525, 526, 543, 550, 56 Dēha-labdha-aṅgula 342 Deogarh 278 Dēśika-Suhrahmanya 440, 443 Dēva 139, 140, 184, 189, 277, 280, 281, 305, 318, 319, 322, 328, 337, 349, 356, 430, 445, 446, 448, 486, 526, 559, 560 Dhatura 27
Dēha-labdha-aṅgula 842 Dharmaniti 46 Deogarh 278 Dharmaniti 55 Dēśka-Subrahmanya 440, 443 Dharmarāja 55 Dēva 189, 140, 184, 189, 277, 280, 281, 305, 318, 319, 322, 328, 337, 349, 356, 430, 445, 446, 448, 486, 526, 559, 560 Dharmis 30 Dharmarāja 30 30 30 Dharmarāja 30 30 30 30 30
Deogarh 278 Dharmarāja 53 Dēśika-Suhrabmanya 440, 443 Dharmarājaratha 33 Dēva 139, 140, 184, 189, 277, 280, 281, 305, 318, 319, 322, 328, 837, 349, 356, 430, 445, 446, 448, Dharmis 53 486, 526, 559, 560 Dhatura 23
Dēšīka-Suhrabmanya 440, 443 Dharmarājaratha 35 Dēva 189, 140, 184, 189, 277, 280, Dharmarājaratha 35 281, 305, 318, 319, 322, 328, 837, 36 36 349, 356, 430, 445, 446, 448, Dharmis 55 486, 526, 559, 560 Dhatura 25
Dêve 189, 140, 184, 189, 277, 280, 281, 305, 318, 319, 322, 328, 337, 349, 356, 430, 445, 446, 448, 486, 526, 559, 560 Dhatura 27
281, 305, 318, 319, 322, 328, 337, 349, 356, 430, 445, 446, 448, Dharmis 53 486, 526, 559, 560 Dhatura 23
349, 356, 430, 445, 446, 448, Dharmis 53 486, 526, 559, 560 Dhatura 27
486, 526, 559, 560 Dhatura 2'
486, 526, 559, 560 Dhatura 2'
A MARTINE AND THE PARTY AND TH
Dēvabhāga 148 Dhruva 559, 56
Dēvabhāga 148 Dhruva 553, 56 Dēvadāruvana84 /.m. Dhruvabēras 5 Dēvadatta 488 Dhūmakēta 5
Dēvadatta 486 Dhūmakētu 55
Davadava 386 Dhumar Lena Cave 219, 347, 46
Dēvadēvēja83 f.n. Dhūmōrna 526, 52
Dēvalas 7 Dhurdhurs (flowers) s.s. dātu
Dēyarishis 566 114, 225, 226, 23
Dövasêna 417,419, 444, 445, 448 Dhūrjați
Dēvasēnāpati 430, 434 Dhvaja (patākā-hasta) 173, 25
Dēvatās 423, 563 255, 266, 427, 436, 437, 43
Devi 61, 62, 117, 120, 121, 128, 582, 58
124, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, Dhyani84 f.
135, 136, 138, 139, 145, 152, Dhyāna 22, 50
153, 155, 167, 168, 169, 170, Dhyāna-bēras 45
193, 234, 252, 255, 256, 281, Dhyāpa-flōka 482, 49
332, 333, 336, 353, 354, 429, Digambaras 24, 26, 2
434, 437, 442, 445, 446, 447, Dikpāla 137, 261, 262, 264, 46
467, 487, 493, 528 515, 518, 51

	PAGE	1	PAGE
Dikuhā 8, 9, 10, 14, 16,	24, 30, 375	Ēkarudra 39	7, 398, 403
Dīkshā-nāma	12	Ēkašiva	394
Dilipa	314	Ekavira	393, 394
Dindi	395	Ēkēkshaņa.	393
Dípiká	393	Elephanta 194, 23	4, 317, 318,
Dipta	84 f.m.	346, 347, 37	3, 382, 386
Dipiāgama	367 f.n.	Ellora 140, 161, 18	
Diśa	375	234, 264, 319, 347, 38	
Dist	423 f.n.	Emapperur	475
Divya-linga s.a. Mülasta		Epigraphia Carnatica	401
	365	Eros Protogonos of Lu	cian 232
Dőla-hasta	228	Freemasons	12, 32
Dravida (country)	5	Freemasonry	12, 17, 32
Dravida (type of central		Gada 115, 188, 153, 15	
shrine)	473	186, 199, 334, 336, 38	
, of lings 485,		427, 434, 437, 439, 44	
, of pitha	486		7, 535, 537
Drāvida-Brahmanas	555	Gajādhyaksha	85 f.n.
Drāviņda	394	Gajahamūrti or Gaj	
Dráviní 148		sambäramurti 145, 1	
Dyārapālakas 140, 431, 449, 503,		Gaja-hasta same as	
506, 507		224, 254, 255, 256, 2	
Dvibhanga	344		70, 574, 575
Dvitívá tithi	543	Gajapriya	85 f.m.
	275, 303	Gajáriműrti	369
Durgā 173, 332, 49		Gajásura	115, 154
Düshana	201	Gajavahana	432, 435
Dvšparayuga	467, 468	Gána-Dakshināmūrti	289
The contract of the contract o	, 550, 551	Ganadhipa	85 f.n.
Ekādaśa-Rudras 46, 359		Gananātbar	475
Ekagrama	84 f.m.	3000 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	40, 125, 136
Ekamra	410	Ganapatya (linga) sar	
Eksmransthasvamin	of	Gánapa linga	79, 80, 86
Kānehi	408, 409	Gapas 139, 140, 154, 1	
Ekanêtra 393, 397, 398, 402, 403		207, 212, 213, 219, 2	
Ekapādamūrti 370, 381		328, 335, 349, 350, 3	
Ekapada-Trimurti	398, 400	2201 0001 0201 0001 0	458, 562
Ekapingala	393	Gandha	394, 404
was a free Court	000	- Author	002, 202

PAGE	PAGE
Gandhamadana 85 f.n., 534	Ghata 388, 389, 390
Gändhära (School of Sculp-	Ghöranada 181
ture) 64	Gibson and Burgess 68
Gandharvas 60, 190, 283, 280,	Girīša 40
305, 339, 394, 421, 519,	Godavari 3, 4, 486
550, 559, 563, 568, 569	Goltak Falls 382
Ganasa 133, 135, 136, 137, 138,	Gökarna 83 f.n., 358, 395
139, 153, 213, 262,	Gölrula 517
268, 349, 370, 506	Göpura 209, 223
Ganga, same as the Ganges 2, 3,	Gövardhana 517
42, 175, 191, 212, 226, 227, 236,	Gövindächärys, A 480
237, 252, 253, 269, 275, 314, 315,	Grāma 428 f.m. 429, 474
816, 818, 319, 320, 321, 416, 480,	Grihastha 8, 9
442, 460, 530, 531, 551	Grihyasütras 8
Gangadhara 85 f.m., 883	Grunwedel 68
Gangadharaműrti 313, 315, 316	Gudimallam 4, 65, 68, 69
Gangadyara 183	Guha-Subrahmanya 440, 442
Gangaikondasõlapuram 208, 209	Guha 422, 429, 430, 442
Gangaputra 429, 430	Guhya 60
Gangssagara 84 f.m.	Guru 289
Ganga-visarjanaműrti 316, 317	Gurupara 242
Gangeya-Subrahmanya 440,	Hals. 173, 427, 437, 553
441, 442	Hālāsyamāhātmya 408
Garbha-grìba 105	Halebidu 156, 356, 401, 510, 557
Garuda 184, 318, 334, 335, 336,	Hamsa 400, 503, 508, 530
400, 421, 554	Hanuman 532
Garudi 418	Hara 387, 389, 486, 487, 489
Gaudadesa 6	Hára 114, 131, 155, 191, 264,
Gauliśvara 286, 512	283, 286, 326, 340,
Gautama (rishi)1, 2, 3, 276, 277,	344, 377, 381, 435,
517, 567	446, 519
Gauri 185, 216	Hari 174, 487
Gaviputra-Valárāvaņa 533	Haribara 333, 334, 335
Gayā 83 f.n., 395	Hari-Rudra 53
Gäyatrī 45, 84 f.m.	
Ghanta 152, 156, 194, 199, 200,	12200000000000000000000000000000000000
254, 255, 365, 366, 379, 376, 379,	
388, 389, 390, 434, 436, 496, 497	Harsbaka 83 f.n.

PAGE	1	PAGE
Haryarddha (műrti) or Hari-	Indrani or Sachi 517	, 519, 520
haramūrti 59, 117, 882, 833, 834		394
Hassan (District) 401	Iśśna 12, 40, 44, 46, 64,	83 f.n., 97,
Hasticharmambaradhara 181	364, 366, 367, 368 f.m.	The second second second second
Hāṭakēśvara85 f.n.	386, 388, 393, 394,	
Havāri 137		
Havirbhuja 563	Téasēvaka	464
Hēmakūta85f.n.		378
Hikka-sütra 119, 158, 353, 574		31
Himālayas 49, 83 f.s. 147, 215,	Ishtikāpura (in Lankā)	85 f.n.
233, 274, 315	Iśvara	83 f.m.
Himasthāns85 f.m.		404, 405
Himayan 147, 182, 337	Iśvara-pada	18
Hiranyagarbha 57, 501, 562	Iśvara-tatva	393
Hiranyakasipu 172	Itihasas	407
Homas 8, 10, 198, 839, 341,	Jaimini J	566
342, 346, 349, 449	Jaina	518
Hōma-kuṇda 342	Jala	395
Hötris 521	Jalalinga	85f.m.
Hoysala School (of sculp-	Jalassyi	506
ture) 156, 219, 356, 511	Jalpēśa	895
Hoysalēśvara (temple) 156, 510,	Jalasvara	85 f.n.
557	Jalandhara	188, 189,
Hudukkara23, 32		190, 191
Ichchhā 404	Jalandharaharamurti	188, 190
Ichchhā-śakti 362, 363, 433	Jalandharaműrti	869
Ichehhā-śakti-tatva 405	Jambu (tree)	408
Iham 245	Jambunadi	213
Ilaiyangudi 476	Jamadagni	276, 567
Indha 516	Jambhala	535
Indhikā 893	Jambuköśvaram	400, 407
India 407, 503, 507, 510, 555	Janardhana	52
Indian Museum 179	Jangamas (-Lingavan	
Indra 5, 28, 164, 166, 173, 184,	Lingāyats or Vîra Sai	
214, 283, 261, 313, 417, 448,		35, 77
449, 456, 457, 464, 506, 515,	Japa	22
516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521,	Japyēšvara	213
529, 532, 541, 554, 559, 569, 570		50

PAGE	PAGE
Jata, 153, 186, 212, 225, 226, 252,	Jiianamūrti 284
253, 269, 275, 279, 281, 282,	Jñánapáda 16
284, 285, 306, 316, 317, 318,	Jñanaśakti 21, 22, 362, 363, 365,
319, 321, 377, 384, 504, 507,	405, 433
523, 524, 577	Jñānaéakti-Subrahmanya 433
Jata-bandha 275, 278, 358, 400	Jñanasambandha 230
Jațābhāra 191, 253, 261, 275,	Jñānis 242
283, 306, 853	Jvālās 342, 523
Jatādhara 180	
Jata-makuta 67, 114, 118, 129,	Jyöti 393
130, 139, 149, 153, 154, 158,	Jyötirlinga 201
167, 175, 176, 178, 188, 192,	Kadru 554
199, 210, 213, 216, 225, 226,	Kailasa 3, 85 f.n., 171, 175, 185,
253, 257, 261, 264, 268, 269,	194, 218, 219, 233, 297, 319,
275, 276, 280, 282, 286, 303,	322, 416, 458, 534
808, 824, 327, 335, 340, 342,	Kailāsāchala 84 f.n.
344, 348, 358, 357, 366, 369,	Kailāsanāthasvāmin temple 109,
372, 373, 374, 377, 380, 382,	170, 209, 211, 265, 266, 269,
383, 384, 385, 386, 397, 398,	287, 308, 820, 330
402, 405, 406, 433, 450, 457,	Kaitabha 47
460, 465, 466, 468, 504, 508,	Kala 14, 361, 392, 392 f.n., 393,
510, 511, 521, 538, 544, 567	394, 395, 396/.12.
Jatamandala 2, 154, 155, 193,	Kala 145, 156, 159, 160, 173, 176,
258, 256, 275, 285, 306	200, 202, 377, 393, 527
Jatila85 f.m.	Kalabhairva 176
Jatodaka 212	Kalagni 173, 181, 395
Jayā 437	Kālāgni-Mahāraudra 181
Jayada (linga) 91, 92, 93	Kāļabasti 473, 477, 518
Jayanta 84 f.m., 387, 390	Kálámukhalinga 79f.n.
Jihva 394	Kājāmukhas 17, 19, 20, 25, 26,
Jīrņēdāhāra-dašakam 5, 81 f.n., 82	29, 30, 31
Jívātman (- paśu) 22, 34, 35	Z2, 30, 31 Kālanēmi 188 Kālanjara 84 f.n., 394
Jñāna 248, 273, 277, 370, 404,	Kalanjara 84 f.m., 394
564, 566	Kālāntakamūrti 369
Jñāna-Dakshināmūrti 283, 284,	Kálariműrti 145, 156, 158, 159,
286	161
Jñānamudrā 199, 274, 284, 350,	
378, 443, 567	Kalaya-nāyaṇār 475

PAGE	PAGE
Kalī 173, 182, 244, 248, 393, 403,	Kankana 130, 191, 326, 327, 334,
487, 526	343
Kaltás 28	Kannada 555
Kaliyuga 467, 468	Kannappa-nayanar 473, 479
Kalpa 45, 105, 106, 243, 277	Kantaka 428 f.n.
Kalyanasundaraműrti 869, 383	Каруа 566
Kāma 147, 148, 337	Kapāla 17, 28, 125, 151, 152,
Kāmadahanamūrti 369	154, 155, 156, 163, 173, 177,
Kamaléksha 211	178, 179, 180, 181, 193, 198,
Kamalākshamālā 553	199, 200, 201, 254, 255, 256, \$
Kamala-löchana 210	265, 275, 286, 306, 307, 824,
Kamalasana 278, 441	332, 373, 376, 377, 378, 381,
Kamandalu 111, 153, 170, 190,	385, 388, 389, 390, 391, 496,
281, 285, 342, 376, 388, 390,	497, 588, 553
391, 399, 426, 439, 440, 465,	Kapāli 174, 498
504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 510,	Kāpālīkās 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29,
511, 512, 521, 523, 530, 537,	30, 31, 175
553, 557	Kapāltša 386
Kamantakamūrti 117, 145, 147,	Kapardin 40
148	Kapila 313, 314
Kāmapāla 180	Kāraikkāl 476
Kāmikāgama 62, 76, 77, 80, 88,	Kāraikkālammaiyār 476
89, 90, 97, 108, 159, 160, 172,	Kāri 488, 498
276, 277, 289, 290, 303, 315,	Karma 14, 22, 239, 245, 363, 395
316, 323, 367 f.n., 428 f.n., 467,	Karma-mala 371
467 f.m., 578, 574, 575, 576	Karmasadakhya 365, 366
Kanakasabhā 230	Karmēśa 368
Kanakhaja 84f.n.	Kāraņa 21, 22, 396
Kannamangai 476	Kāraņāgama 88, 96, 107, 108,
Kanebī 477	117, 149, 161, 186, 199, 276,
Kañebuka 498	289, 303, 315, 316, 323, 357,
Kandaradittar 479	367 f.n., 467, 468, 488, 489, 497,
Kandarishis 566	573, 574, 575, 576
Kandiyür 524	Karanda-makuta 130, 131, 159,
Kankāla-dapda 304, 306, 308	227, 325, 327, 345, 380, 398,
Kankaja (murti) 117, 295, 297,	402, 429, 434, 441, 443, 446,
303, 304, 306, 307, 308, 309,	449, 450, 475, 527, 529, 535,
870	536, 552, 556, 558

	PAGE		PAGE
Karavira	84 f.n.	Kaushitaki-brāhmana	45
Kärkötaka	557		276, 277
Karnaparvan	164		211
Karns-sütra	119, 574		283
Karnatio	380	Kāyārēbaņa, Kārēņa	18, 19
Karnikara	85, f.n.		389, 507
Kārōhana	85. f.n.		408
Kartarl-hasts (poss)	118, 119,	The state of the s	282, 380
Tanada Dinasa Good	167, 321		476, 518
Kartrisädäkhya	365		f.n., 395
	, 415, 416,	NOTE TO PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O	356, 401
417, 420, 423, 429,		The state of the s	563
,	436, 522	***	54
Karuvürttövar	479		417
Kārya	22	1 mm of 1 ft / m 2 ft	313
AT 1 TO 1	, 175, 177,	Kētaki (flower)	107
453.0	450		124
Kāśmira	84 f.n.	Köyüra 114, 119, 155, 2	86, 326,
Kastúrí	406	327, 334, 340, 343, 34	14, 377,
Kasyapa 27	6, 277, 554		35, 519
Kāśyapagōtra	205	Khadga 115, 154, 156, 1	59, 169,
Kataka-hasta 119, 155	, 161, 169,	173, 179, 180, 181, 1	86, 187,
212, 252, 260, 261,	289, 290,	192, 193, 198, 199, 2	00, 201,
291 f.n., 292, 304,	308, 316,	217, 254, 255, 332, 8	65, 366,
325, 330, 334, 344,	345, 354,	378, 376, 377, 379, 3	89, 890,
355, 43	7, 438, 491	391, 402, 406, 422, 4	26, 427,
Kathā Sarit Sāgara	233	429, 436, 437, 438, 4	39, 441,
Katibandha	344	447, 489, 496, 497, 5	26, 527,
Katisama	259, 260		552, 558
Kați-sûtras 114, 178	8, 261, 264,	Khadgamālā	199
377, 50	4, 508, 567	Khajahuti	64
Katyavalambita (basta)		Khara	534
119, 162, 200, 346,		Kharod	531
433, 435, 48	9, 450, 509	Kharvata	428 f.n.,
Kaumāra	394	Khatvānga 115, 156, 1	73, 177
Kaumudi (ardha-chand		200, 298, 377, 381, 3	
	3, 443, 444	390, 4	106, 497
Kauravas	214	Khēchara	180

1.5	PAGE	1	PAGE
Khētaka, 115, 154, 15	9, 169, 181,	Kritayuga	467
187, 200, 255, 37			84f.n.
379, 381, 389, 39			420, 430
406, 422, 426, 427	, 429, 434,	Krittiväsas	84 f.n.
486, 487, 438, 441	447, 489,	Krittivásösvara	150
496, 497, 507, 526	3, 552, 553	Kriyā	404
Kinnara 266, 27	7, 291, 421	Kriyapada	16
Kirandgama 86,	90, 368f.n.	Kriyākramadyötinī	5,6f.m.
Kiranāksha	388, 391	Kriyasakti 21, 22, 36	32, 363, 365,
Kirāba 84 f.n., 21	15, 216, 370		405, 433
Kirātārjunamūrti	214, 216	Krodha 28, 18	80, 181, 394
Kirita 191, 253, 334	442, 519,		180
	561	Kshanika (lingas)	76, 77
Kirita-makuta 17	3, 214, 335,		24
343, 383, 899, 475	511, 526,	Kshōtrapa	423
6	535	Kshetrapāla 495, 4	96, 497, 498
Kötitűrtha	88f.m.	and the same of th	
Köttappādi	252	528 f.m., 533, 53	4, 535, 536,
Kövilür	124		537 f.n., 561
Köyil-Püränam	235	Kubja (Tam. Kuppam) 428 f.n.
Kratu	565	Kuladôvatãs	31
Krauneha (mountain)	429, 439	Kulapālaka	180
Kraunchabhetta 429	, 480, 432,	Kulasskhara Alvar	73, 478, 479
	438	Kulika .	557
Krishpa 50, 8	3, 406, 517	Kulöttungaehöladéva	III 6
Krishnängi	528	Kukkuta 349, 425, 45	26, 427, 429,
Krishnadēvarāya	481	432, 433, 434, 43	5, 486, 487,
Krishpājina	279		41, 442, 446
Krishnamiśra	26, 29	Kukkuţāņdākāra (Śir	rovart-
Krishpamriga same as	Mriga 109,	tana)	93
111, 113, 119, 121,	122, 123,	Kumāra 42, 44, 13	33, 135, 136,
129, 163, 164, 167,	200, 208,	137, 138, 139, 14	7, 419, 432,
210, 214, 216, 292,	317, 319,		437, 444
	0, 853, 856	Kumārasambhava	421
Krishnapasa	528		33, 432, 483,
	528		45, 449, 450
Erishnavadana			
Krishnavadana Krisa	394	Kumarilabhatta	7

	PAGE	1	PAGE
Kumbhakōnam 19, 35	29, 444,	Lalata-tilakam	264
	09, 512		
Kumbhas	10, 11	DEFECTOR SE	368 f.n.
Kundalas 114, 115, 18	0.000	Lamba-Kürchäsana	503
192, 264, 275, 286, 30	The state of the s	Lambini	148
325, 329, 374, 398, 4		Länchhana	179, 289
	35, 561	Lanka 218, 458,	
Kundas 10, 180, 181, 19		Laya	368
200, 341, 342, 345, 4		1.00	369, 408
Kundikā .	170	Lilamürtis	369, 383
Kuukuma (saffron) 435, 4	37, 524	Linga 33, 56, 57, 5	
Kurarī .	229	61 f.n., 62, 62 f.n., 63, 6	
Kūreha 279, 504, 5	08, 510	68, 69, 70, 75, 76, 77, 7	8, 79, 80,
Kürma .	. 581	82, 83, 86, 87, 88, 89,	90, 91,
Kurmapurana 20f.n., 10	05, 150,	92, 98, 94, 95, 96, 97	, 98, 99,
175, 1	82, 297	100, 101, 102, 105, 1	106, 107,
Kuruebandra .	85f.m.	108, 109, 110, 111,	150, 157,
Kurujāngala .	84f.n.	160, 161, 162, 163, 5	06, 289,
Kurukshētra 83 f	n., 395	302, 322, 382, 364,	365, 366,
Kusa, 279, 504, 506, 50	09, 555,	899, 400, 401,	408, 410
	564	Linga-purāņa 59, 61 f.n.,	105, 147,
Kuśasana .	561	197, 302, 403,	404, 456
	378		85 f.m.
	428 f.m.	Lingayat	33, 289
	181	Lingin	59
	67, 268	Lingödbhavaműrti, 105,	107, 109,
	60	110, 111,	160, 370
Laghu - Pratyabhijšavima	7-		76
	34		375
	161	Lökadharmini Lökapälas	15
Lakshmi 189, 233, 3			548
339, 343, 346, 3	1000	Lucknow Mussum	63
	24	Mada	149
	85f.n.	Madanā	489
Lakuliśa, or Lakuliśvara	The second secon	Madeour	123, 134
18,	19, 395		47
Lakuliśvara-pandita	17, 18		
Lalāța-pațța	281, 282	Madhvas	532

	PAGE	PAG
Madhyama	343, 495	Mahāpadma 55
Madhyama-dafa-ti		Maharishis 56
** ** ***		Mabasadāśivamūrti 359
Madhyadésa Madhyamésa	395	361, 373, 37
Madhya Sütra	256, 573, 574	Mahātējas 88 f. n
	575, 576	Mahātmas 55
Madras	283	Māhātmyas 359, 400
Madras Museum		Mahāvalii 44
	0, 510, 511, 558	Mahávávu 17
Madras Presidency		Mahāvīra 30
Madura, 163, 171		Mahāvratas 29, 83 f. n
	408, 409, 411,	Mahayana (Bauddha philo-
2021 2021 2021	448, 476	sophy) 369 f. n
Madurakavi	480	Mahayogi 23 f. n
Mahábala	83 /, n., 464	Mahandra 83 f. m., 396
Mahābalipuram	328, 381, 355,	Mahēndragiri 17
and some parameters	478	
Mahābhārata 45	Street Control of the	
Company of the Compan	417, 431, 517,	king) 319 Mahééaműrti 359, 361, 368
101, 210, 214,	589, 550, 554	
Mahadaya 40, 46	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF	869, 370, 379, 380, 382, 383 Mahēévaras 23, 47, 53, 83 f. n.
	, 185, 217, 218,	
	386, 403, 407,	84 f. n., 85 f. n., 107, 238, 297 321, 322, 40
	6, 420, 534, 587	The state of the s
Mahādēvī (Umā)		
Mahadeyi (Oma)	9-22-	
	70000 70000	
Mahākāla 83/.n.,20 Mahākāli	The second secon	Makara 348
Mahākāya	201, 202	441, 442, 529, 530, 58
	180	Makara-kundala 119
Mahakoți	83 f. n.	130, 184, 168, 308, 334, 384
Mahālakshmī	423 f. n.	Makara-törana 110
Mabalaya	395	Makōta 39:
Mahalingasthala	88 f. n.	Makujāgama 80, 83, 368 f. n
Mahamandapa	460	Makutas 131
Mahamāyā	240	151, 172, 218, 380, 479, 507
Mahanada	83 f. n.	Makutēśvara 84 f. m., 85 f. n
Mahānāsikā	152	Mala 14, 245, 247, 362, 363
Mahāndēva	44	894, 395, 396

	PAGE	PAGE
Malabar	487, 555	Mantra-siddhi 29, 197, 198, 367
Malik-Kafur	81 f. n.	Manu 562, 567
Malla	191	Mānusha (linga) 79,
Mallari	191, 192	80, 86, 87, 88, 95, 97, 98
Mallari-Mahatmya	192	Manyantara 550, 566, 567
Mālati-mādhava	28, 50	Marddana 176
Mālava	29	Marioba 2
Mālinī	534	Marichi 562, 563, 565
Māna	558	Marini 148
Manakkañjarar	477	Markandeya 54,
Manamerkudi	477	58, 157, 158, 160, 161, 163
Manas	394	Markandeyapurana 45, 58, 430
Mānasāra 79 f.n., 99 f.n	., 374, 443	Mārtiānda 180
Manas-tatva	404	Marudāņi 326
Manasvini	157	Marudantanallür 124, 469
Manavalamamunigal	479	Marut-gamas 213, 550, 569
Mandala 10	, 153, 179	Maruts 41, 458, 532, 569, 570
Mandalősvara	894	Marwar 385
Mandangudi	478	Matha 428, f.n.
Марфара 209, 220	851, 401,	Matra 524
421, 448, 464	468, 518	Mātrikās 389, 506
Mandara (mountain)	456	Mātuļunga 133, 135, 376, 384, 385
Mangala	428 f. n.	Mauñii (Grass girdle) 443
Mangalavűr	477	Māyā 14, 164, 189, 240, 245,
Māņikkavāchaka 230	, 479, 480	278, 802, 363, 898, 894, 895,
Manmatha	148, 149	396 f.n., 404
Mannannar-krishna	358	Maya-garbha 13
Mannarköyil	478	Mayamata 88, 89, 90, 91, 93,
Manni	205	94 f. n. 96
Manöjava	375	Maya-śilpa 556
Manönmanī	393	Mayūrānatbasvāmin temple
Manta	558	at Mayavaram 123
Mantrakálésvara	4	Mayüravāhana 422
Mantrakāļī	4	Mēdhavins 566
Mantranáyaka	181	Mödhramüla sütra 118
Mantras	197,	Mēkhalās 327, 342, 345
392 f. n., 39	- 1 * 1	Mělehēri 380
Mantrösvarss	396	Mēru (mountain) 113, 295

	PAGE	PAGB
Members of a pitha		Munsiyaduvār 477
jagati, kumuda,		Mundapāla 180
kamps, kaptha,		Mundi 395
nimps and ghrite		Munis 290, 567
Meykandadévar	479	Muñja 342
Milalai	477	Műrti 361 f.n., 370,
Mimāmsā	235	383, 400, 405, 406
Mimämsaksa	7	Mürtinäyanär 476
Minakshi-Sundarés	vara 209, 212	Műrttasádákhya 364, 366
Mithuna	254	Mürtyashtaka 359, 403, 407
Mitru	457, 529	Muruga-nāyanār 475
Mochika	393	Musala 173, 187, 200, 332, 378,
Mödaka	136, 137	376, 429, 438, 447
Modaka-priya	180	Mussalmans 380
Möhinī	486, 487, 489	Muyalaka (Apasmārapuru-
Mõksha	10, 22, 30	sha), 235, 237, 241, 247
Mriga		Mylapore 478
186, 163, 164,	168, 174, 200,	Mysore (State) 61, 152, 218, 288
208, 214, 216,	, 292, 316, 317,	Nābhi-sūtra 118, 167, 225
319, 321, 340,	844, 858, 956,	Nabobship 380
357, 369, 387,	398, 410, 443,	Nådördhva-bhuvanas 893
	455, 460	Nadanta 234, 238
Mrinmaya (linga)	76	Nagadava 549, 554, 556
Mçitakêsvara	84 f.m.	Naga-mudra 225
Mritasañjîvinî	544	Nagapasa 160, 496, 497
Mçityu	178, 202, 526	Nagapattanam 19, 477
Mrityuñjaya	388, 391	Nagapratishtha 556
Mrityuñjayamantre	409	Nagara, type of central
Mudgara 173,	200, 217, 388,	shrine 91, 99 f.m.
	389, 390	Nagara, type of linga 91, 99 f.m.
Mudrás	25, 26	Nagara, type of pitha 91, 99 f.n.
Mukhabimbāgama	368 f.n.	Nāgarāja 556
Mukhalinga	64, 95, 97, 98	Nagarēśvara85f.n.
Mukbara	181	Nagari 428f.m.
Mukta	498	Nagae 549, 554, 555, 556, 557,
Muktaharas	119	556
Mokti	239, 245	Nagasiri 64
Mukula	169, 170	Nāga-yajīiopavīta 325, 497, 538

PAGE	PAGE
Nagesvarasvamin 308, 309, 329,	The second of th
330, 444, 445, 509	
Nagini 557, 558	
Naimiśa 83 f.n., 395	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000
Naimittika (ceramonies) 15	- I (LEE) (1971) FOR SUPERIOR OF SUPERIOR STATE OF SUPERIOR STATE OF SUPERIOR SUPERI
Naishtika 8, 16	그 바다가 하나 사람들이 얼마 집에 되어 있다면 하다. 나라면 되었다니다면 하다면 되는 때에 가장하는 그 없다고싶다.
Naishthiki (same as Siva-	229, 230, 231, 234, 237, 244,
dharmini 15, 16	
Nākala 395	
Nakra-kundala 181, 176, 227,	에 마스타이 아이들이 아이를 잃었다. 전쟁이 아이지 않아지 않아 하는데 그 사람이 없는 그리고 있다.
229, 281, 324, 335	Nātya (pose) 269
Nakuliśvara 20	
Nāļa (same as Ghritavāri). 101,	
102, 395	Natya-veda-vivriti 226, 260, 263,
Nalakuvēra 561	269
Nallasvāmi Pillai, Mr 248	Navagrahas 506
Naminandiyac 475	
Nanarūpadhara 180	
Nanda 230	
Nandi 136, 137, 153, 212, 213,	A LOVE PRODUCTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE
264, 265, 266, 334, 335, 336, 421,	
456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 464	
Nandini 550, 551	
Nandiśanugrahamūrti 212	Logical Control of the Control of th
Nandikēśvara or Adhikārā-	Nilagriva 40
Nandi 212, 217, 455, 456, 458,	Nilakantha 48, 84 f.n., 180
459, 460	### CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF
Nandiávara 58, 268	Nilanakkar 476
Nandivarman, (Son of Danti-	Nilötpala, same as Utpala 121,
varman) 382	193, 131, 133, 275, 325, 327,
Nañjangödu 288	330, 341, 377, 380, 441,
Nara 49, 558	442, 445, 467, 492,
Nārada 89, 276, 305, 423 f.m.	520, 526, 580, 581
Narasimba 173, 174	Nimittakāraņa 392, 404
Narasimhāgama 368 f.n.	Nirvāna 25
Narasingamunaiyaraiyar 476	Nirvāna-dīksbā14, 15
Nara-vahana 528 f.m.	Nirvāņi 498
Nārāyaņasāmi Ayyar, M.K. 444	Nirguti 261, 515, 527, 528, 529

Nishkala 240, 361, 362, 364, 375 Nishkala-Śiva 392 Niśwāsāgama 368 f.m. Nityēshļi (manāras) 9 Nivyitti 393 Nivyitti, Kalā 395 North Arcot District 380 North Arcot District 380 Northaru India 178, 407, 415, 485 Nrisimbāvatāra 172 Nriita (mūrti) 117, 146, 223, 228, 229, 253, 256, 257, 258, 273, 369, 400 Ömkāra 85 f.m., 248 Önakkūr 122 Öshadhīs 545 Paācharātrās 19 Padama 153, 376, 390, 422, 425, 426, 427, 435, 436, 437, 439, 443, 445, 492, 506, 507, 520, 520, 520, 520, 520, 520, 520, 520		PAGE	PAGE
Nishkala 240, 361, 362, 364, 375 Nishkala-Śiva 392 Niśwāsāgama 368 f.m. Nityāshti (mantras) 9 Nivyitti 393 Nivyitti 393 Nivyitti 393 Nivyitti 393 Nivyitti 395 Nivyitti 396 North Aroot District 380 North Aroot District 380 Northaru India 178, 407, 415, 455 Nrisimbāvatāra 172 Nrisimbāvatāra 172 Nritta (mūrti) 117, 146, 223, 228, 229, 253, 256, 257, 258, 273, 369, 400 Omkāra 85 f.m., 248 Onakkūr 122 Oshadhīs 545 Oshadhīs 545 Pada 392 f.m., 394, 396 f.m. Padakas 119 Padakas 119 Padama 153, 376, 390, 422, 425, 426, 427, 435, 436, 437, 439, 443, 445, 492, 506, 507, 520, 520, 520, 520, 520, 520, 520, 520	Nirukta 541, 55	8, 559, 564	434, 448, 450, 451, 455, 460, 465,
Nishkala-Śiva 392 Niśwāsāgama 368 f.m. Nitysshţi (manhras) 9 Nivritši 393 Nivritši 393 Nivritši 395 Nivritši 363 Nivritši 363 Nivritši 363 Nivritši 363 Nivritši 364 Nivritši 365 Nivritši 365 Nivritši 366 Nivritši 367 North Arcot District 360 Northaru India 178, 407, 415, 485 Nrisimbāvatāra 172 Nritta (mūrti) 117, 146, 223, 258, 257, 258, 273, 369, 400 Omkāra 356, 257, 258, 257, 258, 273, 369, 400 Omkāra 356 Nakkūr 122 Oshadhīs 545 Pada 392 f.m., 394, 396 f.m. Padakas 119 Padakas 119 Padakas 119 Padakas 119 Padampakkanāyinār 285 Padam 153, 376, 390, 422, 425, 426, 427, 435, 436, 487, 439, 443, 445, 492, 506, 507, 520, 530, 531, 553, 557 Padmanidhi 536 Padma-pāṇi 536 Padma-pāṇa 170 Parmāšvarāgama 368 Parāšakti 369, 363, 366, 656, 567, 570, 577 Padāmaparāṇa 375 Parāšava 375 Parāšava 375			474, 488, 491, 503, 507, 538, 558
Niśwasigama 368 f.n. Nityashti (manhras) 9 Nivritti 393 Nivritti, Kala 395 North Arcot District 380 North Arcot District 380 Northaru India 178, 407, 415, 485 Nrisimbāvatāra 172 Nritta (mūrti) 117, 146, 228, 229, 253, 256, 257, 258, 273, 369, 400 Ömkāra 355 f.n., 248 Önakkūr 122 Öshadhīs 545 Pada 392 f.n., 394, 396 f.n. Padakas 119 Padakas 119 Padampakkanāyinār 285 Padam 153, 376, 390, 422, 425, 426, 427, 435, 436, 437, 439, 443, 445, 492, 506, 507, 520, 530, 531, 553, 557 Padmanidhi 536 Padma-pāṇi 536 Padma-pāṇi 536 Padma-pāṇi 536 Padma-pāṇi 536 Padma-pāṇi 536 Padma-pāṇi 170 Padma-pāṭa 170 Parmāšvarāgama 368 f Parmāšvarāgama 368 f Parmāšvarāgama 368 f Parāšakti 369, 363, 369, 369, 369, 369, 369, 369,			
Nityēshṭi (mantras) 9 Nivṛitti 393 Nivṛitti, Kalā 395 North Arcot District 380 North Arcot District 380 Northarn India 178, 407, 415, 485 Nṛisimbāvatāra 172 Nṛitta (mūrti) 117, 146, 223, 228, 229, 253, 256, 257, 258, 273, 369, 400 Omkāra 356, 248, 298, 299, 253, 256, 257, 258, 273, 369, 400 Omkāra 122 Oshadhīs 122 Oshadhīs 248 Oṇakkūr 122 Oshadhīs 395 Pada 392 f.m., 394, 396 f.m. Padakas 119 Padampakkanāyinār 285 Padam 153, 376, 390, 422, 425, 426, 427, 435, 436, 437, 439, 443, 445, 492, 506, 507, 520, 530, 531, 553, 557 Padmanidhi 536 Padma-pāṇi 369 f.m. Paramāiva 392, 44, 45, 492, 506, 507, 520, 531, 553, 557 Padma-pāṇi 369 f.m. Padma-pāṇi 369 f.m. Paramāiva 392, 44, 45, 492, 506, 507, 520, 531, 553, 557 Padma-pāṇi 369 f.m. Paramāiva 392, 494, 494, 494, 496, 496, 503, 536, 566, 667, 570, 577 Padma-pāṇa 375 Parāšakti 369, 363, 369, 369, 387, 398, 399, 402, 406, 496, 503, 536, 566, 667, 570, 577 Padma-parāṇa 375 Parāšava 375 Parāšava 375	Niśvāsāgama		
Nivçitti, Kalā 393 Nivçitti, Kalā 395 Pañchalaria 380 Pañchalaria 380 Pañchalariana 380 Pa	Nityēshti (mantras)	-	
Nivritti, Kala 395 Nivritti-śakti 363 Nivritti-śakti 363 Nivritti-śakti 363 Nivritti-śakti 363 Nivritti-śakti 363 Nivritti 394 North Arcot District 380 Northern India 178, 407, 415, 485 Nrisimbāvatāra 172 Nritta (mūrti) 117, 146, 228, 228, 229, 253, 256, 257, 258, 273, 369, 400 Ömkūra 122 Öshadhīs 545 Pada 392 f.m., 394, 396 f.m. Padakas 119 Padampakkanāyinār 285 Padma 153, 376, 390, 422, 425, 426, 427, 435, 496, 437, 439, 443, 445, 492, 506, 507, 520, 530, 531, 553, 557 Padma-pāṭa 170 Padma-pāṭa 375 Parāṣava 375 Parāṣava 375 Parāṣava 375 Parāṣava 375		1000	
Nivritti-šakti 363 Niyati 394 North Arcot District 380 Northarn India 178, 407, 415, 485 Nrisimbāvatāra 172 Nritta (mūrti) 117, 146, 223, 226, 227, 258, 273, 369, 400 Ömkūra 85 f.n., 248 Önakkūr 122 Öshadhīs 545 Pada 392 f.m., 394, 396 f.n. Padampakkanāyinār 285 Padma 153, 376, 390, 423, 425, 426, 427, 435, 496, 437, 439, 443, 445, 492, 506, 507, 520, 530, 531, 553, 557 Padma-pātra 170 Padma-pātra 170 Padma-pātra 171 Padma-pātra 172 Padma-pātra 173 Padma-pātra 174 Padma-pātra 175 Padma-pātra 375 Parmāšvara 375	Nivritti, Kalā	395	
North Aroot District 380 Northarn India 178, 407, 415, 485 Nrisimbāvatāra 172 Nritta (mūrti) 117, 146, 223, 228, 229, 253, 256, 257, 258, 273, 369, 400 Ömkūra 85 f.m., 248 Önakkūr 122 Öshadhīs 545 Pada 392 f.m., 394, 396 f.m. Padakas 119 Padampakkanāyinār 285 Padma 153, 376, 390, 422, 425, 426, 427, 435, 436, 437, 439, 443, 445, 492, 506, 507, 520, 520, 531, 553, 557 Padma-pāṇi 369 f.m. Padma-pāṇi 369 f.m. Padma-pāṇa 119 Padma-pāṇa 1	Nivritti-éakti		
North Arcot District 380 Pañebakṛitya 288, 3 Northern India 178, 407, 415, 485 Pañebāksbara 8, 9, 246, 5 Nṛisimbāvatāra 172 Pañebamī Pañebamī 228, 229, 253, 256, 257, 258, 273, 369, 400 Pañebarātrās 122 Pañebarātrās 122 Pañebarātrās 122 Pañebarātrās 122 Paņēbarātrās 122 Paņēbarātrās 122 Paņēbarātrās 122 Paņēbarātrās 122 Paņēbarātrās 122 Paņēbarātrās 123 Paņēbarātrās 124 Paņēbarātrās 125 Paņēbarātrās 126 Paņēbarātrās 127 Paņēbarātrās 128 Paņēbarātrās 129 Parabrahātrā 129 Parabrahātrā 129 Parabrahātrā 129 Parabrahātrā 129 Paramātībā 129 Paramātī			
Northarn India 178, 407, 415, 485 Nrisimbāvatāra 172 Nritta (mūrti) 117, 146, 228, 228, 229, 253, 256, 257, 258, 273, 369, 400 Ömkāra 85 f.m., 248 Önakkūr 122 Öshadhīs 545 Pada 392 f.m., 394, 396 f.m. Padampakkanāyinār 285 Papabhakshana 19 Paramāsiva 285 Padma 153, 376, 390, 422, 425, 426, 427, 435, 436, 437, 439, 443, 445, 492, 506, 507, 520, 530, 531, 553, 557 Padmanidhi 536 Paramasiva 170 Padma-pāņi 369 f.m. Padma-pāņi 369 f.m. Paramasiva 19 Paramāsiva 19 Paramāsiva 19 Paramāsiva 19 Paramāsiva 19 Paramāsiva 19 Paramāsiva 392, 44, 45, 496, 387, 398, 399, 402, 406, 496, 503, 536, 536, 556, 667, 570, 577 Padmaparāņa 375 Parāšava 375	North Aroot District		[1] (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
Nrisimbāvatāra 172 Nrista (mūrti) 117, 146, 228, 228, 229, 253, 256, 257, 258, 273, 369, 400 Omkāra 85 f.m., 248 Onakkūr 122 Oshadhīs 122 Oshadhīs 545 Pada 392 f.m., 394, 396 f.m. Padakas 119 Paņigrahaņa 285 Padma 153, 376, 390, 422, 425, 426, 427, 435, 436, 437, 439, 443, 445, 492, 506, 507, 520, 520, 530, 531, 553, 557 Padma-pāņi 369 f.m. 170 Paramāšvarāgama 366 f Paramāšvarāgama 368 f Paramāšvarāgama 369 f Para			
Nritta (mūrti) 117, 146, 228, 228, 229, 253, 256, 257, 258, 273, 369, 400 Omkūra 85 f.n., 248 Onakkūr 122 Oshadhīs 545 Pada 392 f.n., 394, 396 f.n. Padakas 119 Padamapakkanūyinūr 285 Padma 153, 376, 390, 422, 425, 426, 427, 435, 436, 437, 439, 443, 445, 492, 506, 507, 520, 530, 531, 553, 557 Padma-pāṇi 369 f.n. Paramāiva 392, 4 Paramāiva 393, 404, 406, 496, 503, 536, 566, 567, 570, 577 Pādmaparāņa 375 Padāmaparāņa 375			
228, 229, 253, 256, 257, 258, 273, 369, 400 Omkāra 85 f.n., 248 Onakkūr	Ngitta (mūrti) 11	7, 146, 228,	
258, 273, 369, 400 Pāñcharātras Ömkāra 85 f.n., 248 Pañcha-bāla Önakkūr			
Ömküra 85 f.n., 248 Pañcha-bāla 2 Önakkür 122 Paņdārams 256, 408, 9 Pāņdyas 230, 256, 408, 9 Pāpājs 230, 256, 408, 9 Pāpājs 230, 256, 408, 9 Pāramāsiva 230, 256, 408, 9 Paramāsiva 230, 256, 408, 9 Pāramāsiva 230, 256, 408, 9 Pāramāsiva 230, 256, 404, 9 Pāramāsiva 230, 256, 404, 9 Pāramāsiva 250, 256, 404, 9 Pāramāsiva 250, 256, 256, 256, 256, 256, 256, 256, 256			Dorley Africa
Önakkür		The second secon	T - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Oshadhis 545 Pāṇḍyas 280, 256, 408, 4 Pada 392 f.m., 394, 396 f.m. Pāṇi 3 Padakas 119 Pāṇigrahaṇa 3 Padampakkanāyinār 285 Pāpabhakshaṇa 3 Padma 153, 376, 390, 422, 425, 425, 436, 437, 439, 443, 445, 492, 506, 507, 520, 531, 553, 557 Pārabhūti 536 Padmanidhi 536 Pāragas 2 Padma-pāṇi 369 f.m. Paramarishis 2 Padma-pāéa 170 Paramāšiva 392, 4 Padma-pāéa 170 Paramāšiva 392, 4 Padma-pīṭha, same as padmāsana 121, 123, 168, 325, 263, 369, 387, 398, 399, 402, 406, 496, 503, 536, 536, 536, 536, 566, 567, 570, 577 Parāšakti 362, 363, 363, 363, 363, 363, 363, 363,			The second secon
Pada 392 f.m., 394, 396 f.n. Pāṇi	Öshadhís		
Padakas 119 Pāṇigrahaṇa Padampakkanāyinār 285 Pāpabhakabaṇa Padma 153, 376, 390, 422, 425, Pāpis 426, 427, 435, 436, 437, 439, Pāpis Pāpis 443, 445, 492, 506, 507, 520, 520, 530, 531, 553, 557 Pāragas Pāragas Padmanidhi 536 Param <td>Pada 392 f.m., 3</td> <td></td> <td>*** * (B40)\$200</td>	Pada 392 f.m., 3		*** * (B40)\$200
Padma 153, 376, 390, 422, 425, Pāpis Pāpis 2426, 427, 435, 436, 437, 439, Pārabhūti 243, 445, 492, 506, 507, 520, Parabrahman 530, 531, 553, 557 Pāragas Padma-pāņi 369 f.m. Paramarishis 292, 48 Padma-pāņi 369 f.m. Paramarishis 292, 48 Padma-pāņi 369 f.m. 170 Paramātīman (-Pati) 22, 34, Padma-pīṭha, same as padmā-pāṭha, sam			
Padma 153, 376, 390, 422, 425, Pāpis 5 426, 427, 435, 436, 437, 439, Pārabhūti 536 Padmanidhi 536 Param Padma-pāņi 369 f.m. Paramarishis 59 Padma-pāķa 170 Paramašiva 392, 4 Padma-pīṭha, same as pad- māsana 121, 123, 168, 325, Pāramēšvarāgama 368 f 369, 387, 398, 399, 402, Parāsakti 362, 363, 566, 567, 570, 577 Pādmapurāņa 375 Parāšava	Padampakkanāyinār	285	
426, 427, 435, 436, 437, 439, Pārabhūti 2 443, 445, 492, 506, 507, 520, Pāragas 2 Padmanidhi 536 Pāragas 2 Padma-pāņi 369 f.m. Paramarishis 2 Padma-pātra 170 Paramātman (-Pati) 22, 34, Pāramāsana 121, 123, 168, 325, S69, 387, 398, 399, 402, Pāramāswarāgama 368 f 369, 387, 398, 399, 402, Pāramāswarāgama 368 f 230, 363, 363, 366, 567, 570, 577 Pārāšakti 362, 363, 363, 566, 567, 570, 577 Pārāšava 375 Pārāšava			
443, 445, 492, 506, 507, 520, Parabrahman 520, 531, 553, 557 Padmanidhi 536 Param Padma-pāṇi 369 f.m. Paramarishis (Padma-pāṇi 369 f.m. Paramarishis (Padma-pāṇi 369 f.m. Paramarishis (Paramarishis (Paramarish			Dr. Mark
580, 531, 553, 557 Padmanidhi 536 Parama Padma-pāṇi 369 f.m. Padma-pāṣa 170 Paramaṣiya 392, 4 Padma-paṭra 119 Paramāṭman (-Pati) 22, 34, Padma-pīṭha, same as pad- māṣana 121, 123, 158, 325, 369, 387, 398, 399, 402, 406, 496, 503, 536, 556, 567, 570, 577 Parāṣṣara 375 Parāṣsaya 375			D 1 1
Padmanidhi 536 Param 5 Padma-pāņi 369 f.n. Paramarishis 6 Padma-pāģa 170 Paramašiva 392. Padma-pāģa 119 Paramātman (-Pati) 22, 34. Padma-pīţha, same as padmāsana 121, 123, 168, 325. Pāramēšvarāgama 368 f 369, 387, 398, 399, 402. Parāntaka Chōļa I 230, 24. 406, 496, 503, 536. Parāšakti 362, 363, 363. 656, 567, 570, 577 Parāšava Pādmapurāņa 375 Parāšava		The second secon	
Padma-pāņi 369 f.m. Paramarishis 7 Padma-pāśa 170 Paramašiva 392, 4 Padma-pāśa 119 Paramātman (-Pati) 22, 34, Padma-pīṭha, same as padmāsana 121, 123, 168, 325, Pāramēšvarāgama 368 f 369, 387, 398, 399, 402, Parāntaka Chōļa I 230, 3 406, 496, 503, 536, Parāšakti 362, 363, 3 656, 567, 570, 577 Parāšava Pādmapurāņa 375 Parāšava			
Padma-pāśa 170 Paramašiva 392, 4 Padma-patra 119 Paramātman (-Pati) 22, 34, Padma-pīṭha, same as padmāsana 121, 123, 168, 325, Paramēšvarāgama 59, 404, 4 Pāgamāšvarāgama 368 f Parāntaka Chōļa I 230, 4 406, 496, 503, 536, Parāšakti 362, 363, 3 566, 567, 570, 577 Parāšava Pādmapurāņa 375			
Padma-patra 119 Paramātman (-Pati) 22, 34, Padma-pītha, same as padmāsana 121, 123, 163, 325, Paramēšvarāgama 59, 404, 6 369, 387, 398, 399, 402, Parāntaka Chōļa I 230, 6 406, 496, 503, 536, Parāšakti 362, 363, 3 556, 567, 570, 577 Parāšava Pādmapurāņa 375			CONTRACTOR
Padma-pitha, same as pad- māsana 121, 123, 168, 325, Pāramēšvarāgama 368 f 369, 387, 398, 399, 402, Parāntaka Chōla I 230, 4 406, 496, 503, 536, Parāšakti 362, 363, 3 556, 567, 570, 577 Parāšava 375	Padma-patra	119	
māsana 121, 123, 168, 325, Pāramēśvarāgama 368 f 369, 387, 398, 399, 402, Parāntaka Chōla I 230, 4 406, 496, 503, 536, Parāšakti 362, 363, 3 556, 567, 570, 577 Parāšara 5 Pādmapurāņa 375 Parāšava	Padma-pitha, same as		
369, 387, 398, 399, 402, Parāntaka Chōļa I 230, 4 406, 496, 503, 536, Parāšakti 362, 363, 5 556, 567, 570, 577 Parāšava 375		A 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
406, 496, 503, 536, Parāšakti 362, 363, 363, 556, 567, 570, 577 Parāšava 375 Parāšava			
556, 567, 570, 577 Parāšara ? Pādmapurāņa 375 Parāšava			
Pādmapurāņa 375 Parāšava			7 -/
			D
		1000	
	75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 7		114, 121, 122, 129, 134, 136,
			158, 159, 160, 163, 164, 169,

PAGE	PAGE
173, 174, 176, 181, 187, 200	
208, 211, 214, 216, 263, 268	n to a
270, 292, 317, 319, 324, 327	Pasuņāmpati 40 Pasupatalinga 79 f. 2.
398, 399, 330, 335, 340, 344	
353, 356, 857, 365, 369, 378	
377, 378, 379, 381, 387, 388	
389, 390, 410, 441, 455, 460	The state of the s
46	
Parasurāmūsvara 65, 66	
Paratantra 463, 466	The state of the s
Paripakva 39	1
Parivāra 464, 47	D-4
Parivaradēvatās 421, 422, 423	
	1
423 f.n., 446, 463, 502, 503, 500 Parivāra-mūrtis 46	
	Pátala-lőka 85 f.n., 313, 314, 554
Parvatavāsa 18 Pārvati 49, 51, 141, 147, 177	TTO, 100, 101,
182, 183, 189, 190, 207, 208	D. 11
210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 219	Plant III and
220, 261, 264, 269, 270, 329	Pattana 428 f.n.
323, 324, 325, 326, 332, 335	
336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341	Pattisa 388, 389, 390
343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348	1 200, 210,
349, 350, 351, 352, 356, 357	200, 253, 447
358, 408, 409, 410, 444, 50	70
Parigha 18	W 1
Pāša (same as Nāga-pāša) 11	
14, 186, 187, 151, 152, 154	
155, 169, 162, 173, 174, 177	
178, 179, 180, 188, 198, 200	
214, 254, 256, 332, 365, 366	
373, 376, 377, 378, 379, 381	Perumangalam 477
402, 406, 426, 427, 429, 436	
487, 488, 447, 466, 468, 497	
507. 508, 510, 511, 526, 527	
53	Pinaka 106, 466

PAGE	PAGE
ACCEPTANCE OF THE PROPERTY OF	321, 403, 417, 420, 501, 550, 560
Pindapātra 564 Pindika (same as Pithas) 56, 66,	Prajésa 394
79, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102	Prākāra 281, 285, 330, 421, 422,
000	464, 468, 502, 519
T mgs	Prākrit 535
a mgani	Prakriti 59, 69, 248, 249, 332, 394
# secondary	Prakriti-tatva 383
	Pralayākalas 393, 395
A lower warm	Pralayanaka 160
2 11111111111	T sufad american
Pitambara 118, 211	T. S. St. Commission of Commis
Pihha, 62, 62 f.n., Bhadra Mahāmhnia 101.	
11 200000000000000000000000000000000000	
ii Drikara 184	T radial access
" Vikara 149,	Prapitamaha 88f.s.
Mahavajra > 257.	Prasada (=palace) 429
., Saumya 291,	Prasarita-hasta 427
" Srikamya 422,	Prasthānabhēda 19
" Chandra 489	Pratilômas 8
" Vajra	Pratimālaksbaņa 465
Pitris 549, 550, 559, 562,	Pratipada 419
563, 564, 565	Pratishthā 62, 898
Prabha-mandala, same as	Pratishthākāla 394, 395
Prabhavali 121, 128, 131,	Pratishtha-éakti 368
185, 187, 188, 151, 152, 193,	Pratysbhijns 32, 33, 34, 35
201, 210, 229, 252, 261, 268,	Pratyabhijna-sutras of Ut-
289, 328, 331, 336, 356, 874,	palāchārya 34
380, 399, 434, 446, 492, 511,	Pratyusha 552, 553
528, 577, 578	Prayartita 262, 263
Prabhasa 83 f.m., 395, 553, 553	Pravritti-mārga 302
Prabhāva 361 f.m.	Prayága 83f.n.
Prabhi 558	Prētas 542
Prabědhachandrödayam 20, 26	Priaptic (cults) 32
Prachanda 394	Priapus or fasoinum 71f.n.
Prachandachanda 467	Prishni 40, 569
Prāchētas 183	Prithvi 395, 396f.m.
Pradhāna 59	Priyankara 181
Pradhyumna 148	Priyodbhava 507
Prajapati 44, 56, 57, 166, 184,	Prödgētāgama 368 f.n.

PAGE	PAGE
Pudukōttah State 283	Rājarishis 566
Pudu-mandapa 351	Rajanarayana-Sambuvarayar
Pugalttunaiyar 476	81f.n.
Pūjā-bhāga 79, 94, 95, 96, 97,	Rajaea 495, 496
100, 101	Rājasa-gupa 118
Pulaha 565	Rājasamūrti 496
Pulastya 276, 533, 534, 563, 565,	Rajasik 425
567	Rajasimba, Pallava king 209
Pündurutti-kadanambi 479	Rajata-sabhā 230
Purauas 141, 156, 301, 407, 456,	Rājēndrachöla 4, 6, 208
488	Rājāa 431
Puranic 542, 554	Rajogupa 129, 170
Purānapurusha 57	Rajya 428f.u.
Pūrna-kāmatva 14	Rāka 534
Pürna-kumbha 441, 442, 582	Rükshasas 47, 394, 418, 458,
Pürnarüpa 176	521, 527, 528, 534, 559, 560,
Purohita 502	3321 563
Pūrva (or Purāņa linga) 79	Rakshasa (linga) 79
Pūrva-kāranāgama 117, 130	Rakshasendra 421, 422
131, 132, 148, 149, 208, 229,	Rama 161
341, 343, 897, 405, 406, 545	Rámanujácharya 17, 19, 25,
Purusha, 58, 69, 249, 332, 394,	479, 480
405	Bamayana 78 f.n., 315, 415, 458,
Purushöttamanambi 479	533, 534, 550, 561
Pūśalār 475	Rambha 561, 568
Pushkala 488	Rāmēśvaram 252, 347
Pushkara 83/.n., 340, 395	Rasa 394, 404
Pushpaka 217	Ratanpūr 345
Pushpötkata 584	Rathas 355
Pushtika 377	Rati 148
Pustaka 173, 180, 200, 505, 507	Ratnaharas 119
Putrakas 13, 14, 16	Ratnaja (lingas) 76
Putra-mārga 16	# N.B.M ' - ' - ' - ' - ' - ' - ' - ' - ' -
Pythogoras 32	
Rāga 149, 250, 394	Ratus-patra 524, 530, 537
Rāhu 188	Ratnas 200, 531
Rajadhani 428/.n., 429	Raudras3, 35
Rājarāja (Chōļa)5, 208	Raudrapāšupatamūrti 125, 126

PA	PAGE
Randri 393, 4	3 Rudrakēti 83 f.n., 395
Rauravāgama 368)	
Ravana, king of Lanka 217, 2	1880 NO. 1980 NO.
219, 220, 458, 459, 534, 5	[1] [1] [1] [2] [3] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4
	58 Rudrayāmala 180
Rāvapānugrabamūrti 217, 8	TO SHOULD SHOW TO SHOW THE SHOW IN SHOW I THE SHOW I SHOW IN SHOW I THE SHOW I
Rēvata 387, 5	
Riddhi 8	34 375, 376, 387, 391, 503, 505.
Big-Vēda 39, 55, 58, 5	[1] 1 [1]
525, 527, 541, 5	
Risbabha S	* NOTE: CONTROL TOTAL
Rishis 164, 185, 215, 235, 2	6, Sabda 394, 404
266, 273, 276, 277, 278, 2	
282, 284, 287, 289, 291, 2	5. Sabhāpati 40
301, 302, 305, 313, 314, 3	6. Sacharācbara 180
319, 820, 322, 323, 328, 3	2. Sādākhyas 370
339, 349, 350, 417, 418, 4	9. Sadāsiva St f.m., 238, 359, 361,
429, 431, 455, 456, 457, 4	8, 366 f.n., 367, 371, 372, 373,
501, 506, 507, 508, 510, 5	7, 404, 405
549, 550, 551, 564, 565, 5	6, Sadāšiya-bhuvanas 393
567, 1	69 Sadásiva-tatvas 363, 364,
Rishi Mrikandu	56 393, 396 f.n.
Rituparpa (56 Sadbakas 15
Ritus	32 Sadbarma 507
Röchikā 8	93 Sādbyas 233, 549, 558, 562
Röhini	75 Sadyōjāta (Brahma) 64, 97, 98,
Both, Prof i	11 366 f.m., 367 f.m., 375, 376, 377,
Budra 28, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45,	6, 378, 379, 384, 388, 404
47, 48 f.m., 54, 58, 84 f.m., 1	6, Sagara 313, 314, 320
174, 175, 181, 184, 185, 2	8, Sagara-putra 320
314, 375, 386, 387, 389, 3	1. Sahasrāgama 367 f.u.
392, 403, 404, 420, 431, 5	
522, 550, 8	69 Sahasrabahu 40
Rudrabhaga 79, 87, 94,	97 Sahasraksha88 f.n.
Rudrabhakta	64 Sahasralinga95, 96
Rudra-Chanda	64 Sailaja (linga),76, 77
	70 Sairacharyas 6
Rudrakopaja 4	64 Saivalinga79/n.

PAGE	PAGE
Śaivadhikalingas 88	Salem District 320
Saivas 24, 25, 29, 224, 229,	Samabhanga 118, 125, 168, 216,
230, 238, 246, 273, 333,	387, 398, 402, 496, 562
334, 336, 469, 502	Samantabhadra 369 f.m.
Salva-Saints 473, 474, 475,	Samaya-dikshā 11, 12
479, 480	Samayis 12, 14, 16
Salvagamas 6, 24, 29, 45, 151,	Sambhu 40, 47
216, 228, 224, 303, 367,	Sambāra 180, 238, 362
379, 552	Sambara-Bhairaya 28, 181
Saiva-sästras 392 f.n.	Sambāramūrtis 143, 145, 146
Saiva Siddhanta 230, 370	Samhlitäs 165, 526
Saivēshtyalinga 95	Samjña 542, 543
Sakaja 240, 241, 361, 369,	Samsāra 278, 371, 404, 564
393, 396	Samsūri 405
Sakaja-nishkaja 361, 371	Samvarta 394
Sakalya-pitha 424	The state of the s
Sakra 518	I controlled to the control of the c
Dakta 234, 244	Sanatkumāra 567
Sākta-bhuvanas 393	THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH
Sakti 10, 11, 13, 14, 46, 59,	Sandaréanamudrā 274, 290
60, 62, 69, 136, 165, 173, 180,	Sandhyā 16
217, 241, 247, 379, 388, 389,	
390, 403, 405, 424, 426, 427,	
429, 430, 433, 435-441, 443-	Sani 542, 543
447, 449, 450, 519, 528, 586,	Sankars 19, 27, 28, 40, 54, 62,
553	85 f.n., 176, 181, 386
Sakti-dhara 432, 433	Sankarāchārya 18, 60, 191,
Sakti-garbha 13	273, 286
Saktihastavān 422	Sankara-Nārāyapamūrti 370
Saktimaya-vyüha 368 f.n.	Śańkaravijaya of Ananta-
Saktipāņi 422	nandagiri 27, 28, 35, 191
Sakti-patam 10	Sankha 109, 111, 115, 116, 138,
Sakti-tatva 393, 396 f.n.	153, 169, 183, 211, 217, 333,
Saktyāyudha 115, 425, 431,	334, 335, 386, 343, 899, 406,
432, 444, 448, 524	427, 435, 437, 447, 530, 531
Sala (tree) 456	
Sālagrāms 456	Sankhapāla 557
	Saukha-patra 119, 275, 304, 364

Page	PAGE
Śańkha-patra-kundalas 138	Sarpālaņkara 374
Sankhya and Yoga Schools. 8	Sarpamēkhala 325
Sānkhyāyana-brākmana 45	Sarpa-mudrā 277, 384, 385
Sankukarna 88 f.m., 394	Sarpa-valaya 224, 327, 575
Sanmarga 16	Sarpa-yajñopavíta 465
Sannyāsins 428 f.m.	Sarva 40, 44, 46, 375, 403, 406,
Santamūrtis 115	407
Santāna 375	Sarvabhütadamani 393, 403
Santānāgama 368 f.m.	Sarva-bhútahridi-sthitā 181
Santana-mañjari 520	Sarvadaršana-Sangraha 21
Santatama 40	Sārvadēsikalingas 87
Śānti 893	Sarya-dövesa 161
Śānti-kāla 393	Sarvajūa 181
Śanti-śakti 362	Sarvajūatva 14
Santyatīta 393	Sarvasama linga 88, 90, 97
Santyatitakala 393	Sarvasiva-Panditacharya 5
Santyatīta-sakti 362, 363	
Saplagodāvara 85 f.n.	Śaśibhūshapa 83 f.n., 181
Sapta-mātrikas 192, 197, 423,	Sasta 353, 423, 423 f.n.,
423 f.n., 464	485, 486, 487, 488,
Sara 174, 430	489, 490, 491, 492
Śarabba 171, 172, 174	
Śarabbosa 172, 173, 174	Sastras 192, 223, 273, 274, 276,
Śarabhōpanishad 174	301
Saranyú 525, 541	Śatopatha-Brāhmana 40, 44, 57,
Sarasvati 233, 318, 505, 508, 511,	166, 516, 559, 564
537 f.n.	Satarudriya 40
Sarvakāmika 92, 93, 507	Setavahana 488
Śarawaņa 217	Sat-chit-ananda-svarupa 363
Saravanabhava or Sarajan-	Sati 182, 185, 357
man 429, 430, 432, 436	Sätmakamöksha 21
Sarga 375	Sättanür 477
Sarīra-pālakas 422	Satvagunas 170
Sarpa 274, 281, 282, 365	Sātvik 425
Sarpa-kańkanas 130	Satvikamūrti 496
Sarpakara 290	
Sarpa-kundala 324, 327, 335, 340,	Saumya 394
384	

PAGE	PAGE
Saurabhēya-Subrahmanya 440,	Simāchari 175
441	Simbaghnamürti 172
Sauáruti 85 f.n.	Simbakarna (pose) 119, 123, 180,
Savitri, 165, 505, 506, 508, 511,	132, 134, 167, 211
552	Simha-kundala 119, 130
Sayana 55 f.m., 559, 568	Simbaladēša (Ceylon) 467
School of Arts 136, 253, 447	Simbalese Art 467 f.n.
Sākkilār 230	Simbasana 202, 474, 519, 526.
Sēnāmukha 428 f.n.	533, 544
Sēnāni 40, 422, 429, 432, 439	Sindhu 188
Sēnāpati 432, 434, 447	Sigappuliyar 475
Sēnāsthana 428 f.n.	Siraschakra 210, 334, 335
Śendanar 479	Sirövarttana87, 93
Śāndu 488, 489, 491	
Seramanperumal 476	Sishyabhayamürti 443
Seyñalur 205, 475	Śiśiraritu 149
Shadadhyas 8	Siána 55, 56 f.n.
Shapmukha or Shadanana 370,	Śiśnadeva 55 f.n., 58
422, 429, 430, 432, 437, 447	Sitikantha 40, 48, 49
Shiyali (Tanjore) 475	Siva 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,
Sibira 428 f.m.	14, 17, 18, 23, 29, 30, 31, 39,
Siddhägama 368 f.n.	
Siddhānta-Dipikā 231	54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61,
Siddhantasaravali 5, 6f.n., 62,	62, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71,
62 f.m., 88, 89, 90, 93, 396 f.m.	75, 97, 98, 105, 106, 107, 108,
Siddhas 233, 291, 305, 339, 498	109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114,
Siddhēsvara84f.u.	115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121,
Siddhi 426	192, 123, 124, 126, 129, 130,
Sikhandi 393, 397, 402	131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136,
Sikhesa 898	137, 138, 139, 141, 145-164,
Sikhi-dhvaja 429	167-172, 174-176, 182-194,
Sikhi-piñchha 308	197 f.m., 200, 201, 206-220, 223,
Sikhivahana 432, 439, 447	227, 229, 231-238, 240, 243-
Silada 456, 457, 458	249, 251-258, 261-270, 278,
Šilappadigāram 518	280, 281, 283-285, 287-289, 291-
Silparatna 108, 114, 125, 129, 132,	295, 297, 301-308, 313-325, 327,
151, 208, 228, 276, 303, 328,	328, 330-335, 337-359, 361-363,
386, 503, 504, 506, 556	365, 368 f.n., 373, 375, 377, 379,

PAGE	PAGE
880, 382, 383, 385, 386, 399,	430, 432, 433, 434, 435, 444,
400, 401, 403, 404, 405, 406,	450
407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 415,	Skanda-Chanda 424
416, 418, 421, 430, 431, 439,	Socrates 32
443, 444, 445, 447, 448, 450,	Soma 165, 166, 552, 553
455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460,	Somanathapura 401
463, 464, 465, 467, 468, 469,	Somaps 563
474, 479, 485, 491, 498, 501,	Sõmasad 562
502, 508, 507, 512, 515, 523,	Somasiddhanta19, 20
524, 527, 531, 537	Sõmaeiddhäntins 24
Siva-Chandrasekhara 109, 119	Sömäsimäganär 475
Sivadbarminf 15	Somaskandamürti 127, 129, 131,
Sivadvijas (Saiva Brah-	134, 370, 439
таџаз) 291	Sopara 508, 509
Sivadrichti fastra of Soma-	Southern India 200, 229, 252,
nandanátha 34	303, 307, 351, 352, 400, 415,
Śiyagni 18	489, 465, 473, 475, 479, 512,
Sivajūana 9	555
Śivajñāna Siddhiyār 245	South Travancore 282
Śivalilārņava 408	Sparéa 394, 404
Siva-lingas 474	Sphatika 27, 29, 275
Šiva-linga-pratishthā-vidhi. 62	Srausha 431
Siva-Națaraja 227, 578, 577, 578	Śrayana 555
Šiva-Pradēska Stētra 233	Śrī Bhāgavata 52, 59, 486, 550
Śiva-purāņa 21 f.n., 105, 176,	Śrikantha 84 f.m., 388, 391, 393,
188, 201, 209, 321, 455	394, 397, 402
Siva-Rudra 40	Srikantha Sivāchārya 9, 404
Śivasádákhya 363	Sri Natarāja 286, 243, 248, 252
Śiva-Śakti 240	
Sivassstras 13	Śriśs 423 f.n.
Siva-tatva 362, 393, 396 f.m., 404	Srīšailam 216, 395
Šipatatvaratnākara 199	Srishti 238, 368
Sivāyanama 246	Śrisatvanidhi 121, 173, 176, 186,
Śivōttama 393, 397, 402	210, 211, 378, 482, 433, 434,
Skambha of the Atharvana-	486, 487, 488, 440
vēda 56, 57, 111	Śrīvaishpavas 479, 480
Skanda 42, 132, 134, 152, 255,	Śrtvilliputtūr 478
261, 264, 419, 420, 422, 429,	

PAGE	PAGE
	Sukhāsana (mūrti), 117, 127, 129,
Śrōtra 394 Śrōtriya Brahmanas 506	130, 134, 370, 490
TO TO THE OWNER OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	W 11 - 7
Sruk 153, 342, 399, 504, 505, 507, 508, 511, 528	Sukhāsana-Arya 490 Sukla-pada 391
4	Sukra 375, 423 f.m., 563
Sruva 153, 342, 440, 441 442, 504, 505, 510, 511, 558	Sūkshma 84 f.m., 361, 393, 397, 401, 402
Stana-sūtra 98	Sūkshmāgama 367 f.n.
Sthalamahātmyas 407, 406	Sükshma-éariras 392
Sthalesvara 394	Suls same as triśula 86, 106, 109,
Sthanu 60, 69, 83 f.s., 395	115, 137, 150, 155, 158, 159,
Sthänunäthasvämin 209	160, 162, 163, 169, 176, 177,
Sthapati 309	178, 179, 198, 199, 200, 254,
Sthiti 238, 368	256, 265, 268, 270, 286, 306,
Sthula 361	324, 345, 356, 358, 365, 366,
Sthula-sukshma 361	373, 378, 379, 382, 388, 389,
Sthülēśvara 394	390, 397, 398, 403, 408, 406,
Stoney, R.F 163	427, 434, 437, 439, 441, 442,
Subrahmanya 125, 155, 350, 415.	457, 466, 496, 497
421, 422, 424, 425, 426, 428,	Sülspāņi 233
429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 435,	Sumati 313
487, 438, 439, 440, 442, 443,	Sumitra 423 /.st.
444, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450,	Sumitraka 423, 423 /.n.
485, 502	
Súchi (pose) 132, 141, 149, 155,	Sunda 375
159, 160, 254, 255, 264, 451,	Sundaramūrti Nāyanār 476, 478,
581, 564, 574	479
Sucbindram 209, 282, 308	Sundarēśvara 171, 351, 356, 408
Sudalaiyādi 943	Supaksha 245
Sudaršanachakra 190, 191, 388	Suprabhedagama 79, 90, 96, 113,
Suddha-bhuvanas 362, 392, 403	148, 150, 307, 323, 364, 367 f.n.,
Śuddha-śaivaism 361	379, 487, 488, 489, 497, 504,
Śuddhāśuddha-tatva 393	545, 552, 567
Suddhatanu 396, 449, 450	Sura (linga) 79, 80, 393
Suddha-vidys 396 f.s., 405	Suras 164
Suddba-vidya-tatva 393	Suredhyalinga 88, 90, 95
Suděba 423 f.n.	Surēša 423 f.n.
Sukalins 563	
	30.1000

PAGI	PAGE
Sürpanakhs 45	Tálamána 399
Sūrya 28, 183, 213, 305, 389	Talasamsphötitam 268, 269
423 f.m., 430, 431, 432, 516	Tāmasa 495, 496
521, 541, 542, 543, 54	
Suśruta 56	Tāmasik 425
Suta-samhith 7, 30, 277, 40-	Tandava 234
Sútra 245, 574, 575, 576	Tanjore 148, 150, 154, 158, 162,
Suvarehalā 37	174, 281, 292, 321, 330, 451,
Suyasa 213, 450	491
Syaohehanda 18	Tanka 86, 118, 154, 156, 167.
Syadbinstys 1	168, 169, 200, 210, 211, 254,
Svábá 375, 418, 419, 420, 529	324, 353, 378, 397, 398, 402,
523, 52	403, 436, 443, 447, 449, 457.
Svāmidēvar	464, 465, 466, 468, 469, 497
Svāminātha 42	Tankapani 464
Svaras e	Tantra 240
Svarga 41	7, 9, 10
Svarnakarshana-bhairava 177, 17	Tapati 542
Svarnáksha 63 f.m., 395, 450	Tapini 148
Svarnodaka 21	Táraka or Tárakásurs 147, 164,
Svārtha-chala-lings	235, 837, 430, 446
Svastika (pose) 260, 441, 55	
Svastikāpasritam 259, 260, 26	Tărakāri 430, 432, 438, 448
Syastikāsana 284, 28	Tāramangalam 266, 320, 321,
Systantra 463, 46	
Svayambhū 85 f.s	
Sväyambhuva (lings) 79, 80, 81	
82, 8	98, 366 f.n., 367, 368 f.n., 375,
Sväyambhuvägama 361 f.m	276, 378, 387, 404
Svayumbhuvamanvantara 55	Tatvas 278, 361, 364, 365, 366,
Svayampradhāna 421, 478	370, 374, 392 f.n., 393, 394,
474, 54	395, 396 f.n., 403
Tadras (Daréas) 1	
Taittiriya-samhitā 166, 516	Tenkāsi 187, 255
541, 55	Thana District 508
Taksha 37	Tilaka 265, 325
Takshaka 340, 55	
Talaiyūr 47	Tillai Brāhmaņas 475

	PAGE	•	PAGE
Tilöttama		Tiruvāmattūr	100 St. 180
Tingalür	476	Tiruvamür	81 f.n.
Tiröbhava	238, 247	Tiruvañjaikkalam	477
Tiru-Arul-Payan	-	Tiruvārūr	476, 478
Tiruchchättamangai		Tiruvāši	478
Tiruebchengāţţangu			237, 247, 248
216, 257, 265,		Tiruvēngavāšal	283
Tiruchchengungür	아들이 되는데 하나 얼마나 이번 살아 있다.	Tiruvenkādu	309
Tirujñānasambandh	477 a 229, 475,	Tirovennainallür	476
Titujuanaeamoanuus	480		, 281, 283, 285,
Tirukkadavär 6.			, 445, 468, 511
	157, 158, 475		, 389, 390, 437
Tirukkalukkungam	200	Tondaimandala	5
Tirukkölür Tirukkövalür	478	Tondamanaggür	518
ACCUSATION AND ADDRESS.	476	Tondaradippodi	480
Tirukkugukkal	148	Trairasika same as	
Tiruküttu Darsanau		gikalinga	89
Tirumala	481	Travancore 69	f.n., 269, 401,
Tirumalādēvi	481	STA MERCE	492, 524
Tirumala Nayaka	331, 351	Trayīvidyā	560
Tirumāļigaittēvar	479	Trētā-yuga	456, 467
Tirumaļisaiyāļvār	478	Tribhanga 121,	124, 252, 340,
Tirumangaiyāļvār	478, 480	A	357, 460
Tirumantram	240	Tribbuyanam	174
Tirumülar	240, 242, 246	Trichinopoly	318
Tirunávalúr	478	Trilöchana	84 f.m.
Tirupati	66, 481	Trilöohanasivächär	уа 5
Tiruppälatturai	121, 124, 444,	Trikonas	24
	491, 492	Trimurti (Ekapada	
Tirupparaiyāgu	491	384, 385, 393,	397, 398, 399,
Tirupparankungam	411, 448		401, 516
Tiruppāņāļvār	480	Trinëtra	181
Tiruppugalür	475	Tripatāka	261, 263, 264
Tiruväahagam	231	Tripundra	306
Tiruvadi	512	Trigura	420
Tiruvālangādu	252	Tripura-dahana	115
Tiruvāli	478	Tripurāntaka (mūri	
Tiruvāliyamudanār	479	166, 168, 169,	
Tiruvallam	401		369

IND	BX.
PAGE	PAGE
Tripurāsuras 188, 502	Umapati 85 f.s., 394
Tripushākāra (Śirōvarttana) 93	Um5-Parvati 137
Trisandhi 84 f.n.	Umā-Sahāya 240
Trisrôtas 213	Umā-sabita-Chandraśēkhara-
Triśūla 35, 124, 125, 133, 135,	mūrti 122, 123, 225
151, 152, 154, 164, 180, 193,	Umā-sahitamūrti 127, 129, 130,
199, 200, 330, 331, 336, 377,	183, 184, 207, 869
381, 891, 397, 406, 459, 465,	Unmai Vilakkam 289, 242, 245,
496, 497, 523, 527, 538, 557	246, 247
Triśčii85f.n.	Unmatta-Bhairava 28, 180, 181
Trivandram 136, 253, 401, 447	Upēdānakārana 404
Tryambaka 41, 84 f.n., 387,	Upanayana 424, 457
388, 390	Upavita 279, 280, 281, 350,
Tulushkas same as Turukkar) 91,	490, 504, 558
91 f.m.	Upëndra 51, 54
Tumburu 305	Uragas 233, 563
Turiyam 248	
Tvak 394	Ürdhyagamini 393
Tvashtš 549	Urdhvarētas 84 f.m.
Tvasbýri 517, 525, 532	Urassütra 225
Udaipūr (State) 385	Ūryaśi 561
Udarabandha 155, 261, 264,	Ushās 44, 875, 541
281, 340, 344, 381, 446, 509	Ushnisha 159, 316, 378
Udarabandhana 119	Usinara 551
Udbbava 393	Utkutikasana 152, 155, 283,
Udvāhita 259, 260	284, 288, 289, 466
Udukkai 237	Utpala (same as Nilötpala). 214,
Ugras 35, 40, 44, 46, 85 f.n.,	284 ,353, 519
357, 369, 373, 375, 382, 394,	Utsava-vigraha 511
403, 407	Uttama 342, 343, 495
Ujjayinf 27, 83f.n., 191, 201	Uttamādbama 848
Um5 42, 51, 62, 120, 122, 124,	Uttama-daśa-tála 224
131, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138,	Uttama-madhyama 343
139, 140, 141, 208, 217, 218,	Uttama-nava-tāla (msasure) 450
238, 241, 315, 316, 317, 318,	Uttamöttama 343
320, 321, 332, 415, 416, 420	Uttara-Kāmikāgama, 19 f.n., 119,
Umā-Mahēśvaramūrti 127, 129,	132, 148, 167, 208, 226, 348,
182, 135, 137	371, 395, 399

PAGE	PAGE
Uttara-kānda 458, 533, 561	Vallí-Kalyāņasundaraműrti. 432,
Uttara-Karanagama 173, 210, 398	440
Uttarakuru 542, 543	Välmiki 567
Vadarangam 292	Valiyachālai, (temple) 401
Vāgišvara 18	Valuvūr 150, 153, 155, 809, 460,
Vāgišvarī 13	491
Vābana 537	Vama 393, 394, 403
Vaidika 7, 8, 9, 15, 30, 31,	Vāmāchāras 29, 30
53, 54	Vāmadēva (= Īśa) 64, 97, 98,
Vaidika or Smārta Brāh-	366 f.n., 367 f.n., 375, 376, 377,
manas 31	378, 388, 393, 404
Vaidūrya 580	Vamalinga 79 f.n.
Vaidyēśvaraņköyil 321, 374	Vāmadēvašivāchārya 5
Vaikhānasa 565	Vāmana-purāņa 332
Vaikuntha 172	Vamesvara 85 f.n.
Vainatēya (Garuda) 554	Vana 428 f.n., 474
Vaišākha 518	Vanaparvan 214, 417
Vaivasvata 525	Varada-hasta 85 f.m., 109,
Vaishnava 278, 333, 334, 336,	115, 118, 121, 122, 128, 125,
394, 473, 474, 476, 479, 480, 502	130, 131, 132, 134, 136, 158,
Valshpava Bhaktas 478	173, 181, 200, 207, 209, 210,
Vaishpavasthänam 260	214, 274, 324, 340, 356, 357,
Valárávana 533, 584, 535	365, 369, 374, 378, 379, 380,
Vaisya 473, 563	387, 388, 397, 398, 402, 403,
Vajra 156, 159, 164, 169, 173,	406, 407, 422, 424, 426, 427,
176, 180, 254, 366, 379, 417,	429, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438,
422, 424, 425, 426, 427, 429,	439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444,
433, 434, 486, 437, 488, 440,	446, 447, 455, 460, 466, 468,
441, 442, 443, 444, 447, 448,	489, 491, 496, 504, 505, 508,
457, 516, 517, 519, 520, 521	511, 520, 523, 529, 530, 535,
Vajradanda 490	588, 556
Vājasanēyi-Samhitā 39, 165	Varába 85 f.m., 111
Vāk 394	Varākapurāņa 1, 30, 150,
Vakra-dandāyudha 353	174, 184, 337, 348, 534, 542,
Vakuja 226	554
Valaya 254, 265	Varpani 489
Valika 325	Vārāpasī (Kasi) 83 f.m., 175, 297
Vallf 440, 444	Varddhamānslinga 88

	PAGE		PAGE
Varishța	85 f.ss.	Vēsara, (type of cen-	1
Varna, 39	2 f.n., 396 f.n., 503	tral shrine	01 00 4-
Varuna 305,	423 f. n., 458, 515,	type of lingas)	91, 99 f.n.
	529, 530, 531	type of pitha	Į.
Vasanta	148, 149	Vētāļa 199,	254, 550, 562
Vásěthi	64	Vibhava	507, 586, 587
Vasishta 276,	417, 419, 550, 551,	Vibbishana	584
	563, 565, 566, 567	Vibbuchanda	467, 468
Vassāvaņa	535	Vibbuti or bhasma	276, 436, 563
Vastrapāda	395		567
Väsudēva	375	Vichárasarman	205, 206, 207
Vasuki 340,	423 f.n., 554, 556,	Vidhi	22, 395
	557	Vidyā	378, 393, 566
Vasus 549,	550, 551, 522, 553	Vidyadharas	233, 291, 305
Vatuka	498	Vidyā-kalā	393, 394
Vatuka-bhairva	177, 178	Vidyāraņya	18
Vatukanāyaka	181	Vidyi-śakti	369
Vāţuļāgama	368 f.n.,	Vidyāsthana	428 f.m.
Vätulasuddhäge	ıma 61 f.n., 861	Vidyā-tatvas	396 f.n.
Vayu 305,	395, 416, 515, 524,	Vidyēśvaras 339, 3	59, 392, 396
.335	532, 533		398, 403, 407
Vāyu-purāņa	105	Vighna-santushta	180
Vēdabāhyas	3, 183	Vighněsvara	213, 214
Vēdānta	243	Vighněsvaranugraha	mūrti 213
Vēdāraņyam	309, 354	1 564	370
Vēdas 165,	175, 278, 295, 301,	Vighnesvara-Pratish	ha-
305, 378, 3	79, 489, 457, 490,	vidhi	498
	503, 506, 532, 541	Vijaya 84 f.m.,	386, 437, 507
Vēdantins	8, 9	Vijayāgama	368 f.n
Vědic 515,	516, 517, 518, 521,	Vijayanagara (king)	481
522, 525, 52	7, 529, 532, 541,	Vijnanakalas	393, 394, 396
	542, 543, 559	Vikeśi	375
Vēdinī	148	Vikrantschands	467
Vēgavatī	409, 410	Vimalēća	395
	rahmanya, 434,444	Vimalčávara	83 f.n., 84 f.n.
Vēnkatanātha-			217, 421, 468
Venkatapatidev	arāya 481		519
		Vimalāgama	368 f.n

PAGE	Page
Vins 146, 153, 180, 283, 273, 289,	111, 138, 146, 153, 165, 166,
290, 292, 327, 331, 538	170, 172, 180, 183, 184, 189,
Vípá-danda 290	
Vinā-dhara 288, 289	235, 238, 286, 296, 297, 307,
Vinādbara-Dakshināmūrti 146,	313, 318, 332, 333, 334, 335,
161, 289, 291	339, 341, 342, 343, 346, 349,
Vinata 554	351, 352, 370, 382, 383, 385,
Vincent, A. Smith 355 f.st., 537,	386, 399, 400, 401, 404, 427,
587 f.n.	437, 440, 456, 485, 487, 501,
Vindhyaparvats 85 f.n.	502, 515, 516
Vinirbhaya 558	Vishnubhaga 79, 87, 99, 101
Vipaschit 566	Vishpuchitta (Periyalvar) 480
Vipra 566	Vishnudharmöttara 132, 133, 177,
Vipula 561	279, 334, 375, 376, 397, 405,
Vírabbadra 182, 183, 184, 186,	459, 519, 520, 528, 526, 528,
187, 188, 234, 370, 423 f.n.	530, 533, 536, 545, 564
Vîrachanda 467, 468	Vishnupurāna 45, 46, 59, 315,
Vīrāgama 368 f.n.	486, 504, 505
Virajā 84 f.n.	Vishnyanugra haműrti or
Virarājēndradēva 286	
Virafaivas 32	Vishvaksēna 296, 297, 307, 308
Vīrāsana 274, 282, 464, 466, 468,	
490, 491	
Vīrāsana-Ārya 491	
Vir↠562	
Virūpāksha 66, 85 f.n., 180, 387,	
388, 389	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
Virya 464	
Vîryavan 558	
Viéšlšksha 180, 181	게 보고 하지 않고 100 개의 (1.50 전 1.50 전 1.5
Višalyakarani 544	
Višēsha-dīkshā 13	
Visha (water, poison) 48	
Vishāpaharaņamūrti 356	
Vismaya 151, 155, 159, 162, 169,	
209, 211, 256, 348, 451	리트 B [2017] [107] 전 B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Vishnu 28, 43, 47, 53, 54, 57, 59	[14] C. C. P. G. B. C. L. L. L. C.
105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110	Vrishubba 133, 278

	PAGE	PAGE
Vrishabhadhyaja	. 83 f.m.	397, 402, 429, 483, 435, 443,
Vrishadhvani	218	
Vrisbabbärüdhamürti	869	523, 529, 538, 544, 563, 567
Vrishasthāna	84 f.m.	Yajurvēda 165
Vrishayāhanamūrti	(or	Yakshas 233, 339, 394, 585, 537,
Vrishabhārūdhamūrti)	. 4	568
	864, 865	Yakshēndra 421, 422
V ritra	517, 569	Yama 28, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162,
	569	163, 165, 261, 423 f.n., 515,
Vritta-kundala	130, 283	525, 526, 527, 542
Vyakhyana	288, 289	Yamalinga84f.m.
Vyākhyāna-Dakshiņāmū		Yamf 525
273, 274, 280		Yamună 318, 530, 531, 542
Vyākhyāna-mudrā (pose	A COUNTY THOUGHT AND	Yaiödharakāoya of Vādirāja-
Vyāghrapāda	255	sūri 29
Vyāpini	893	Yāska 55 f.n., 541
Vyása	566	ALCOHOLOGY THE PROPERTY OF THE
Vyömarüpini	898	
Western Ghants	485	Yoga (system) 15, 22, 176, 273,
Westrop, H.M.	70 f.m.	288, 367
Yaga 183, 185, 457		Yoga-Dakshinamurti 148, 149,
Yagasala	565	280, 284, 288
	431, 507	Yōga (dhruva) bēra 424
Yajñabhadra	507	Yogajāgama 367 f.n.
Yajñadatta 205		Yogamudrá 284, 287, 350, 391
Yajña-khanda of the Su		Yōga-Naragimha 285
samhitā	363 f.n.	Yōga-pāda 16
Yajña-Nāršyana	542	Yoga-patta 285, 287, 288, 320
Yajña Purusha	516	Yogasana, 138, 285, 382, 490, 503
	106, 114,	Yögēśvarī or Kāļi 193
119, 180, 175, 186,		Yogi, 146, 147, 181, 237, 238, 243,
261, 264, 275, 276,		382, 400, 469, 478, 488, 490
286, 304, 306, 327,		Yoni 56, 58, 59, 70, 332, 517
373, 376, 377, 379,		[



